Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 1, 1957

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the Gaza Strip... and from positions commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba... the secretary general should implement the "other measures" proposed in his report to the assembly last week. Hammarskjold indicated, in that report, that United Nations troops should be stationed on the Gulf of Aqaba to keep it open to Israeli ships. He is asked to consult with Israel and Egypt on these measures and report back. The two resolutions were submitted with the support of six other countries -- Yugoslavia, Norway, India, Indonesia, Colombia and Brazil. Canada was to have co-sponsored the resolutions, but changed its mind. The Canadian foreign minister, Lester Pearson, regarded the language as too vague.

A clash between U.N. and Israeli forces took place today in the Gaza Strip. According to the United Nations information center in Cairo, five Israeli soldiers were intercepted by U.N. troops beyond what was supposed to be the most advanced Israeli position. The United Nations forces consisted of a Swedish patrol. The Israelis reportedly took cover and opened fire. Their fire was returned. The United Nations announcement says, "Fortunately, no casualties occurred." Israel says its forces crossed the boundary by mistake.

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Johnson said, would make certain that the emergency authority to spend this money expires at the end of the current fiscal year.

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young men who joined the National Guard during the Korean conflict. They had," he said, "every right to elect to do so." / Wilson also said, "We fully recognize the great contribution of guard units mobilized during the Korean War, as well as in prior wars in the service of our country." Secretary Wilson did not make a full retreat from his statement... last week... that the guard had been used as "draft-dodging" device. "It cannot be denied," he said tonight, "that the lot of those who entered the National Guard... and were not mobilized... was easier than that of the young men who were inducted." Wilson said he was issuing his statement to "avoid any further misunderstanding" and to clarify his position. President Eisenhower said on Wednesday that Wilson had made "a very unwise statement." / ~~And today, on the floor of the Senate, Senator Aiken of Vermont~~

Edward R. Murrow: February 1, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

It seems to be generally agreed that NATO's defense of Europe is being revolutionized by the development of Nuclear weapons. But just what the revolution will mean in terms of NATO's manpower, fighting techniques, or perhaps even its survival, is by no means clear. General Norstad, the NATO Supreme Commander now in Washington, said yesterday that NATO manpower had been reduced in 1954 because the increased power of nuclear weapons permitted it, but that the manpower level could not be allowed to fall further. Thus he did not support the plate-glass window theory of European defense, which is that if the Soviet Union breaks the window, the war automatically becomes universal and is fought principally by the strategic air commands. Under this theory the whole ground force system of NATO would be obsolete. Washington authorities now say that the nuclear weapons expected from us by our NATO allies must be regarded as reinforcing existing NATO strength, not substituting for it.

A common understanding is growing about NATO, according to President Eisenhower, undoubtedly it is based on our supplying our NATO allies with modern weapons, including guided missiles. But this cannot happen right away. If the weapons or missiles are to have atomic warheads, the McMahon Act will have to be revised. As it stands, it forbids our turning over such

atomic materials to foreign countries. Inter-departmental talks are already being held in Washington on revising the McMahon Act, but action in the present session of Congress is not expected. There will be opposition to revision on the ground that we have no guarantee our weapons will not be used contrary to our policies.

General Norstad said yesterday that NATO defense can be kept adequate for the time being without revising the McMahon law. Presumably this would be through extending the atomic support commands which are a new factor in our defense planning. Teams of six thousand men, equipped with nuclear weapons, could be stationed at strategic places in the defense areas manned by other NATO countries. These would be American teams. One already is being tried out in Italy.

But while NATO leaders are conferring, and drafts of a revised McMahon Act are being written, and negotiations about our supplying guided missiles are going on, the fate of NATO may be decided in quite a different way on quite a different level. It may depend on whether German voters decide in September to re-elect Chancellor Adenauer, or switch to the Social Democrats. Adenauer is for a strong NATO. The Social Democrats are first, last and all the time, for German unification, which they propose to achieve by setting

up a general European security system guaranteed jointly by the United States and Soviet Union.

If Adenauer wins, the Germans will make their promised contribution of twelve divisions to NATO. NATO will continue to be regarded as the shield of Europe, and the plans for reinforcing it can proceed. But if the Social Democrats win, the days of NATO as a shield will be numbered. Some observers believe that even if the Social Democrats win, Ollenhauer, as their Chancellor, would keep the promise of supplying five divisions to NATO by the end of the year. Even so, the whole course of European power politics would change. Accent would be on German unification. The Socialists would be willing to exchange security backed by American nuclear weapons for a political association based solely on a treaty.

A crucial debate was held in the West German Parliament yesterday that brought these ideas clearly to light. Adenauer's Foreign Minister and possible successor, Von Brentano, said that while everyone must want re-unification, the problem of re-unification had to be recognized as a functional disorder of American-Soviet relations. That is, it isn't something Germany can hope to get by itself. He also said Germany must not sacrifice realistic defense weapons for paper pledges. And there was one

price Germany could not pay for unification, and that was liberty. Ollenhauer retorted that this proved that the Adenauer government no longer had any constructive plans for unification, and its only policy was to stick with the West.

These are the ideas that will go to the voters. Public opinion polls show the two sides running about fifty-fifty. The tide for the Social Democrats has ebbed somewhat since the Soviet Union crushed Hungarian liberties. But the outcome is very much in doubt. And that is to say that the future of NATO, and of Western defense planning in Europe, also is in doubt.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - NEWS

Friday, February 1, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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TOM COSTIGAN: I am standing in the wheel house of the tug-boat, U.S. Shamokan, just off the west side of Rikers Island. We cannot see the wreck as yet because of the heavy snow and the mist that surrounds the island which is the middle of the East River at the junction where it goes to the Long Island Sound area. Tugboats, ferry boats and police and coast guard cutters are arriving at the island by the minute. One disaster unit has just touched to the island and a group of firemen and doctors and nurses have gone up toward the scene of the wreck carrying medical supplies and strechers. About fifteen or twenty vessels so-far in and around the New York harbor area have responded to the distress signals following the first flash of the crash. The suvivors will be taken off from the west side of the island where several tugboats and ferry boats are standing by for quick run back to the shore of Manhattan and the Bronx. There are no bridges to this island. Everything must go by water and that is one of the main reasons for the tragedy that attends this disaster. This is Tom Costigan. Now back to Edward R. Murrow.

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1957
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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment.now.,there is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: Once again, the plane which crashed tonight shortly after 6:00 p.m., just after its take off from Laguardia Field, was Northeast Airlines Flight 823, bound for Miami. Police say there are 60 known survivors.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Feb. 4, 1957

This is the news:

France today defended its Algeria policy in the United Nations. In a long speech before the political committee, Foreign Minister Pineau recited the French achievements in Algeria... and reaffirmed France's offer to the Algerian nationalists for a cease-fire. He accused Russia of supporting the revolt through the Communist International. But the rebels, he said, are getting their "most continuous and effective support" from Egypt. He cited President Nasser's statement last year that the independence movement in Algeria is "our" struggle. Pineau reiterated the view that Algeria is an internal French problem. He said it was "only fair" to warn that if the United Nations passes a resolution on Algeria, France would in no way feel bound to comply.

[redacted]

Hearings on President Eisenhower's new Middle East policy continued today in the Senate. W.C. Daniel, national commander of the American Legion, testified in favor of the President's request for authority to use American troops, if necessary, to block Soviet aggression. "Indecision and equivocation got us into this mess," Daniel said. "Drawing a clear line against Communism may get us out." The legion commander objected to Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for strengthening the Middle East countries through economic aid. Financial assistance to some Arab states, he said, "could very well be used as down payments to Russia for military supplies."

The House Armed Services Committee opened hearings today on the order requiring enlistees in the National Guard to undergo six months of active duty training. Secretary of the Army Brucker said [redacted] the fighting readiness of the National Guard is "drastically impaired" by lack of active duty training. The six-months training program was decided upon, he said, only after "the most painstaking study". Brucker testified after a group of National Guard commanders had a meeting with President Eisenhower at the White House. Their spokesman, Major General Milton Reckford, said afterward that the meeting with the President was "most satisfactory from our point of view". Reckford said they had been

assured the strength of the National Guard will not be "materially reduced". The name of Secretary of Defense Wilson, he said, did not come up. Wilson recently created a furor when he said the guard had been a haven for draft-dodgers during the Korean War. At his news conference last week, President Eisenhower called the remark "very unwise."

Attorney General Brownell testified before the House Judiciary Committee today on behalf of the Administration's civil rights program. Brownell said the program would not extend the area of federal jurisdiction over civil rights. "Rather," he said, "it would permit the Federal Government to take civil remedial action, instead of having to depend solely upon criminal procedures." Brownell said the legislation is needed... in his words... "to affirm the determination of Congress to secure equal justice under law for all of our citizens."

Another cabinet member... Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey... went today before a joint economic committee of the Senate and House. Humphrey renewed his invitation to Congress to cut the budget, if it can. And he warned again of what he called "the pressures to spend". Avoidance of a disastrous inflation, Humphrey said, depends in large degree on public self-restraint.

King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, had his eyes examined today at Walter Reed Army Hospital... and got a new pair of glasses. ~~The hospital also issued a report on his three-and-a-half-year-old son. It said the young prince is suffering from partial spastic paralysis of the right arm and leg... and it presecribed physical therapy and a leg brace attached to an orthopedic shoe. Surgery, the hospital said, is not indicated at this time.~~" The king and President Eisenhower will conclude their talks later this week.

The White House announces that President Heuss of West Hermany will visit Washington for three days, starting March 6th. He will confer with President Eisenhower and then, in a private capacity, he will tour several states.

The United Press says that David K.E. Bruce has been chosen to succeed Dr. James B. Conant as United States ambassador to West Germany. Bruce is a Democrat. He once served as ambassador to France.

Thirty-seven coal miners were killed today in the Pocahontas mine in Bishop, Virginia. The tragedy was blamed on an underground gas explosion. The blast occurred shortly after 177 men had gone to work on the early morning shift. Company officials say the section of mine involved was inspected before the accident and pronounced safe.

A federal grand jury... here in New York... today indicted two men and a woman on charges of espionage. Jack Soble, his wife Myra, and Jacob Albam, are formally accused of conspiring to transmit to Russia, information relating to national defense, "particularly to the intelligence activities of the United States and the armed forces." Ten Russians, named as co-conspirators are now outside the United States. One of them, Vassili Molev, was on the Soviet Embassy staff in Washington until last week. Jacob Albam... and the Sobles... are the first persons indicted under the 1954 statute, which provides the death penalty for espionage in peacetime. A government spokesman says the prosecution will not seek the death penalty, although technically... if they are convicted... it could be imposed by the court.

Edward R. Murrow: February 4, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

If the epitaph of the United Nations is ever written - assuming there is anyone about to write it - it will have to read "Moral force was not enough". - not enough to prevent a planet from going over the brink into complete disaster. It was not moral force that stopped Communist aggression in Korea - it was the blood and metal of the free world, especially the United States.

It is easy enough for us to deplore the ineffectiveness of moral force when we are not directly involved. In order to get the thing in perspective we might look forward a few years to the time when a vast majority of the United Nations will ask us to get out of Okinawa, which we occupy by right of Conquest. We are not likely to do so.

It was not the moral force of the United Nations that brought about the cease fire in Egypt, and the withdrawal of British, French and Israeli troops. It was primarily the Russian threat of military action and the American threat of economic sanctions.

In the case of Hungary moral force of the United Nations was not strong enough to open the borders so that a few neutral observers could watch the slaughter. The degree of independence that has been won by Poland from

Moscow's domination was not the result of a U.N. resolution, but rather the bold stubborn pride of the Poles who would be master in their own house, even though for the time being it remains a Communist house.

The value of the United Nations, other than being a public forum, is moral. And when national self-interest is involved the moral power and persuasiveness evaporate. That is why the French say to the U.N.: "Hands off Algeria"; the British say: "Cyprus is no concern of a world organization". That is why the Israelis say they will stand at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba and in the Gaza Strip, until firm and fast guarantees are forthcoming. That is why Nehru says there will be no U.N. forces in Kashmir. And it is for the same reason that this country would in all likelihood refuse to turn over to the U.N. any area regarded as vital to our national interest.

The United Nations has no automatic legal authority. It is not a government - can only hope to get what it wants by exerting moral power. In the Middle East crisis the United States has been greatly concerned that the U.N. should exercise this moral power. But when it comes to trying to prevent the area from falling into the hands of the Communists, it is King Saud with whom we deal, who is not exactly to be equated with moral power.

It has been proposed that the Israeli troops in the Gaza Strip and along the Gulf of Aqaba be replaced by U.N. forces. This could be done if both Egypt and Israel agree. They don't. And so long as they both refuse, the moral power of the U.N. is frustrated.

And the latest development involves India's Prime Minister Nehru, a most eloquent man on the subject of the morality of nations. He has great moral prestige in Asia and Africa. But when it comes to Kashmir, it appears that it is geography rather than morality that counts. He has refused to permit U.N. forces to be stationed on what he calls Indian territory. And he does this in the face of a unanimous resolution by the U.N. Security Council, which denies that Kashmir is Indian territory, and which calls for a plebiscite under which the people who live there might decide whether they wish to join India or Pakistan. It is generally agreed that in a free vote a majority would vote for Pakistan. Mr. Nehru was presented with a striking opportunity to increase the moral force of the United Nations, but it would probably have cost him Kashmir, and his example of a voluntary limitation of sovereignty - a sacrifice in order to serve peace constructively - would scarcely have influenced other nations to go and do likewise.

As a matter of fact the U.N. has passed four resolutions asking for a plebiscite, but nothing happened. It must be emphasized that Mr. Nehru is not alone in flouting the moral force of the United Nations. It just seems to be a case where high moral conduct and attention to the wishes of the rest of the nations is all right and to be applauded so long as it doesn't happen too near home.

Even in the field of armaments, we may supply them for the highest of moral reasons, though that isn't very likely. For example, if we supply arms to King Saud, he will promise not to use them against Israel. We may believe him, but will the Israelis? We supply arms to Pakistan; they promise not to use them against India. We may be convinced but the Indians aren't.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

France today defended its Algeria policy in the United Nations. In a long speech before the political committee, Foreign Minister Pineau recited the French achievements in Algeria...and reaffirmed France's offer to the Algerian nationalists for a cease-fire. He accused Russia of supporting the revolt through the Communist International. But the rebels, he said, are getting their "most continuous and effective support" from Egypt. He cited President Nasser's statement last year that the independence movement in Algeria is "our" struggle. Pineau reiterated the view that Algeria is an internal French problem. He said it was "only fair" to warn that if the United Nations passes a resolution on Algeria, France would in no way feel bound to comply.

Hearings on President Eisenhower's new Middle East policy continued today in the Senate. W.C. Daniel, national commander of the American Legion, testified in favor of the President's request for authority to use A merican troops, if necessary, to block Soviet aggression. "Indecision and equivocation got us into this mess," Daniel said. "Drawing a clear line against Communism may get us out." The legion commander objected to Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for strengthening the Middle East countries through economic aid. Financial assistance to some Arab states, he said, "could very well be used as down payments to Russia for military supplies."

The House Armed Services Committee opened hearings today on the order requiring enlistees in the National Guard to undergo six months of active duty training. Secretary of the Army Brucker said the fighting readiness of the National Guard is "drastically impaired" by lack of active duty training. The six-months training program was decided upon,

he said, only after "the most painstaking study". Brucker testified after a group of National Guard commanders had a meeting with President Eisenhower at the White House. Their spokesman, Major General Milton Reckford, said afterward that the meeting with the President was "most satisfactory from our point of view". Reckford said they had been assured the strength of the National Guard will not be "materially reduced". The name of Secretary of Defense Wilson, he said, did not come up. Wilson recently created a furor when he said the guard had been a haven for draft-dodgers during the Korean War. At his news conference last week, President Eisenhower called the remark "very unwise."

Attorney General Brownell testified before the House Judiciary Committee today on behalf of the Administration's civil rights program. Brownell said the program would not extend the area of federal jurisdiction over civil rights. "Rather," he said, "it would permit the Federal Government to take civil remedial action, instead of having to depend solely upon criminal procedures." Brownell said the legislation is needed...in his words..."to affirm the determination of Congress to secure equal justice under law for all of our citizens."

Another cabinet member...Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey...went today before a joint economic committee of the Senate and House. Humphrey renewed his invitation to Congress to cut the budget, if it can. And he warned again of what he called "the pressures to spend. Avoidance of a disastrous inflation, Humphrey said, depends in large degree on public self-restraint.

King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, had his eyes examined today at Walter Reed Army Hospital...and got a new pair of glasses. The king and President Eisenhower will conclude their talks later this week.

The White House announces that President Heuss of West Germany will visit Washington for three days, starting March 6th. He will confer with President Eisenhower and then, in a private capacity, he will tour several states.

The United Press says that David K.E. Bruce has been chosen to succeed Dr. James B. Conant as United States ambassador to West Germany. Bruce is a Democrat. He once served as ambassador to France.

Thirty-seven coal miners were killed today in the Pocahontas mine in Bishop, Virginia. The tragedy was blamed on an underground gas explosion. The blast occurred shortly after 177 men had gone to work on the early morning shift. Company officials say the section of mine involved was inspected before the accident and pronounced safe.

A federal grand jury...here in New York...today indicted two men and a woman on charges of espionage. Jack Soble, his wife Myra, and Jacob Albam are formally accused of conspiring to transmit to Russia information relating to national defense, "particularly to the intelligence activities of the United States and the armed forces." Ten Russians named as co-conspirators are now outside the United States. One of them, Vassili Molev, was on the Soviet Embassy staff in Washington until last week. Jacob Albam...and the Sobles...are the first persons indicted under the 1954 statute which provides the dealth penalty for espionage in peacetime. A government spokesman says the prosecution will not seek the death penalty, although technically...if they are convicted...it could be imposed by the court.

If the epitaph of the United Nations is ever written - assuming there is anyone about to write it - it will have to read "Moral force was not enough", not enough to prevent a planet from going over the brink into complete disaster. It was not moral force that stopped Communist aggression in Korea - it was the blood and metal of the free world, especially the United States.

It is easy enough for us to deplore the ineffectiveness of moral force when we are not directly involved. In order to get the thing in perspective we might look forward a few years to the time when a vast majority of the United Nations will ask us to get out of Okinowa, which we occupy by right of Conquest. We are not likely to do so.

It was not the moral force of the United Nations that brought about the cease fire in Egypt, and the withdrawal of British, French and Israeli troops. It was primarily the Russian threat of military action and the American threat of economic sanctions.

In the case of Hungary moral force of the United Nations was not strong enough to open the borders so that a few neutral observers could watch the slaughter. The degree of independence that has been won by Poland from Moscow's domination was not the result of a U.N. resolution, but rather the bold stubborn pride of the Poles who would be master in their own house, even though for the time being it remains a Communist house.

The value of the United Nations, other than being a public forum, is moral. And when national self-interest is involved, the moral power and persuasiveness evaporate. That is why the French say to the U.N. "Hands off Algeria"; The British say: Cyprus is no concern of a world organization". That is why the Israelis say they will stand at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba and in the Gaza Strip, until firm and fast guarantees are forthcoming. That is why Nehru says there will be no U.N. forces in Kashmir. And it is for the same reason that this country would in all likelihood refuse to turn over to the U.N. any area regarded as vital to our national interest.

The United Nations has no automatic legal authority. It is not a government - can only hope to get what it wants by exerting moral power. In the Middle East crisis the United States has been greatly concerned that the U.N. should exercise this moral power. Bur when it comes to trying to prevent the area from falling into the hands of the Communists, it is King Saud with whom we deal, who is not exactly to be equated with moral power.

It has been proposed that the Israeli troops in the Gaza Strip and along the Gulf of Aqaba be replaced by U.N. forces. This could be done if both Egypt and Israel agree. They don't. And so long as they both refuse, the moral power of the U.N. is frustrated.

And the latest development involves India's Prime Minister Nehru, a most eloquent man on the subject of the morality of nations. He has great moral prestige in Asia and Africa. But when it comes to Kashmir, it appears that it is geography rather than morality that counts. He has refused to permit U.N. forces to be stationed on what he calls Indian territory. And he does this in the facr of a unanimous resolution by the U.N. Security Council, which denies that Kashmir is Indian territory, and which calls for a plebiscite under which the people who live there might decide whether they wish to join India or Pakistan . It is generally agreed that in a free vote a majority would vote for Pakistan. Mr. Nehru was presented with a striking opportunity to increase the moral force of the United Nations, but it would probably have cost him Kashmir, and his example of a voluntary limitation of sovereignty - a sacrifice in order to serve peace constructively - would scarcely have influenced other nations to go and do likewise.

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to say: "Let all nations be upright, moral, responsive to world opinion - but at a distance."

This is Ed Murrow. I"ll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: His tory would seem to demonstrate that moral force...and force of arms...are bo h required in dealing with aggression and the threat of it. Frederick William the First said, "when one in this world wants to decide something with the pen, he does not do it unless supported by the strnegth of the sword." This is not to say that moral power is to be belittled.

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., Feb. 5, 1957

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(Downs runs approx 4 mins
Returns on cue "--to Ed Murrow
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Today, President Eisenhower had his second Arab visitor within a week. Crown Prince Ilah of Iraq conferred at the White House for 45 minutes, and said afterward that he has asked for more arms aid. / Iraq [redacted] is a member of the pro-Western Baghdad Pact. / Prince Ilah agreed with King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, that [redacted] other Arab leaders would have a higher appreciation for the President's new Middle East policy, if they could

have it explained to them at first hand. King Saud spent a quiet day at Blair House. He is expected to have a final meeting with Mr. Eisenhower on Friday.

President Eisenhower had his regular weekly meeting today with Republican congressional leaders. He was informed that the Senate probably will open debate on his Middle East resolution next week.... and that Senate hearings on his civil rights legislation are scheduled to get underway next Tuesday. The hearings in the House began yesterday. And today... in a House committee... a southern state official attacked the Administration civil rights program as unworkable. Edward Scheidt, North Carolina commissioner for motor Vehicles, contended that the size of the F.B.I. could be doubled, "and it would still not have enough men to handle all the investigations that would result from implementation of the program." The legislation, he argued, "threatens to shake the very foundations of law enforcement in the United States." Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified in favor of the civil rights measure. He called it a "minimum, meaningful bill" that is necessary and long overdue. Wilkins said that in 1954,

22-thousand Negroes in Mississippi registered to vote... but that, a year later, the number had been forced down to around 8-thousand.

Secretary of Welfare Folsom told a House committee today that federal action to help states solve their school construction problems is "imperative". He was testifying on behalf of the Administration's four-year school construction program. Folsom warned Congress that if it does not appropriate more than a billion dollars for new classrooms now, many children will be handicapped permanently with education which is inadequate. "We are confronted with a condition," he said, "not a theory. Neglect of educational opportunities for our children means a loss to them... and to the nation... which may never be regained."

The Senate today opened an investigation of the oil crisis, resulting from blockage of the Suez Canal. The chairman of the investigating committee... Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming... said legislation may be needed to deal with the problem of higher oil prices. He said he could not understand the increases in the price of oil, in view of reports he had received of large reserves. Democratic Senator Neeley charged that the oil shortage in Europe is "proof" that the "oil lobby" is more powerful than

the President and the Congress." Defense Mobilizer Fleming told the committee that domestic oil producers have been cooperating "willingly" with the government to work out the problem on a voluntary basis. He said the national defense aspects of the agreement with the 15 major oil companies are more important than the possible violation of anti-trust legislation. Fleming conceded that the companies are shipping too little crude oil and too much gasoline and other refined products. The Suez Canal, he said, may be reopened "much sooner than we had hoped."

On the New York Stock Market today, prices dropped one to five dollars a share. Losses were widespread and evenly distributed among metals, oils, motors, aircrafts and rails. The drop followed a series of pessimistic reports on business... including a warning last night by former President Hoover that current inflationary trends, unless checked, could LEAD to a major depression.

— INSERT!

Today in Moscow, the Supreme Soviet (which is Russia's version of parliament) met in the Kremlin palace and was presented a new budget. If taken on face value, the budget calls for a slight cut in defense spending. Soviet Finance Minister Zverev claimed 16 percent of the total

budget will be spent on defense, compared to a little more than 18 percent last year. These figures do not include expenditures, either for guided missiles or nuclear weapons. It was announced that, in 1957, Russia will continue to concentrate on development of heavy industry. At the same time, Soviet workers were promised more consumer goods. The goal will be to increase total industrial production by 7 percent. This is not so ambitious a goal as was set a year ago. That called for an 11 percent increase in industrial expansion, and was severely criticized by the Central Committee. The goal this year is regarded as "more realistic". The Supreme Soviet will meet for five days, and wind up with a report by Foreign Minister Shepilov, on Soviet foreign policy.

Last week, a German blood specialist went to Moscow to treat a government official whom authorities refused to name. Today... in a report from Moscow... my colleague Daniel Schorr identified the "mystery patient" as Vyacheslav Malyshev, minister of machine building, and a member of the state planning commission.

The premier of Ceylon today joined Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai in calling for another Asian-African conference, similar to the meeting

held in Bandung in 1955. The joint statement was issued at the end of Chou's five-day visit to Ceylon. The problems of the Middle East, it said, cannot be solved by the continuation of power politics, "or the substitution of one power for some other to fill up a so-called power vacuum." Chou told a news conference the Chinese Communist government will survive if -- in his words -- the United States refuses to recognize it "for a thousand years."

The supreme allied commander in Europe... General Lauris Norstad... told reporters in Paris today that he expects to have at least six West German divisions under his command by next December. These forces, he said, will go "a long way" toward making up the German deficiency "which we feel very keenly at the present time." Norstad said the alliance has an atomic capability... based on the United States Strategic Air Command and the British Bomber Command... which he described as "very considerable". Nevertheless, he warned that if NATO countries persist in making manpower cuts, his command will be forced to undertake "a basic revision" in the concept of its mission.

Vice President Nixon will represent the United States next month at

ceremonies marking the granting of independence to the Gold Coast. The African colony, belonging to Britain, will become an independent member of the British Commonwealth on March 6th. Nixon will go as head of an American delegation yet to be named.

George Bryan

A series of explosions... due to leaking gas... destroyed a business block in downtown Reno today, killing at least one person. Police say the death toll may go higher. Forty persons were injured.

Word for Today

Mr. Dulles is sure that American policy on Suez will be justified by the verdict of history. To break with our allies, he said, was one of the hardest decisions on behalf of principle this government ever had to make. Yet it is true, as Henry Ward Beecher observed, "Not that which men do worthily but that which they do successfully is what history makes haste to record."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, February 5, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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DOWNS: Today's was one of the strangest news conferences Secretary of State Dulles has ever held. The Secretary of State, who looked surprisingly fit, when he returned from his Florida convalecence, looked tired today and it showed. The State Department, he said, is still studying what it will do about the three American reporters who defied the department's ban and went to Red China on news missions. The government would maintain its ban on travel to Communist China as long as Americans are held prisoners there.

Asked about the lambasting, that he has been getting from Democratic senators, Mr. Dulles said today that he did not think these attacks on him in Congress were particularly bitter, just normal for American politics, and he has no plans to resign or retire. The Secretary of State was downright sentimental when he spoke of his gratitude at President Eisenhower's coming to his defense. He said that it makes you feel pretty good, when a person as wise and experienced as Mr. Eisenhower, defends you. He later thanked the reporter, who put the question to him.

But the unreal parts of this news conference came in the Secretary's discussion of the Middle East and the problems which threaten that area's very shaky peace. Would Mr. Dulles approve of sanctions against Israel, if Israel refused to withdraw from Gaza and the Aqaba Gulf, as demanded by the United Nations? The Secretary replied that he would not unilaterally impose such sanctions, but if the U.N. voted sanctions, then we would consider the matter. Would the

United States then fight for the existence of Israel against an attack by Soviet Russia? Mr. Dulles implied that we would. Another reporter asked if the United States still regarded the Tripartite Declaration, guaranteeing the Israeli-Arab borders as still in effect? Mr. Dulles said that we still abide by that policy declaration, although he did not know how the French and the British felt about it, since their Suez attack breaking that guarantee. The Secretary of State thinks that his plea will justify America's breaking with Britain and France on the issue of aggression and the use of force in international matters. But, he also said that the history of the Suez crisis is too fresh and tender to be bared at the review of American foreign policy, he is preparing for the Congress. Mr. Dulles believes Israel will retire to her own borders because she has a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. That Israel depends on the good will of other nations and was itself created by the U.N. Well, would Egypt also respect the U.N. decisions about the future of the Suez Canal? Secretary of State Dulles replied that Egypt could also be expected to heed the moral arguments and allow Israeli shipping through the Suez. Mr. Dulles did not explain why he should be so optimistic about the effects of moral pressure. Egypt has been defying moral pressure to ban Israeli shipping through the Suez for the past eight years. And after the seizure of the Suez, by Egypt last year, Mr. Dulles, himself, exerted all the moral pressure the United States commands, but it too was disregarded by Israel and by America's two closest allies, Britain and France in the combined attack on Egypt. And according to most diplomats here in Washington, it was not moral pressure that stopped that attack before the Anglo-French forces could complete their mission. These sources say that offensive against the Nasser government was stopped by the threat of nuclear retailiation from

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Secretary of Welfare Folson told a House committee today that federal action to help states solve their school construction problems is "imperative" He was testifying on behalf of the Administration's four-year school construction program. Folson warned Congrsss that if it does not appropriate more than one billion follars for new classrooms now, many children will be handicapped permanently with education which is inadequate. "We are confronted with a condition," he said, "not a theory. Neglect of educational opportunities for our children means a loss to them...and to the nation...which may never be regained."

The Senate today opened an investigation of the oil crisis, resulting from blockage of the Suez Canal. The chairman of the investigating committee... Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming...said legislation may be needed to deal with the problem of higher oil prices. He said he could not understand the increases in the price of oil, in fiew of reports he had received of large reserves. Democratic Senator Neeley charged that the oil shortage in Europe is "proof" that the oil lobby "is more powerful than the President and the Congress." Defense Mobilizer Fleming told the committee that domestic oil producers have been cooperating "willingly" with the government to work out the problem on a voluntary basis. He said the national defense aspects of the agreement with the 15 major oil companies are more important than the possible violation of anti-trust legislation. Fleming conceded that the sompanies are shipping too little crude oil and too much gasoline and other refined products. The Suez Canal, he said, may be reopened "much sooner than he had hoped."

On the New York Stock Market ooday, prices dropped one to five dollars a share. Losses were widespread and evenly distributed among metals, oils, motors, airfrafts and rails. The drop followed a series of pessimistic reports on business...including a warning last night by former President Hoover, that current inflationary trends, unless checked, could lead to a major depression.

A series of explosions...due to leaking gas...destroyed a business block in downtown Reno today, killing at least one person. Police say the death toll may go higher. Forty persons were injured.

Today in Moscow, the Supreme Soviet (which is Russia's version of parliament)met in the Kremlin palace and was presented a new budget. If taken on face value, the budget calls for a slight cut in defense spending. Soviet Fiaande Minister Zverev claimed 16 percent of the total budget will be spent on defense compared to a little more than 18 percent last year. These figures do not include expenditures, either for guided missiles or nuclear weapons. It was announced that, in 1957, Russia will continue to concentrate on development of heavy industry. At the same time, Soviet workers were promised more consumer goods. The goal will be to increase total industrial production by 7 percent. This is not so ambitious a goal as was set a year ago. That called for an 11 percent increase in industrial expansion, and was severely criticized by the Central Committee. The goal this year is regarded as "more realistic." The Supreme Soviet will meet for five days, and wind up with a report by Foreign Minister Shepilov on Soviet foreign policy.

Last week, a German blood specialist went to Moscow to treat a government official whom authorities refused to name. Today...in a report from Moscow...my colleague Daniel Schorr identified the "mystery patient" as Vyacheslav Malyshev, minister of machine building and member of the state planning commission.

The premier of Ceylon today foined Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai in calling for another Asian - Aftican conference similar to the meeting held in Bandung in 1955. The joint statement was issued at the end of Chou's five-day

visit to Ceylon. The problems of the Middle East, it said, cannot be solved by the continuation of power politics, "or the substitution of one power for some other to fill up a so-claled power vacuum." Chou told a news conference the Chinese Communist government will survive if--in his words -- the United States refuses to recognize it "for a thousand years."

The supreme allied commander in Europe .. General Lauris Norstad..told reporters in Paris today that he expects to have at least six West German divisions under his command by next December. These forces, he said, will go "a long way" toward making up the German deficiecy "which we feel very keenly at the present time." Norstad said the alliance has an atomic capability ..based on the United States Strategic Air Command and the British Bomber Command..which he described as "very considerable." Nevertheless, he warned that if NATO countries persist in making manpower cuts, he command will be forced to undertake "a basic revision " in the concept of its mission.

Vice President Nixon will represent the United States next month at ceremonies marking the granting of independence to the Gold Coast. The African colony, belonging to Britain, will become an independent member of the British Commonwealth on March 6th. Nixon will go as head of an American delegation yet to be named.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: Mr. Dulles is sure than American policy on Suez will be justified by the verdict of history. To break with our allies, he said, wasone of the hardest decisions on behalf of principal this government ever had to make. Yet it is true, as Henry Ward Beecher observed, "Not that which men to worthily, but that which they do successfully is what history makes haste to record."

Goodnight and tood luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Feb. 6, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower warned today that the government may have to impose wage and price controls, unless labor and management cooperate to hold the line against inflation. The President told his news conference that when he recently appealed to labor and industry leaders to hold down wages and prices, he wasn't "merely asking them to be altruistic." Mr. Eisenhower said, "I believe any intelligent man can see the direction we will have to go unless wisdom is exercised... not only in government... but in the economy as a whole."

The New York stock market rallied today, after yesterday's set-back. Gains of one to two points were registered over a wide range.

Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference "something" has to be done to step up oil shipments to Europe. He doesn't want the government to have to intervene. But the oil interests, he said, should consider where

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our long-term interests lie. "Certainly they demand a Europe that is not, economically, flat on its back."

The President opened his news conference by announcing the resignation of Arthur Fleming as director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. He said the resignation was accepted "with regret". Fleming will be succeeded by Gordon Gray, who was secretary of the army in the Truman Administration.

Regarding the Middle East, Mr. Eisenhower said his talks with King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, had cleared away "much of the underbrush of misunderstanding" concerning American policy in the area. King Saud told reporters today that the President's program is "a good one... entitled to consideration and appreciation by the Arab people."

Mr. Eisenhower said he believes Israel will comply with the United Nations demand that it complete its withdrawal from Egyptian territory. "I personally believe," he said, "that Israel has a decent respect for the opinion of mankind." The President refused to say... in answer to a question... whether the United States would join in economic sanctions against Israel, if it refuses to pull out of positions commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. He said, "I would not

want to speculate on future actions of the United Nations... or of this country... to any degree." Then he added, "But I certainly say this---we are committed to the support of the United Nations." [redacted] said. [redacted]

Israel announced today, at the United Nations, that it will cooperate with the U.N. for the establishment of peace... but that it wants assurance Egypt will also cooperate. It was announced that the Israeli ambassador, Abba Eban, has asked Secretary General Hammarskjold what measures will be taken to insure freedom of Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba. Hammarskjold was also asked to inquire of Egypt whether it will refrain from "belligerent acts by land, sea and air", if Israel completes its withdrawal. Hammarskjold is preparing a report on the situation, [redacted]

Israel charges that Syrian shore batteries fired on Israeli fishermen on the Sea of Galilee today for 45 minutes. There were no casualties.

Jordan today ordered the confiscation of all Communist propaganda in the country... including newspapers, magazines and books. The crackdown began yesterday, with the banning of a daily bulletin issued in Jordan by the Soviet news agency Tass.

The Soviet government today accused the United States of waging "a secret war" against Russia by means of spies and saboteurs. The government charged... in a statement handed to Western correspondents... that the "war" is being directed not only against Russia but against its satellites and "all sovereign and independent states." It did not name these states. As "proof" of espionage carried on in Russia, the correspondents were shown four alleged spies, said to have been dropped ~~down~~ in Russia by United States Intelligence.

President Eisenhower ~~confirmed... at his news conference~~ today... that talks ~~are underway with Britain on a possible meeting~~ with Prime Minister Macmillan. ~~Since arrangements are not completed, he declined~~ to comment on reports the meeting ~~may take place in Bermuda next month.~~

The British defense minister... Duncan Sandys... reported to the House of Commons today on his visit last week in Washington. He said "full accord" was reached (in discussions with Secretary of Defense Wilson) on the broad objectives. There was agreement, he said, to extend previous arrangements for collaboration on research, "especially in guided missiles." Sandys reported discussion of a plan whereby Britain would be supplied with "certain American weapons". He did not identify these weapons, but reportedly they are intermediate-range missiles capable of mounting atomic warheads. He said, "This plan is now being examined by the two governments and their service staffs." Sandys said he found "a warm desire" in Washington for resumption of what he termed "the special and intimate relationship which has so long existed between Britain and the United States."

In Congress today, the House passed and sent to the Senate a "baby" soil bank bill to help ranchers affected by the drought. Secretary of Agriculture Benson had opposed the measure... on grounds it would create more problems than it would solve. The bill would authorize payments to ranchers who agree to keep livestock off parched grazing land. Its purpose is to prevent permanent damage to grazing land in the drought belt.

IN CONGRESS TODAY,

The House Ways and Means Committee [redacted] voted to continue business and excise taxes at their present level for another year. The committee acted after hearing Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey testify that it would be "inexcusable" to let the government go back to deficit spending.

Edward R. Murrow: February 6, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

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44 return

Secretary Dulles told his news conference yesterday that we won't allow newsmen to enter Red China because the Chinese government is trying to blackmail us. It is holding ten Americans as prisoners who won't be released until we permit the newsmen to go in. He called it a kind of barter for the bodies of Americans, and said that as long as the Communists put it that way we could not escape the consequences. "That kind of blackmail I do not intend to satisfy" he said.

The assumption in this line of thinking is that we would be doing the Chinese communists a favor by allowing our newsmen to enter the country. And the inference is that it would be more of a favor to the Chinese than to ourselves. Mr. Dulles seemed to imply this when he said that the men whom the Chinese would admit would be picked by them.

It is this assumption that is at the heart of the matter. If the assumption is true, Mr. Dulles has at least an arguable case. But Mr. Dulles leaves out of account the American right to know. Whether or not it is a favor to the Chinese if our newsmen are admitted, it is of enormous value to the American public. And that makes Mr. Dulles' picture of blackmail hard to accept. What it comes down to is that we must refuse to allow ourselves to know about China because, if we did, we would obtain the

release of the ten American prisoners.

President Eisenhower who previously had endorsed the State Department's stand on newsmen going into China, was asked at his news conference today whether he thought it would be immoral to lift the ban on the newsmen. He said this time he would have to talk with Mr. Dulles before answering the question.

All American networks, news services, major newspapers and news periodicals have been trying faithfully and persistently to get their representatives into Red China. This has been in the normal fulfilment of their duty to the American public. The fact that China is communist has not deterred them any more than it has in the case of the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Until last August the effort to get newsmen into China was blocked chiefly by the stern refusal of the Peiping regime. Then the policy changed, and eighteen American journalists were invited to spend a month in the country as guests of the government. It also was announced that soon any qualified American journalist who complied with the formalities of application would be admitted.

When the eighteen were invited, the State Department announced that it

would not be in the interests of the United States for them to accept, and went on to warn them that their passports would be taken up, and that they might be prosecuted under laws forbidding the violation of passport restrictions, and banning financial transactions with Red China.

The State Department raised the point of the imprisoned Americans at this juncture. Certainly the official case was that we would not let newsmen into China until the prisoners were released. Only yesterday was this put the other way around, that it was the Chinese who were refusing to release the prisoners until the correspondents were allowed to enter.

Since Mr. Dulles has spoken of the Chinese government "picking" the men invited, it is only fair to point out that those who received invitations were mostly men who had applied for admittance as representatives of their organizations. When the State Department announced its ban, all the organizations involved instructed their representatives not to accept. But they delivered strong protests to the State Department. Among those sending them were Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger of the New York Times, Frank Starzel, general manager of the Associated Press; Frank Bartholomew, president of the United Press; Herbert Brucker of the Hartford Courant, the chairman of the Freedom of Information committee of the Society of Newspaper

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C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Editors, Erwin Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, and officials of both C.B.S. and N.B.C. [Today these protests were powerfully reinforced by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which appealed both to the President and Congress against the State Department policy.]

At one time the State Department refused to authorize newsmen to enter Red China simply because it could not protect them there. Later it added the reason that Americans are imprisoned in China. / Both reasons are curbs to the American right to know, and as such have never satisfied most of those responsible for the news services of the country. / But until lately they have not cared to press the State Department. [Now that Mr. Dulles has developed the blackmail theory, and we are told that we can get the prisoners out if we let the newsmen in, a better reason for letting the newsmen in, and letting the American public know, would be hard to find.]

Word for Today

The position of this government on allowing American newsmen in Red China would appear to be... primarily... a matter having to do with logic. To the thinking of Secretary Dulles, it is a logical stand to take. Others would disagree. Elizabeth Jackson said, "Whatever our characteristic American virtues are, logic isn't one of them." And W.D. Howells said, "Try as you may, you can't be logical and complimentary at the same time."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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BRYAN:

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Good night and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Feb. 7, 1957

This is the news:

The British government today announced qualified approval of a free European market, in which Britain would be a partner. The government did this in a "white paper"... endorsing a plan which would integrate much of the trade of Western Europe and wipe out many tariff barriers. The "white paper" proposes that details of the plan be discussed next week, when the Organization for European Economic Cooperation meets in Paris. Ultimately this organization... known as the O.E.E.C.... would be combined with the customs union, now being negotiated by the Benelux countries, Italy, West Germany and France. [redacted] Seventeen nations of Western Europe would then be joined in a free trade area and a common market for their manufactured goods. In this... at least for the time being... Britain has [redacted]

one major reservation. It wishes to continue its preferential trade agreements with the countries of the British Commonwealth.

In a separate move today, the Bank of England cut the interest rate for lending money from 5 and a half percent to 5 percent. A Bank of England official called the reduction "a sure indication that things are getting better in Britain." The interest rate had been raised one full percent a year ago as an anti-inflation measure. Financial observers say that today's action... cutting it back one-half percent... may have been designed to stimulate industrial investment.

The United States announced today that arrangements have been made for economic talks with Poland. The State Department said the talks will be held in Washington "in the near future"... and that they will concern the request of the Communist government of Poland for economic aid. Poland has indicated interest in obtaining credit, with which to buy surplus cotton and wheat... and other commodities.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks told a news conference today that there is "no disposition" on the part of the Administration to impose direct controls on wages and prices as a means of curbing inflation. He said, "No plans are being made, no studies are being made for such controls." President Eisenhower told his news conference yesterday the government might have to move in with controls "of some kind" unless business and labor exercise restraint. He indicated inflation is a serious threat. Secretary Weeks said today the "complete picture" shows that the economy is healthy. He said he sees no "basic" difference between his position and that of the President.

Russia agreed today to resume disarmament talks in London with the United States, Canada, Britain and France. Russia proposed that the meeting... next month... be held on the foreign ministers level. The United Nations

General Assembly voted last month for a resumption of five-power disarmament talks. The assembly did not specify on what level they should take place.

The State Department took cognizance today of reports that Russia has resumed its arms shipments to Egypt. A department spokesman said the United States does not have "positive confirmation" that such shipments are being made. But if they are, he said, that could be regarded as a violation of the General Assembly resolution of November second. That resolution called on all U.N. members "to refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities."

The Egyptian government is demanding the death penalty for four British subjects, arrested on spy charges more than six months ago. This was announced today by the government prosecutor, who said 16 other persons also face the death penalty on charges of espionage.

In the United Nations today, the Afro-Asian bloc decided... in a secret caucus... to press for sanctions against Israel for its refusal to withdraw from the Gaza Strip and the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba without security guarantees. An Arab spokesman said a resolution calling for economic sanctions against Israel will be presented early next week.

In Moscow today, Russia ordered the expulsion of two American naval attaches. Two other American attaches were ordered expelled from Russia less than a week ago. Moscow claims the naval officers photographed military installations.

Moscow has finally given its version of what happened to Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who disappeared in Budapest 12 years ago... and has not been seen since. Russia informed the Swedish government today that Wallenberg died in 1947, in a Moscow prison, "presumably of a blood clot in the heart." The Soviet note blamed his imprisonment on an agent operating under instructions from the Russian security chief, Lavrenti Beria, who has since been executed. At the time of his disappearance, Wallenberg was representing the Red Cross in Budapest. The Swedish government... since 1945... has sent Russia more than 20 notes, demanding information as to his fate. Sweden said tonight that it will press Moscow for further details.

Look Magazine said today that it has asked the State Department for an open hearing on the department's move to revoke the passport of one of its correspondents who recently visited Red China. Gardner Cowles, president of Look, said the magazine's Moscow correspondent, Edmund Stevens, had been advised that his passport would be invalidated for all travel other than to return to the United States. Cowles said, "The question of a reporter's right to travel involves important aspects of freedom of the press, and the sooner it is fully tested in open hearing the better." Stevens entered Communist China in December with Look photographer Philip Harrington. No action has been taken against Harrington, who is back in this country. The third American newsman to enter China in defiance of the State Department ban was William Worthy of the Baltimore Afro-American, who has also done occasional broadcasts for CBS. Worthy is now in Budapest. He said today that the American Legation there asked him to turn in his passport... to be marked "Valid Only for Return to the United States"... but that he refused.

Edward R. Murrow: February 7, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The proclaimed objective of American foreign policy is to achieve "equal justice for all under law." "Every move we make" said President Eisenhower recently, "must be balanced by a consideration of justice for both sides." He also said in discussing the Middle Eastern crisis: "There can be no peace without law and there can be no law if we work to invoke one code of international conduct for those we oppose, and another for our friends." He also said: "There must be one law for all, not just one for us and one for the others. We must have one law that rules us all."

If the United Nations imposes sanctions on Israel, and the United States helps impose them - which now appears to be likely - others will be entitled to say that this is the Eisenhower Administration's idea of how to work for "equal law for all."

This is an uncomfortable position for the Administration, for we would not be supporting a single standard of morality. We would be accepting one standard for Israel, and a different one for Egypt, the Soviet Union and for India. Israel, a small nation, can be punished for not pulling out of the Gaza strip and the Aqaba coast, without guarantees of security. But the Soviet Union cannot be punished for not pulling out of Hungary, or India out

of Kashmir, or Egypt for closing the Suez Canal to Israel, and Repeatedly violating Israel's frontier. ~~It is true that~~ The United Nations has ~~not~~ passed a resolution specifically ordering the Russians out of Hungary, But has not ordered the Indians out of Kashmir, nor has it voted sanctions against Egypt. But it found the Soviet Union, India and Egypt in the wrong. The fact that it didn't act is the way the double standard of morality operates. Yesterday, when the point was raised to President Eisenhower that Egypt had been condemned for closing the Canal against Israel, he said that he was not aware that the United Nations had ever done anything about it, as though that disposed of the question.

When the Suez crisis broke, we made commitment to the United Nations the central theme of our policy, and it continues to be so. It remains so despite the disdain of the Soviet Union for the U.N. resolutions on Hungary, and the disregard of India for the resolutions over Kashmir. ~~The double standard of the United Nations has never been obscured, but it never has been more open and unashamed than it has become since the United States cracked down on Britain, France and Israel.~~ ~~And~~ If the United States goes along with sanctions against Israel, it will, in effect, be telling the world

that it is trying to achieve the single standard tomorrow by living the double standard today.

One reason the Administration is in such an awkward position is that it adopted the U.N. as a guide after it had lost its ability to muster a two-thirds majority in the Assembly for the things we believe in. That is, we placed American policy at the mercy of United Nations politics. There is at present no stable two-thirds majority that would apply the law equally to Israel, Egypt, the Soviet Union and India.

That puts the United States in a dilemma. It can abandon parts of its principles so as to stay with, and pretend to lead, the majority, or it can openly go into the minority and stick to its principles. The Administration apparently has chosen not to go into the minority. It is playing Assembly politics.

That means that we have to play with blocs, each one dedicated to its own interests. The blocs we can count on to accept equal law for all are less than two-thirds of the Assembly. Or to put it the other way, ~~a~~ one-third of the Assembly, or twenty-seven votes, can beat any proposal the United States makes. The Soviet Union has ten votes, the Arab bloc eleven. The Afro-Asian bloc of fifteen can swing things against us.

We could, of course, go into the minority. But the show-down would show that we were in the minority, and this we do not choose to do. The upshot is, that we compromise with the double standard. How we come to do it may be quite explicable. But no explanation is likely to convince opinion in the world, or in this country, that this is the most effective way to serve the cause of equal justice to all. Even if we think we are leading the U.N. majority in that direction, nothing can be clearer than that the U.N. majority at present is leading us in the opposite direction. For whatever we agree to in the U.N. will be regarded as our definition of "equal justice for both sides," for it is to that proposition that we are solemnly committed — regardless of votes in the assembly.

George Bryan —

Word for Today

There ~~has~~ have been occasions in the United Nations when the United States has found it necessary to compromise. [redacted] There are times, in politics, when compromise is required. But it can be overdone. For as Nathaniel Hawthorne said, "No man can for any considerable time employ two standards without finally getting bewildered as to which of them is true."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M.,E.S.T.

This is the news:

The British government today announced qualified approval of a free European makket, in which Britain would be a partner. The government did this in a "white paper" ..endorsing a plan which would integrate much of the trade of Western Europe and wipe out many tariff barriers. The "White paper" proposes that details of the plan be disuussed next week, when the Organization for European Economic Cooperation meets in Paris.

Ultimately this organization..known as the O.E.E.C...would be combined with the customs union, now being negotiated by the Benelux countries, Italy, West Germany and France. Seventeen nations of Western Europe would then be joined in a free trade area and a common market for their manufactured goods. In this..at least for the time being..Britain has one major reservation. It wishes to continue its preferential trade agreements with the countries of the British Commonwealth.

In a separate move today, the Bank of England cut the interest rate for lending money from 5 and a half percent to 5 percent. A Bank of England official called the reduction "a sure indication that things are getting better in Britain." The interest rate had been raised one full percent a year ago as an anti inflation measure. Financial observers say that today's action..cutting it back one half percent..may have been designed to stimulate industrial investment.

The United States announced today that arrangements have been made for economic talks with Poland. The State Department said the talks will be held in Washington "in the near future"...and that they will concern the request of the Communist government of Poland for economic aid. Poland has indicated interest in obtaining credit with which to buy surplus cotton and wheat..and other commodities.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks told a news conference today that there is "no disposition" on the part of the Administration to impose direct control on wages and prices as a means of curbing inflation. He said, "No plans are being made, no studies are being made for such controls." President Eisenhower told his news conference yesterday the government might have to move in with controls "of some kind" unless business and labor exercise restraint. He indicated inflation is a serious threat. Secretary Weeks said today the "complete picture" shows the ecomomy is healthy. He said he sees no "basic"diference between his position and that of the President.

Russia agreed today to resume disramament talks in London with the United States, Canada, Britain and France. Russia proposed that the meeting ..next month..be held on the foreign ministers level.The United Nations General Assembly voted last month for a resumption of five-power disarmament talks. The assembly did not specify on what level they should take place.

The State Department took cognizance today of reports that Russia has resumed its arms shipments to Egypt. A department spokesman said the United States does not have "positive confirmation" that such shipments are being made. But if they are, he said, that could be regarded as a violation of the General Assembly resolution of November second. That resolution called on all U.N. members to "refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities."

The Egyptian government is demanding the death penalty for four British subjects, arrested on spy charges more than six months ago. This was announced today by the government prosecutor, who said 16 other prerson also fact the death penalty on charges of espionage.

In the United Nations today, the Afro-Asian bloc decided in a second caucus ..to press for sanctions against Israel for its refusal to withdraw from the Gaza Strip and the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba without security guarantees. And Arab spokesman said a resolution calling for economic sanctions against Israel will be presented early next week.

In Moscow today, Russia ordered the expulsion of two American naval attaches. Two other American attaches were ordered expelled from Russia less than a week ago. Moscow claims the naval officers photographed military installations.

Look Magazine said today that it has asked the State Department for an open hearing on the department's move to revoke the passport of one of its correspontents who recently visited Red China. Gardner Cowles, President of Look, said the magazine's Moscow correspondent, Edmund Stevens, had been advised that his passport would be invalidated for all travel other than to return to the United States. Cowles said, "The question of a reporter's right to travel involves important aspects of freedom of the press, and the sooner it is fully tested in an open hearing the better." Stevens entered Communist China in December with Look photographer Philip Harrington. No action has been taken against Harringron, who is back in this country. The third American newsman to enter China in defiance of the State Dempartment ban was William Worthy of the Baltimore Afro-American, who has also done occasional broadcasts for C.B.S. Worthy is now in Budapest. He said today that the American Legation there asked him to turn in his passport ..to be marked"Valid Only for Return to the United States."...but that he refused.

The proclaimed objective of American foreign policy is to achieve "equal justice for all under law." "Every move we make" said President Eisenhower recently, "must be balanced by a consideration of justice for both sides." He also said in discussing the Middle Eastern crisis"There can be no peace without law, and there can be no law if we work to invoke one code of international conduct for those we oppose, and another for our friends." He also said:"There must be one law for all, not just one for us and one for others. We must have one law that rules us all."

If the United Sttions imposes sanctions on Israel , and the United States helps impose them - which now appears to be likely - others will be entitled to say that this is the Eisenhower Administration's idea of how to work for "equal law for all."

This is an uncomfortable position for the Administration, for we would not be supporting a single standard of morality. We would be accepting one standard for Israel, and a different one for Egypt, the Soviet Union and for India. Israel, a small nation, can be pubished for not pulling out of the Gaza Strip and the Aqaba coast, without guarantees of security. But the Soviet Union cannot be punished for not pulling out of Hungary or India out of Kashmir, or Egypt for closing the Suez Canal to Israel, and repeatedly violating Israel's frontier. The United Nations has passed a resolution specifically ordering the Russians out of Hungary but has not ordered the Indians out of Kashmir, nor has it voted sanctions against Egypt. Bit it found the Soviet Union, Indian and Egypt in the rong. The fact that it didn't act is the way the double standard of morality operates. Yesterday, when the point was raised to President Eisenhower that Egypt had been condemned for closing the Canal against Israel, he said that he was not aware that the United Nations had ever done anything about it, as though that disposed of the question.

When the Suez crisis broke, we made commitment to the United Nations the central theme of our policy, and it continues to be so. It remains so despite the disdain of the Soviet Union for the U.N. resolutions on Hungary. and the disregard of India for the resolutions over Kashmir. If the United States goes along with sanctions against Israel, it will, in effect, be telling the world that it is trying to achieve the single standard tomorrow by living the double standard today.

One reason the Administration is in such an awkward position is that it adopted the U.N. as a guide after it had lost its ability to muster a two-thirds majority in the Assembly for the things we believe in. That is, we

placed American policy at the mercy of United Nations politics. There is at present no stable two-thirds majority that would apply the law equally to Israel, Egypt, the Soviet Union and India.

That puts the United States in a dilemma. It can abandon parts of its principles so as to stay with, or pretend to lead, the majority, or it can openly go into the minority and stick to its principles. The Administration apparently has chosen not go to into the minority. It is playing Assembly pooitics.

That means that we have to play with blocs, each one dedicated to its own interests. The blocs we can count on to accept equal law for all are less than two-thirds of the Assembly. Or to put it the other way, a one third of the Assembly, or twenty-seven votes, can beat any proposal the United States makes. The Soviet Union has ten votes, the Arab bloc eleven. The Afro - Asian bloc of fifteen can swing things against us.

We would, of course, go into the minority. But the show-down would show that we were in the minority and this we do not choos to do. The upshot is that we compromise with the double standard. How we come to do it may be quite explicable. But no explanation is likely to convince opinion in the world or in this country, that this is the most effective way to serve the cause of quual justice for all. Even if we think we are leading the U.N. majority in that direction, nothing can be clearer than that the U.N. majority at present is leading us in the opposite direction. For whatever we agree to in the U.N. will be regarded as our definition of "equal justice for both sides." For it is to that proposition that we are solemnly committed --regardless of the votes in the assembly.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: There have been occasions in the United Nations when the United States has found it necessary to compromise. There are times, in politics, when compromise is required. But it can be overdone. For as Nathaiel Hawthorne said, "No man can for any considerable time employ two standards without finally getting bewildered as to which of them is true."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 8, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower... and King Saud of Saud Arabia... today concluded their talks on the Middle East. A joint communique says the United States will continue to maintain its air base at Dhahran for at least five more years. In return, the United States promises to provide Saudi Arabia with military goods and services "for the purposes of defense and the maintenance of internal security." Both President Eisenhower and King Saud promise... in the communique... to work for settlement of the Middle East problem within the framework of the United Nations. And both declare their "firm opposition" to the use of force, as a means of settling international disputes. The king goes on record as receiving "with satisfaction" President Eisenhower's explanation of his Middle East doctrine. He welcomes "every step" that promotes independence and self-determination.

Tomorrow, King Saud will fly to Spain ~~on~~ IN the President's personal aircraft... and then on to Egypt. Mr. Eisenhower flew this afternoon to Thomasville, Georgia, for a vacation of about a week.

The White House today declined to confirm reports that President Eisenhower will meet British Prime Minister Macmillan in Bermuda next month. A White House spokesman noted that the reports refer only to "tentative" plans for such a conference. He said, "Until there is complete agreement, we don't talk about it." The date most frequently mentioned for the meeting is March 21st.

The United States said today that it will help set up Euratom -- the program under which West European countries would pool their atomic energy for the common good. The State Department said the United States "welcomes" the program... that it anticipates "active association" in what it called "a bold and imaginative undertaking." ~~The statement was issued after a committee of European scientists called at the State Department in White House.~~

A member of the Atomic Energy Commission... Dr. John von Neumann... died in Walter Reed Hospital today of cancer. He was 53 years old. Last year, Dr. von Neumann received a citation from President Eisenhower... crediting him with "materially increasing the scientific progress of the country in the atomic field.

The government announced today that a million, 600-thousand fewer persons were employed in January, than in December. /A decline is normal in January... because of lay-offs after Christmas. /But the employment drop last month was the biggest registered in any January since 1949. "Abnormally severe weather" was a factor -- it cut down outdoor work, such as in the construction industry. /But the government also reports a larger-than-usual drop in factory employment. Factories employed 200-thousand fewer persons in January, than in December.

The increase in oil prices is going to be investigated by a federal grand jury. Judge Albert Bryan... of the United States District Court in Alexandria, Virginia... granted a request for an inquiry, filed by the Justice Department. Judge Bryan said he will order a special grand jury to meet on March 4th. Most major companies raised the price of crude oil by 35 cents a barrel, after the closing of the Suez Canal. This was necessary, they said, to make more oil available for shipment to Western Europe. /The Justice Department said today that it has no jurisdiction over prices, as such. But collusion to raise prices on an industry-wide basis, it said, would constitute violation of the anti-trust laws.

Israel said today that it has reached a deadlock in its negotiations with United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold over withdrawal of Israeli forces from the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. The statement was made in Tel Aviv by the director-general of the Israeli foreign ministry, Walter Eytan. Israeli forces will pull out of their positions on the Gulf of Aqaba, he said, provided United Nations troops move in immediately and stay there. Or if Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan will make an agreement with Israel, guaranteeing free passage in the gulf. Israel is ready to evacuate its troops from Gaza... but not its civil administrators. "There cannot be any further withdrawal," he said, "without guarantees for Israel's vital needs."

Here in New York, the United Nations debate on Algeria went through its fifth day. Early this week, France accused Russia and Egypt of fomenting the Algerian revolt. Egypt accused the French today of cloaking the real issue, which Egypt said is "the struggle of the Algerian people for freedom and justice."

West German Chancellor Adenauer said today that he has received a new message from Soviet Premier Bulganin. Adenauer declined to reveal the

contents of the message... but said he is "convinced" Soviet foreign policy is about to undergo a change. The United Press quotes Russian Embassy sources in Bonn as saying that the Bulganin message contained "concrete proposals" regarding German reunification, disarmament and trade.

The American correspondent William Worthy... who recently visited Red China... refused for the second time today to surrender his American passport. The United States legation in Budapest asked Worthy to turn in his passport, so that it could be stamped "Valid Only for Return to the United States." Worthy said he refused in order to establish the grounds for a test case.

If all that mattered in the Middle East was that the United States kept the airbase at Dhahran, and that Arab leaders had a better understanding of the Eisenhower doctrine, the visit of King Saud could be called an unqualified success. It has brought both these results. Both are valuable though it is not easy for the public to know just how valuable. Since they have value, something presumably has been paid for them. The nature and extent of the price has not been disclosed.

One measure of the success of the visit is what these gains are worth. Another is whether the price has been reasonable. But another measure is whether the visit has advanced other American interests, and has contributed to the establishment of peace in the region. For more is involved in the Middle East than the Dhahran air base, and an understanding of the Eisenhower doctrine.

First to look at the Dhahran base. Its value to us is fully known only to the Strategic Air Command and the United States defense heads. Presumably the base is essential to our defense system, but the public does not know how much the system would be crippled without it. A hint of its usefulness was given in the disclosure that the round-the-world jet bombers

were refuelled from the Dhahran base. ~~Maybe it is valuable for other reasons too. But this is not for a layman to judge.~~

Then for a look at the value of having King Saud endorse the Eisenhower doctrine. This he has done, though only in part. Two of the main lines of the doctrine could not have been hard for the King to understand and welcome. One promises the use of force, if necessary, against Soviet aggression in the Middle East. The other is a promise of economic assistance. Taken at their face value these are greatly to Saudi Arabia's interest, and what he learned here was to take them at their face value.

But there is another implication in the Eisenhower doctrine. We are fervently committed to the establishment of peace in the Middle East, and for us that means peace between the Arab States and Israel, on a basis of justice to both sides. This might be called the unmentioned topic in the report of the negotiations. Not altogether unmentioned, for King Saud is to get arms. ~~And since he does not need arms against the Soviet Union,~~ and in effect the arms go to tip the balance in favor of the Arabs against Israel. ~~Washington would hardly call that promoting our kind of peace, even if Washington is selling the arms.~~

The State Department has been hoping to ~~XXXX~~ modify King Saud's

attitude toward Israel, and whether it has done so during this visit only time will tell. In the past King Saud has been committed to the extermination of Israel. Maybe ~~Presumably~~ he has modified his views. But if instead of insisting on extermination he now wants Israel's humiliation before the world, and a drastic reduction of Israel's territory, that could come about without "the use of force" and "without aggression against the political independence or territory of Middle East nations" to which Saudi Arabia has agreed, according to the communique. Such terms would not do much to establish the peace of justice which the United States wants. No matter how the communique puts it, it takes a lively imagination to believe that King Saud was converted to our view of the peace for Israel, or that he ~~HAWXXXXXXXX~~ now has become a missionary to Colonel Nasser for our view. But King Saud is still closely affiliated with Nasser. His endorsement of the Eisenhower doctrine has not weakened that bond. In his last-minute Television AND RADIO appearance he stressed this fact, as though to warn against too great hopes in this country. Nasser's ambition is power, not peace, or [redacted] it is peace on his own terms. He aspires to become the unopposed leader of the Arab world, something he can only become at the expense of Israel, and probably only with Soviet help. The Eisenhower doctrine not only

stands in the way of such ambitions, it was partly promulgated to stand in the way.

We are not told the terms of the arms assistance being given King Saud. Reports suggest that he trimmed his initial request for arms worth 250 million dollars to be delivered over five years, and that he will get three-fourts of the amount as a grant. It also is suggested that he might get the rest by paying cash for it.

Everybody that gets arms from us has to promise not to use them for aggression, and Saudi Arabia will have to do it too. That is a pledge not to attack Israel with our arms. The adherence to the United Nations charter, which the King promised anew, also is a pledge. The only way we can enforce such a pledge is that we have inspection rights, and can halt arms deliveries if conditions are being violated. But that is no guarantee of peace.

To sum up, the results of the visit are equivocal. We keep the Dhahran base, we have sold part of the Eisenhower doctrine to King Saud, and he agrees to uphold the U.N. charter, to which, of course, he already was committed. But we have had to give him arms which affect the balance of Arab power against Israel. We may have dissuaded him from a determination

to exterminate Israel. But it is highly doubtful that we have persuaded him, or any Arabs through him, to a peace giving equal justice to both sides in the Arab-Israel conflict.

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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BRYAN :

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COLLINGWOOD FOR MURROW
Feb. 11, 1957.

Good evening.

The United States has disclosed a new development in the Middle East situation. In a meeting at the State Department, Secretary Dulles proposed to Israeli Ambassador Eban a new two-point plan aimed at meeting, at least in part, Israel's conditions for withdrawing her forces from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba.

The points are these-----the United States would publicly declare its support of free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba, from which Egyptian guns have barred Israeli ships---and we would declare our purpose, and use our influence as members of the UN to have/UN forces or UN [redacted] observers in large numbers take up positions in the Gaza Strip to prevent its use as a base for Egyptian military raids into Israel.

Eban reportedly promised to refer the proposal quickly to his government and to present an answer in the next 24 to 48-hours.

[redacted]

If she does not withdraw

There was opposition to the proposal of sanctions against Israel from both the United Nations and the American Congress today. At the UN, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold gave the General Assembly a special report in which he warned that any steps to punish Israel at this time might only introduce "new elements of conflict" and complicate the Middle East situation.

His report said he has made no progress in getting Israel to withdraw from Egypt and he asked for guidance as to what he should do next. He had no suggestions beyond a continuation of his contacts with Israeli and Egyptian officials.

Hammarskjold did point out that Egypt has re-affirmed privately her "intent to observe fully the provisions of the 1949 armistice agreement."

On Capitol Hill, members of both parties from both the Senate and House protested against singling out Israel for sanctions. They said such a policy would be "grossly unfair" and "wrong." As New Hampshire's Senator Bridges put it, "it would be wrong for the UN to apply sanctions against Israel if it is going to do nothing about Russia for defying the UN on Hungary,

or about India for degying the UN on Kashmir, or about Egypt for defying the UN in respect to Israeli shipping in the Suez Canal."

With these attacks on sanctions, also came attacks on President Eisenhower's Middle East doctrine. Minnesota's Democratic Senator Humphrey said the doctrine seems to be "to punish and reprimand only our friends." And he asked whether the policy is "tanks for Saudi Arabia and sanctions for Israel."

In the House, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts said Congress is "overwhelmingly" opposed to economic restrictions against Israel and would not support the Executive branch of the government on the issue.

Democratic Senators Fulbright of Arkansas and O'Mahoney of Wyoming led the attack on the Middle East doctrine. They referred to it as a step toward "police-state tactics" and a request for "blank check" authority to make war. They offered substitutes and proposed amendments.

The President's plan got backing however from former NATO Commander General Alfred Gruenther. Gruenther said it lays the "keystone" for effective American policy in the Middle East-----that it would be a means of halting Russia's "vicious meddling" in the area.

The Middle East plan undoubtedly will be the main topic in the forthcoming talks [redacted] President Eisenhower will have with Britain's Prime Minister MacMillan and French Premier Mollet. The White House announced today that the meeting with Mollet will take place in Washington two weeks from tomorrow. Then the President will go to Bermuda to confer with MacMillan on March twenty-first.

[redacted]

General Lauris Norstad, the new Supreme/Commander ~~of~~ Allied in Europe arrived in London for talks with British defense leaders. And it appears that those talks will be tough ones because of Britain's desire to reduce her military manpower. Norstad told newsmen that there is no room for further cuts in NATO forces. And, as to Britain's argument to put greater reliance

on nuclear weapons, Norstad said a manpower cut was made on this premise once and/that it can't be done again. Later, at a banquet in his honor, he warned that if NATO ground forces were too weak to repel an invader, Central Europe would face a fate "so hideous" the mind could not grasp it. Speaking of nuclear weapons, Norstad said that, however decisively they may loom in any final balancing, they are not in themselves able to hold the European air and ground. NATO, he said, still needs men.

Britain's Prime Minister MacMillan reiterated Britain's plans to "reshape her defenses"---but said she only wants to "make them more effective", not to scrap them.

Russia's Premier Bulganin made another bid today for closer relations between his country and West Germany. In a letter to West German Chancellor Adenauer, Bulganin proposed "profitable" trade with West Germany and Moscow's good offices in seeking German reunification. He said "war or peace in Europe depends first of all on how we settle the relations between us." And the letter warned the German people against taking what Bulganin termed "the fatal road" upon which he said they are being pushed by aggressive Western forces.

The letter contained none of the threats and invective that hav e

characterized many Russian declarations on West Germany. But neither did it give any new Russian view on free elections for Germany. That is the issue which wrecked reunification hopes in the past.

Russia's Foreign Minister Shepilov called in the Ambassadors of the United States, Britain and France tonight and handed them official notes for their governments. All refused to discuss the contents of the notes, which were handed out on the eve of a major foreign policy announcement scheduled to be made tomorrow at a joint session of the Supreme Soviet.

Russia did a little re-unifying of her own today. The Parliament approved a government decree which clears the way for the return home of five minority racial groups which Stalin exiled from South Russia in World War Two. The decree denounced the expulsion as a "gross violation of Leninist principles."

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think 11 February 1957

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Whether you own stocks or not, the behaviour of the stock market is worth watching because the stock market is a mirror of expert attitudes about our economy and right now it is reflecting uneasiness and uncertainty. By no means all the experts are uneasy, but most of them are uncertain. Their reasons are worth exploring because even if you keep ~~large quantities of~~ all your valuables in the mattress, the economic situation affects us all.

From one point of view the economic picture looks great.... Employment is up, ~~and~~ overall production is running at record levels, retail sales are good, and economic activity as a whole is rolling along at a merry clip.... But there are other things in the picture that cause investors concern..... The role of government policies for one thing. Secretary of

the Treasury Humphrey and former President Hoover sent a tremor down a lot of spines when they conjured up the possibility of a depression that would curl your hair unless Federal spending is controlled. However, other prophets are counting on high government spending to stimulate economic activity.... The Government's tight money policy is still causing a lot of debate... some say its the only cure, others that its worse than the disease... Anyway, the very lack of unanimity of opinion on the government's role contributes to the uncertainty.... Then there are a number of troubling soft spots... New automobiles aren't selling as fast as they were supposed to, or at least not as fast as the automakers expected they would... Building and construction is still declining... These have had their effect on the outlook for steel production... Its not as rosy as it seemed a few months ago... Inventories are pretty high and still inching up... The textile industry is slow.. Profit margins are falling... Every day business reports come out showing that companies who have been doing more business have been making less money....

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THIS IS C.C.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

The United States has disclosed a new development in the Middle East situation. In a meeting at the State Department , Secretary Dulles proposed to Israeli Ambassador Eban a new two-point plan aimed at meeting, at least in part, Israel's conditions for withdrawing her forces from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba.

The points are these --- the United States would publicly declare its support of free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba, from which Egyptian guns have barred Israeli ships -- and we would declare our purpose, and use our influence as members of the UN to have UN forces or UN observers in large numbers take up positions in the Gaza Strip to prevent its use as a base for Egyptian military raids into Israel.

Eban reportedly promised to refer the proposal quickly to his government and to present an answer in the next 24 to 48 hours.

There was opposition to the proposal of sanctions against Israel if she does not withdraw from both the United Nations and the American Congress today. At the UN, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold gave the General Assembly a special report in which he warned that any steps to punish Israel at the time might only introduce "new elements of conflict" and complicate the Middle East situation.

His report said he has made no progress in getting Israel to withdraw from Egypt and he asked for guidance as to what he should do next. He had no suggestions beyond a continuation of his contacts with Israeli and Egyptian officials.

Hammarskjold did point out that Egypt has re-affirmed privately her "intent" to observe fully the provisions of the 1949 armistice agreement."

On Capitol Hill, members of both parties from both the Senate and House protested against singling out Israel for sanctions. They said a policy would be "grossly unfair" and"wrong". As New Hampshire's Senator Bridges put it, "it would be wrong for the UN to apply sanctions against Israel if it is going to do nothing about Russia for defying the UN on Hungary, about India for defying the UN on Kashmir, or about Egypt for defying the UN in respect to Israeli shipping in the Suez Canal."

With these attacks on sanctions, also came attacks on President Eisenhower's Middle East doctrine. Minnesote's Democratic Senator Himphrey said the doctrine seems to be "to punish and repremand only our friends." And he asked whether the policy is "tanks for Saudi Arabia and sanctions for Israel."

In the House, Representative Edity Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts said Congress is "overwhelmingly" opposed to economic restrictions against Israel and would not support the Executive branch of the government on the issue.

Democratic Senators Fulbright of Arkansas and O'Mahoney of Wyoming led the attack on the Middle East doctrine. They referred to it as a step toward "police - state tactics" and a request for "blank check" authority to make war. They offered substituted and proposed amendments.

The President's plan got backing however from former NATO Commander General Alfred Gruenther. Gruenther said it lays the "keystone" for effective American policy in the Middle East -- that it would be a means of halting Russia's "viscious meddling " in the area.

The Middle East plan undoubtedly will be the main topic in the forthcoming talks President Eisenhower will have with Britain's Prime Minister MacMillan and French Premier Mollet. The White House announced today that the meeting with Mollet will take place in Washington two weeks from tomorrow. Then the President will go to Bermuda to confer with MacMillan on March twenty-first.

General Lauris Norstad, the new Supreme Allied Commander in Europe arrived in London for talks with British defense leaders. And it appears that those talks will be tough ones because of Britain's desire to reduce her military manpower. Norstad told newsmen that there is no room for further cuts in NATO forces. And, as to Britain's argument to put greater reliance on nuclear weapons, Norstad said a manpower cut was made on this premise once and that it can't be done again. Later, at a banquet in his honor, he warned that if NATO ground forces were too weak to repel an invader, Cantral Europe would face a fare "so hideous" the mind could not grasp it. Speaking of nuclear weapons, Norstad said that, however decisively they may loom in any final balancint, they are not in themselves able to hold the European air and ground. NATO, he said, still needs men.

Britain"s Prime Minister MacMillan reiterated Britain's plans to "reshape her defenses"..but said she only wants to make them more effective" not to scrap them.

Russia's Premier Bulganin made another bid today for closer relations between his country and West Germany. In a letter to West Germany Chancellor Adenauer, Bulganin proposed "profitable" trade with East Germany and Moscow's good offices in seeking German reunification. He said "war or peace in Europe" depends first of all on how we settle the relations between us." And the letter warned the German people against taking what Bulganin termed "the fatal road" upon which he said they are being pushed by aggressive Western forces.

The letter contained none of the threats and invective that have charactericed many Russian declarations on West Germany. But neither did it give any new Russian view on free elections for Germany. That is the issue which wrecked reunification hopes in the past.

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COLLINGWOOD FOR MURROW.
Feb. 12, 1957.

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There is a strong possibility that the committees will wind up their work tonight. Floor debate in the Senate could then begin next Monday.

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the supply of arms to the Middle East.

The Russian plan got a cool reception in the West. Washington and London diplomats and government spokesmen denounced it as a bald effort to wreck the Eisenhower doctrine. Others look upon it as a Russian effort to force the West out of the Middle East, leaving the Russians free to stir up trouble there.

There is no comment from Israel, but ~~ex~~ observers in Cairo say the Russian plan will draw warm support from neutral Arab nations.

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In Jerusalem, Israel's Premier Ben-Gurion consulted his foreign

affairs advisers on the offer. There was no official indication on Israel's answer, ~~but private government sources expressed doubt that the American plan is sufficient to satisfy Israeli demands.~~

The man who is known to the British as the "biggest trouble-maker in Yemen"---the Naib of Ibb---has accused Britain of deliberately fomenting border disturbances in the Yemen-Aden frontier war. He told three American newsmen that Yemen is "no aggressor"---that she is "only defending her borders and giving refuge to victims of persecution."

In London, Britain invited Yemen to a meeting later this month to ~~si~~ discuss a settlement of the border war.

On the Mediterranean island of Cyprus, a special court convicted a young Greek Cypriot of possessing a revolver and sentenced him to death. The death penalty is mandatory under British emergency regulations.

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Another Congressional committee heard the AFL-CIO and the Americans for Democratic Action call for more federal school aid than proposed by either the administration or the Democrats. They contended that neither program is adequate to meet the needs of the country.

Steelworkers union trooped to the polls to vote for a President. Their choice is between their present leader, David McDonald, or Donald Rarick, a young Pittsburgh millhand who is leading a protest against a two-dollar a month boost in union dues.

Dock Strike

~~In another labor development,~~ The International Longshoremen's Association has struck the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia. Some 45-thousand dockers ~~xxxx~~ walked out in renewal of a strike which was interrupted last November by a Taft-Hartley law injunction. Negotiations are still ~~xxx~~ in progress.

The administration has asked Congress to step up the federal civil defense program to the tune of more than half-a-billion dollars over the next five years. Under present law, civil defense is primarily the responsibility of state and local governments, but civil defense Director Val Peterson says the federal government should shoulder some of that responsibility. INSERT Dock Strike

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At a Lincoln Day dinner in New York, Daniel Riesner, President of the National Republican Club---a New York City group, ---took another line. He said "we disagree most emphatically with critics of Eisenhower Republicanism. The nation wants that brand of Republicanism."

~~Across the United States and Canada today, members of the United~~

think

12 February 1957

Today is the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a date sporadically celebrated as an official holiday ~~in these~~ among our forty-eight states, but unofficially and privately marked and remembered where it counts -- in the hearts of people ~~everywhere.~~ in many places For Abraham Lincoln, probably more than any other American who ever lived, symbolizes the best things in the American character, not only to us, but to people all over the world. Winston Churchill can quote you Lincoln, and Konrad Adenauer. When President Soekarno, the nationalist leader of Indonesia, came to this country last year, he paid a pilgrimage to Springfield and called Lincoln one of his great teachers. The gentle Buddhist premier of Burma, U Nu reveres Lincoln, and the Lincoln scholar Herbert Mitgang says that India's Nehru keeps on his desk a brass mold of the right hand of Lincoln. "Its a beautiful hand, says Nehru, strong and firm and yet gentle. I look at it every day and it gives me strength."

Surely its remarkable that this man, who was born almost 150 years ago, and died more than 90 years ago, should still speak so clearly and so meaningfully to so many people in such diverse circumstances. One reason is that the problems with which Lincoln came to grips were

in many ways the same problems we face today. His age, like ours, was a time of change and challenge, when new worlds were being born and old ones tested, when new technologies spread their promise and their threat, and when the very citadels of freedom were under assault. Lincoln came to grips with these problems.... He once said: it is said, "'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.' ... I meet that argument -- I rush in -- I take that bull by the horns."..... And in coming to grips with his problems, he also came to grips with ours.... And the way in which he met them -- the humanity, the wisdom, the patience, the humor and the eloquence are as much a guide today as they were in his own time... His wonderful language still echoes and the context is not at all obscure... During the Hungarian revolt last year, listeners to one of the free radio stations could hear a voice saying "Four score and seven years ago...." and the voice went on... " The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract...." And then it faded out.

But not all of the wise and true things that Lincoln had to say were couched in the firm and virile prose of his classic utterances. Like many another master of communication, he was given to saying things in parables and stories -- most of them funny, all of them going straight

as an arrow to the point he wished to make. In fact, Ralph Waldo Emerson once said: "I am sure if this man had ruled in a period of less facility of printing, he would have become mythological in a very few years like Aesop or one of the Seven Wise Masters, by his fables and proverbs. " Many of those fables still make a contemporary point. For instance, there was a time during the Civil War when Lincoln was assailed by conflicting advice on how to promote the public welfare. ~~just as we all are today~~. And he said that it reminded him of a farmer who had lost his way on the western frontier in the midst of a terrifying thunderstorm. The peals of thunder were terrific and the frequent flashes of lightning provided the only guide to the road. The earth seemed fairly to tremble beneath him in the war of the elements. One bolt threw him suddenly to his knees. Finding himself in this position, the traveller addressed himself to the Almighty, saying "Lord, Thou knowest it is not often that I call upon Thee. But O Lord, if it is all the same with thee, give us a little more light and a little less noise."

Many a citizen today, not too mention our leaders, must have had more than once occasion to echo that plea... And many people, all over the world, have cause today to be grateful to Abraham Lincoln, for the light he

directed upon the problems of free men.... A light that shines even unto our own day.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD... I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS.

BUT FIRST, HERE IS George Bryan.

FOOTNOTE

Benjamin Fairless, formerly chairman of U.S. Steel, has been heading a fact-finding committee on foreign aid for President Eisenhower. Today, having surveyed the situation, he put his finger on one of the great problems of foreign policy. He was saying that the Marshall Plan had saved Europe and a reporter asked whether American aid could save Asia. "I don't know," said Fairless. "Its awfully hard to save anybody unless they want to be saved."

THIS IS C.C.

SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (COLLINGWOOD REPORTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

7:45 - 8:00 PM EST
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At a Lincoln Day dinner in New York, Daniel Riesner, President of the National Republican Club - a New York City group, - took another line. He said "we disagree most emphatically with critics of Eisenhower Republicanism. The nation wants that brand of Republicanism."

Today is the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a date sporadically celebrated as an official holiday among our forty-eight states, but unofficially and privately marked and remembered where it counts - in the hearts of people in many places. For Abraham Lincoln, probably more than any other American who ever lived, symbolizes the best things in the American character, not only to us, but to people all over the world. Winston Churchill can quote you Lincoln, and Konrad Adenauer. When President Soekarno, the nationalist leader of Indonesia, came to this country last year, he paid a pilgrimage to Springfield and called Lincoln one of his great teachers. The gentle Buddhist premier of Burma, U Nu reveres Lincoln, and the Lincoln scholar Herbert Mitgang says that India's Nehru keeps on his desk a brass mold of the right hand of Lincoln. "its a beautiful hand, says Nehru, strong and firm and yet

gentle. I look at it every day and it gives me strength."

Surely its remarkable that this man, who was born almost 150 years ago, and died more than 90 years ago, should still speak so clearly and so meaningfully to so many people in such diverse circumstances. One reason is that the problems with which Lincoln came to grips were in many ways the same problems we face today. His age, like ours, was a time of change and challenge, when new worlds were being born and old ones tested, when new technologies spread their promise and their threat, and when the very citadels of freedom were under assault. Lincoln came to grips with these problems...He once said, it is said, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." I meet that argument - I rush in - I take that bull by the horns." And in coming to grips with his- problems, he also came to grips with ours...And the way in which he met them - the humanity, the wisdom, the patience, his humor, and the eloquence are as much a guide today as they were in his own time...His wonderful language still echoes and the context is not at all obscure...During the Hungarian revolt last year, listeners to one of the free radio stations could hear a voice saying "Four score and seven years ago..." and the voice went on..."The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract..." And then it faded out.

But not all of the wise and true things that Lincoln had to say were couched in the firm and virile prose of his classic utterances. Like many another master of communication, he was given to saying things in parables and stories - most of them funny, all of them going straight as an arrow to the point he wished to make. In fact, Ralph Waldo Emerson once said: "I am sure if this man had ruled in a period of less facility of printing, he would have become mythological in a very few years like Aesop or one of the Seven Wise Masters, by his fables and proverbs." Many of those fables still make a contemporary point. For instance, there was a time during the Civil War when Lincoln, as

presidents have been since was assailed by conflicting advice on how to promote the public welfare. And he said that it reminded him of a farmer who had lost his way on the western frontier in the midst of a terrifying thunderstorm. The peals of thunder were terrific and the frequent flashes of lightning provided the only guide to the road. The earth seemed fairly to tremble beneath him in the war of the elements. One bolt threw him suddenly to his knees. Finding himself in this position, the traveller addressed himself to the Almighty, saying "Lord, Thou knowest it is not often that I call upon Thee. But O Lord, if it is all the same with thee, give us a little more light and a little less noise."

Many a citizen today, not to mention our leaders, must have had more than our occasion to echo that plea...And many people, all over the world, have cause today to be grateful to Abraham Lincoln, for the light he directed upon the problems of free men...A light that shones even unto our own day.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD...I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAY'S NEWS. BUT FIRST, HERE IS GEORGE BRYAN.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: Benjamin Fairless, formerly chairman of U.S. Steel, has been heading a fact-finding committee on foreign aid for President Eisenhower. Today, having surveyed the situation, he put his finger on one of the great problems of foreign policy. He was saying that the Marshall Plan had saved Europe and a reporter asked whether American aid could save Asia. "I don't know," said Fairless. "its awfully hard to save anybody unless they want to be saved." This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow!"

Collingwood for Murrow Wed., Feb. 13, 1957

Good evening:

President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution was approved by the joint Senate foreign relations and armed services committees today -- but with a modifying amendment. The President had asked Congress to authorize the use of American armed forces, if necessary, to repel any open ~~Soviet~~ communist aggression in the area. The only condition was that the invaded country ~~could~~ should ask for our help. Today an amendment was offered by two Democratic senators... It took out the word "authorized" and said the U.S. is "prepared to use armed forces" and Humphrey of Minnesota and Mansfield of Montana... ~~adding~~ added another condition. It specifies that "such employment (of American forces) shall be consummated within the treaty obligations of the United States and within the charter of the United Nations." This amendment was written into the resolution, which ~~and~~ passed by a vote of 20 to 8. Thirteen Republicans joined seven Democrats in putting it through. ~~A reporter asked Chairman Green of the Senate~~ The White House says the President + Secretary Dulles are satisfied and pleased with the version of the Eisenhower Doctrine ~~to~~ approved by the Senate Committees - but they want to study the new language -

Foreign Relations Committee whether he thinks the resolution... as now worded... is still a "flat authorization" for use of troops in the Middle East. Green said yes he did -- in the specified circumstances. He conceded the Administration was "against" the amendment. Green said he hopes to report the modified resolution to the Senate tomorrow. Senate debate on the measure is still scheduled for next Monday.

At the United Nations tonight, the political committee voted two resolutions... not just one... on the Algerian question. One resolution, sponsored by Japan, the Philippines and Thailand, expressed hope that the Algerian situation may be "normalized" by the joint efforts of France and the Algerian people "to find an equitable solution in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter." The other resolution... sponsored by a group of Latin American countries... expressed hope that a "democratic" solution will be found. A resolution much stronger than either of these... sponsored by the Asian-Arab countries... would have asked France to recognize the right of the Algerian people "to exercise their fundamental right of self-determination. It was defeated by a vote of 34 to 33 with 10 abstentions. Neither of the other resolutions received the two-thirds majority needed for ratification by the General Assembly. This would appear, in effect, to commit the United Nations to a "do nothing" policy so far as Algeria is concerned — leaving France time to try to work out a solution on its own —

Israel has asked Washington for clarification of Secretary Dulles' proposals regarding the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. Mr. Dulles suggested over the weekend that Israel pull its forces out of these two areas. After that is done, he said, the United States would declare its support for the principle of free navigation in the gulf and the stationing of United Nations troops in Gaza, which Israel has been demanding before withdrawal. An Egyptian government official today called these proposals "an American slap in the face of the Arabs."

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Great Britain and Jordan have issued a joint communique... setting forth the conditions for liquidating their 20-year alliance. Under terms of the treaty, Britain was allowed to maintain bases in Jordan, in return for an annual subsidy of 33-million dollars. Jordan said it wanted the treaty scrapped soon after the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt, and negotiations to that end have been in progress in Amman for more than a week. According to the joint communique... issued today... the treaty will be terminated by April first. And the last British soldier will leave Jordan within

six months of the termination date. In other words, no later than October. The Jordanian government agrees to compensate Britain for whatever installations it takes over from the withdrawing British forces. Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia recently promised Jordan 36-million dollars a year to make up for the subsidy it will no longer get from London.

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think 13 February 1957

The Administration is doubtless relieved that the Eisenhower Doctrine on the Middle East has emerged [redacted] from the Senate Committee room, changed no more than it is. ~~and is on its way to the Floor where it will almost certainly be approved.~~ But better than anyone else, the Administration is aware that its relative success does not represent an act of spontaneous and irrepressible enthusiasm for the project on the part of Congress. Rather it shows that the President's prestige is still so great that he can carry Congress with him on any policy such as this which he certifies as vital, even against widespread doubts as to its wisdom and necessity.

The Eisenhower Doctrine was assailed (but its passage not seriously put in jeopardy) on a number of counts. The most important one, or at least the one which went to a matter of basic policy, was that the Doctrine, by assuming for the United States unilateral responsibility in the Middle East, will tend further to weaken the Western Alliance and separate the United States from its allies, Britain and France. The Administration plan was also attacked as vague and imprecise... and as unneccessary, on grounds that the President already has the powers asked for, anyway.

The Senate Committees -- or the Democratic members thereof -- gave Secretary Dulles a rough going -over on these points. And, since Mr. Dulles shares the unpopularity that most Secretaries of State achieve with the Senate, they didn't stop there but went on to call into question his whole conduct ~~of~~ foreign policy, and succeeded in forcing an inquiry into the whole history of our policy toward the Middle East. But, in these last couple of days, when it came down to actually voting on the Doctrine, the changes made did not go to the heart of the matter or gravely limit the powers the President had asked for. ~~most of the changes suggested were peripheral in nature.~~

The reason was that the Democratic critics had no real alternative to offer. As the President himself said about it: "I notice this. They don't bring out any particular project. They just talk about great blundering and lack of leadership. I have seen no proposals, no constructive proposals... just these generalized attacks."..... And this was largely true, for the Democratic assault on the Eisenhower Doctrine was only partly an attack on that particular document. It was also an expression of unease about the whole tactics and strategy of our policy in the Middle East. And the critical questions ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ were directed not so much at the terms of the Doctrine as at the policy which lay behind it.

What is the policy behind the Doctrine, the critical Senators wanted to know..... Not just that the United States would use armed force to resist Communist aggression in the Middle East... or that we desire to improve the economic lot of the Arab nations... But under what circumstances would we use force, what kind of economic projects would we encourage, where do we stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict and how do we hope to bring about a settlement between them, how does the Eisenhower Doctrine relate to Egypt and the Suez Canal, where does the U.N. fit in... and many more questions like that.... The administration would not, or could not, provide very many clear answers to questions like that... because, as some officials are willing to admit privately, the flesh of policy, as opposed to its skeleton, is still in the process of being created. First we must have the framework, they say, and then we will build the policy..... But its precisely that elaboration of policy that the Democrats in the Senate appear to be uneasy about. They don't trust Mr. Dulles and they don't like the way quickly devised Middle Eastern policy has turned out in the past. So even though they have, as the President pointed out, no very carefully elaborated plan of their own, the Administration's critics in the Senate

are going to follow the course of the Eisenhower Doctrine long after it has received the stamp of Congressional approval.

I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE NEWS

BUT FIRST, HERE IS **_____.

FOOTNOTE

If there is anything our British cousins dearly love, its a ghost story -- and doubly if it involves a famous historical character. So they are much absorbed by the report that two Guardsmen at the Tower of London saw a ghost floating around at 3 AM this morning. The speculation is that it might have been the shade of Lady Jane Grey who was executed 402 years ago. The guardsmens shouts brought a number of their fellows to the scene.... They saw nothing.

THIS IS C.C.

SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

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I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. But first, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER:

COLLINGWOOD: If there is anything our British cousing dearly love, its a ghost story and doubly if it involves a famous historical character. So they are much absorbed by the report that two Guardsmen at the Tower of London saw a ghost floating around at 3 AM this morning. The speculation is that it might have been the shade of Lady Jane Grey who was executed 402 years ago. The Guardsmens' shouts brought a number of their fellows to the scene. They saw nothing.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Thurs., Feb. 14, 1957

Good evening:

The Treasury Department asked Congress today for authority to raise the interest rate on United States savings bonds. The Treasury said it wants to increase the rate of interest on Series E and Series H bonds to three and a quarter percent. The present rate for these bonds is three percent. The increase of one-quarter of one percent doesn't sound like much, but on the basis of bonds presently outstanding it would amount to about 15-million dollars' additional interest a year. If Congress gives its approval, the higher rate will be retroactive to February first. Bonds purchased before February first are not affected. Many banks have started paying higher interest on savings accounts, and the government wants to meet this competition in the "tight money" market. As a further inducement, ~~xxxx~~ Series E bonds (under the new program) would mature in eight years and eleven months -- nine months earlier than they do now.

The Treasury asked for prompt action, and Chairman Cooper of the House Ways and Means Committee says his group will start public hearings on the Administration request next Thursday.

On the New York stock market today, prices after a good start turned mixed in late trading. The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a loss of 58 cents, after showing a gain of more than two dollars at noon.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce said today that total indebtedness in the United States -- public and private -- is now somewhere in the neighborhood of a trillion dollars. It said that in a period of prosperity, like the present, this load can be carried. But it cautioned that "a burden which feels like a ~~[illegible]~~ featherweight during prosperity may feel like a ton of bricks in a depression."

Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton testified today before the Senate committee investigating the "oil lift" to Europe... and the recent increase in ~~[illegible]~~ oil prices. Seaton said that American oil companies are more than living up to their promise to meet Europe's emergency needs. They promised to supply 75 percent of Europe's oil requirements, he said, and they're supplying 80 percent. At the same time, Seaton warned that

anyone caught violating the Anti-Trust Act, in raising oil prices, will be prosecuted "to the fullest extent of the law."

The special Senate committee investigating racketeering in labor and industry got tough today with teamsters union president Dave Beck. Beck is out of the country, but the committee ordered him, nevertheless, to produce all his personal financial records for the last seven years. The committee also reminded Beck that it wants to see him when he gets back from Europe late next month.

At the United Nations today... a defeat for Soviet Russia. By a vote of 8 to 6, the powerful steering committee rejected a Russian demand that President Eisenhower's Middle East doctrine be taken up by the General Assembly for full-scale debate. Russia claimed that the Eisenhower doctrine... and other American policies... constitute a threat to world peace. They are designed, it said, "not to relax international tensions but to make them more acute." American Ambassador Lodge called the Russian charge "a gigantic cock and bull story." The Soviet delegate was complaining, he said, because American policy is aimed at preventing in the Middle East what happened to Eastern European states like Poland and Hungary. But Lodge

said the United States would welcome a debate on American policy... as demanded by Moscow... because then the "crudities" of the Russian argument would be exposed for all to see. As it turned out, the Russian move was defeated (as we said) by a vote of 8 to 6.

In a separate action today, the General Assembly approved the resumption of five-power disarmament talks in London on March 18th.

The White House said tonight that President Eisenhower has "no doubt" that the Senate and House will get together on a version of his Middle East resolution which will be "entirely satisfactory". Yesterday, the joint Senate foreign relations and armed services committees amended that resolution. The President had asked Congress to "authorize" the use of American armed forces, if necessary, to repel any open Communist aggression in the Middle East. The joint committee struck out the word "authorize". The resolution, as amended, says simply that the United States is "prepared" to employ its armed forces under those conditions. The statement issued tonight by the vacation White House in Thomasville, Georgia, says Mr. Eisenhower is "sure" the text as amended is designed to accomplish the same purpose he has in mind. A reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty if either the President

or Secretary Dulles feels that he has suffered a setback. Hagerty said no, they do not.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson returned to Washington from a vacation and said he favors the resolution in its present form. He predicted that the Senate will pass the new substitute version without substantial change.

In Tel Aviv today, the Israeli cabinet met for two hours. Then, afterwards, it sent new instructions to Abba Eban, the Israeli ambassador to the United States. These new instructions have not been divulged. It is believed, however, that they concern the assurances Secretary of State Dulles gave Israel a few days ago regarding the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. Mr. Dulles said that if Israel would first withdraw its forces from those areas, the United States would then support the principle of free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba... and would see what could be done about stationing United Nations troops or observers in Gaza, to see that it is not used as a base for further Egyptian attack. The United Press quotes informed Israeli sources as saying that the cabinet gave tentative approval to the proposal for Israeli withdrawal from the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba... but stood fast on its refusal to give up the Gaza Strip.

Today, Great Britain filled in her NATO allies on her new defense program. Britain is understood to have said that she must cut down on the number of British troops stationed on the Continent. B ritain now has 80-thousand men in Western Europe. According to informed sources, these would be reduced by more than one-third. And those remaining would be equipped with more modern weapons.

An important election was held in London today - an upset which may have deep implications for the future of British politics. For a direct report on this, we switch now to Howard K Smith in London.

Here in the United States, the East Coast dock strike continues. Because of it, the British liner Queen Elizabeth docked today in Halifax, Nova Scotia instead of N.Y. Negotiations to end the walkout are still going on.

FOLO LONDON

Ed Murrow, who is a very busy man these days, returns from his current trip to take over this microphone again tomorrow evening... And then the day after, he's off again... this time on an assignment overseas. So I'll be sitting in for him again while he's away.

I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS

BUT FIRST, HERE IS George Byron

FOOTNOTE

For the last few days the sensation of Moscow has been a painting of a nude in an art show -- not that its particularly provocative, but that its a nude. In Stalin's day such pictures were taboo... and everyone has been wondering what the official reaction now would be. Well, today an art critic discussed it on Moscow Radio and called for more nudes and fewer pictures of Stalin. Actually, he said, it wasn't much of a picture, but a great subject.

THIS IS C.C.

Ed Murrow SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, February 14, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... In Great Britain today, an important election was held in London, an upset, which may have deep implications for the future of British politics. For a direct report on this, we switch now to Howard K. Smith in London.

SMITH: The British Labor party won itself a substantial political victory over Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's Conservative party here in London this evening. Voting took place today in a by-election to fill a recently vacated seat in Parliament. The counting of votes, which was concluded a short while ago, shows that the contested seat, which was won by the Conservatives in the last general election, was taken away tonight by the Labor candidate. In the general election two years ago, which brought the Conservatives to power in Britain, this particular seat was won by the Conservatives with a majority of more than 3,000 popular votes. It was captured by Labor tonight, by a majority of more than one thousand votes; that means 4,000 votes changed hands.

That outcome is held here to be very significant. The constituency where the contest occurred is Lewisham, a suburb on the southeastern outskirts of London. Lewisham has been described, by British commentators, as a place where the better-off of the working classes blend imperceptibly into the worse-off members of the middle class. It is, therefore, a fair representation of the ~~British~~ floating vote, the shifting weight in the middle of the political see-saw whose slight movements to either side determine the outcome of national elections in this country.

The campaign for Lewisham was bitterly

fought, with about half a dozen Cabinet ministers and ex-Cabinet ministers taking active part for the two candidates. Usually, in by-elections, less than fifty per cent of the voters can be counted on to go to the polls. But in today's election, seventy per cent of the voters went to the polls, the same percentage that voted in the general election two years ago.

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Back now to Charles Collingwood in New York.

COLLINGWOOD: Here in the United States, the east coast dock strike continues.

Ed. trans. P. O.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, February 14, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... In Great Britain today, an important election was held in London, an upset, which may have deep implications for the future of British politics. For a direct report on this, we switch now to Howard K. Smith in London.

SMITH: The British Labor party won itself a substantial political victory over Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's Conservative party here in London this evening. Voting took place today in a by-election to fill a recently vacated seat in Parliament. The counting of votes, which was concluded a short while ago, shows that the contested seat, which was won by the Conservatives in the last general election, was taken away tonight by the Labor candidate. In the general election two years ago, which brought the Conservatives to power in Britain, this particular seat was won by the Conservatives with a majority of more than 3,000 popular votes. It was captured by Labor tonight, by a majority of more than one thousand votes; that means 4,000 votes changed hands.

That outcome is held here to be very significant. The constituency where the contest occurred is Lewisham, a suburb on the southeastern outskirts of London. Lewisham has been described, by British commentators, as a place where the better-off of the working classes blend imperceptibly into the worse-off members of the middle class. It is, therefore, a fair representation of the British floating vote, the shifting weight in the middle of the political see-saw whose slight movements to either side determine the outcome of national elections in this country.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

The Treasury Department asked Congress today for authority to raise the interest rate on United States savings bonds. The Treasury said it wants to increase the rate of interest on Series E and Series H bonds to three and a quarter percent. The present rate for these bonds in three percent. The increase of one - quarter of one percent doesn't sound like much, but on the basis of bonds presently outstanding it would amount to about 15-million dollars additional interest a year. If Congress gives its approval, the higher rate will be retroactive to February first. Bonds purchased before February first are not affected. Many banks have started paying higher interest on savings accounts, and the government wants to meet this competition in the "tight money" market" As a further inducement, Series E bonds (under the new program) would mature in eight years and eleven months -- nine months earlier than they do now. The Treasury asked for prompt action, and Chairman Cooper of the House Ways and Means Committee says his group will start public hearings on the Administration request next Thursday.

On the New York stock market today prices , after a good start, turned mixed in late trading. The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a loss of 58 cents, after showing a gain of more than two dollars at noon.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce said today that total indebtedness in the United States -- public and private -- is now somewhere in the neighborhood of a trillion dollars. It said that in a period of prosperity, like the present, this load can be carried. But it cautioned that "a burden which feels like a featherwieght during prosperity may feel like a ton of bricks in a depression."

Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton testified today before the Senate committee investigating the "oil lift" to Europe...and the recent increase in oil prices. Seaton said that American oil companies are more than living up to their promise to meet Europe's emergency needs. They promised to supply 75 percent of Europe's oil requirements, he said, and they're supplying 80 percent. At the same time, Seaton warned that anyone caught violating the Anti - Trust Act, in raising oil prices, will be prosecuted " to the fullest extent of the law."

The special senate committee investigating racketeering in labor and industry got tough today with teamsters union president Dave Beck. Beck is out of the country, but the committee oedered him, nevertheless, to produce all his personal financial records for the last seven years. The committee also reminded Beck that it wants to see him when he gets back from Europe, late next month.

At the United Nations today...a defeat for Soviet Russia. By a vote of 8 to 6, the powerful steering committee rejected a Russian demand that President Eisenhower's Middle East doctrine be taken up by the General Assembly for full - scale debate. Russia claimed that the Eisenhower doctrine .. and other American policies...constitute a threat to world peace. They are designed, it said, "not to relax international tensions but to make them more acute." American Ambassador Lodge called the Russian charge " a gigantic cock and bull story." The Soviet delegate was complaining, he said, because American policy is aimed at preventing in the Middle East what happened to Eastern European states like Poland and Hungary. But Lodge, said the United States would welcome a debate on American policy.. as demanded by Moscow because then the "crudities" of the Russian argument would be exposed for all to see. As it turned out, the Russian move was defeated (as we said) by a vote of 8 to 6.

In a separate action today, the General Assembly approved the resumption of five-power disarmament talks in London on March 18th.

The White House said tonight that President Eisenhower has "no doubt" that the Senate and House will get together on a version of his Middle East resolution which will be "entirely satisfactory". Yesterday, the joint Senate foreign relations and armed services committees amended that resolution. The President had asked Congress to "authorize" the use of American armed forces, if necessary, to repel any open Communist aggression in the Middle East. The joint committee struck out the word "authorize". The resolution, as amended, says simply that the United States is "prepared" to employ its armed forces under those conditions. The statement issued tonight by the vacation White House in Thomasville, Georgia, says Mr. Eisenhower is "sure" the text as amended is designed to accomplish the same purpose he has in mind. A reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty if either the President or Secretary Dulles feels that he has suffered a setback. Hagerty said no, they do not.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson returned to Washington from a vacation and said he favors the resolution in its present form. He predicted that the Senate will pass the new substitute version without substantial change.

In Tel Aviv today, the Israeli cabinet met for two hours. Then, afterwards, it sent new instructions to Abba Eban, the Israeli ambassador to the United States. These new instructions have not been divulged. It is believed, however, that they concern the assurances Secretary of State Dulles gave Israel a few days ago regarding the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. Mr. Dulles said that if Israel would first withdraw its forces from those areas, the United States would then support the principle of free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba and would see what could be done about stationing United Nations troops or observers in Gaza, to see that it is not used as a base for further Egyptian attack. The United Press quoted informed Israeli sources as saying that the cabinet gave tentative approval to the proposal for Israeli withdrawal from

the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba but stood fast on its refusal to give up the Gaza Strip.

Today, Great Britain filled in her NATO allies on her new defense program. Britain is understood to have said that she must cut down on the number of British troops stationed on the Continent. Britain now has 80-thousand men in Western Europe. According to informed sources, these would be reduced by more than one-third. And those remaining woudd be equipped with more modern weapons.

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Back now to Charles Collingwood in New York.

COLLINGWOOD: Here in the United States, the East Coast dock strike continues. Because of it, the British liner Queen Elizabeth docked today in Halifax, Nova Scotia, instead of New York. Negotiations to end the walkout are still going on.

Ed Murrow, who is a very busy man these days, returns from his current trip to take over this microphone again tomorrow evening and then the day after, he's off again..this time on an assignment overseas. So I'll be sitting in for him again while he's away.

I"ll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the days news. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD:For the last few days the sensatiin of Moscow has been a painting of a nude in an art show -- not that its particularly provocative, but that its a nude. In Stalin's day such pictures were taboo..and everyone has been wondering what the official reaction now would be. Well, today an art critic discussed it on Moscow Radio and called for more nudes and fewer pictures of Stalin. Actually, he said, it wasn't much of a picture but a great subject.

This is Charles Collingwood. Ed Murrow will see you tomorrow.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 15, 1957

This is the news:

Dimitri Shepilov was removed today as Soviet foreign minister, after serving in the office for only nine months. /His successor is Andrei Gromyko, the first deputy foreign minister, and former Soviet ambassador to the United States. /Gromyko also served for some time as Russia's permanent representative at the U.N. No reason was given for Shepilov's dismissal. The official announcement said merely that he is being transferred to "other work". It was announced earlier in the day, that Shepilov had been named to the secretariat of the Communist Party central committee. /This is a post he held before becoming foreign minister. /Today's action was taken by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, after a secret meeting of the central committee. /The only Soviet comment comes from the Russian ambassador in Bonn, who says Gromyko's appointment means "a strengthening of the

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policy of co-existence." The State Department has declined comment. The first unofficial Washington reaction is that there will be no new "sharp turn" in Soviet foreign policy. In London and Paris, there is some speculation that the Kremlin may be getting ready to adopt a "harder" line. Gromyko is a disciple of Molotov, and Molotov was Stalin's right-hand man.

In Washington today, Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban called at the State Department and had a long talk with Secretary Dulles. The discussion concerned Mr. Dulles' proposal for breaking the deadlock over the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. Dulles recently said that if Israel would first withdraw its forces, the United States would then support the principle of free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba. The United States, he said, would also see what could be done about posting United Nations troops in the Gaza Strip to keep Egypt from using it as a military base. Ambassador Eban said... after his conference with Dulles today... that he had presented a set of proposals to the secretary of state and that it was his "understanding" that the proposals... along with his oral observations... have now been taken under study. Eban said, "We shall be keeping in touch continually with the

Department of State. He said that whether Israel completes its withdrawal depends on the outcome of additional talks. The State Department said tonight that Israel's reply had not seemed "responsive" to Mr. Dulles' proposal. It said, "The matter is being further studied on both sides. We are awaiting further clarification of the Israeli position." (In a few minutes, we shall have reports direct from Cairo and Tel Aviv on this Middle East problem.)

Secretary Dulles is flying tonight to Thomasville, Georgia, to confer with President Eisenhower on the Israeli issue "and other foreign policy matters." Mr. Dulles is being accompanied by Henry Cabot Lodge, the United States ambassador to the U.N. The United Nations General Assembly is scheduled to debate the Middle East question on Monday.

The Senate foreign relations and armed services committees today issued a joint statement declaring their "strong support" for President Eisenhower's new Middle East policy. On Wednesday, they amended his resolution which asked Congress to authorize the President to use American troops, if necessary, against any Soviet aggression in the Middle East. As amended, the resolution does not use the word "authorize". It says the United States is "prepared" to employ its armed forces in the area "if the President determines the necessity thereof." The White House said yesterday that Mr. Eisenhower is satisfied with the change... that he is "sure" the revision was designed to accomplish the same purpose he has in mind. In their joint statement today, the Senate committees expressed the view that they had actually strengthened the resolution, since it sidesteps the controversial question of the powers of the President as commander-in-chief. They said that instead of merely providing authorization, it declares United States policy. The Senate opens debate on the resolution on Monday.

The House Appropriations Committee today cut 22-million dollars from the budget President Eisenhower requested for the Treasury Department in the next fiscal year. The cut amounts to about 2 percent of the total appropriation. It also pared 58-million dollars from the 3-billion 200-million requested for the Post Office Department. The Post Office says if this cut goes through, 10-thousand "vital" workers will have to be let go.

~~The Interstate Commerce Commission today granted southern and New England railroads a 5 percent increase in general passenger rates.~~

The dock strike on the East Coast has gone through its fourth day. Hopes for an early settlement are reported squashed, due to a split in the ranks of the striking longshoremen's union.

The United Nations General Assembly today approved a compromise resolution expressing hope that the Algerian problem will be solved "in the spirit of co-operation." The vote was 76 to nothing. France, which has insisted Algeria is an internal French matter, did not vote. The resolution does not call for any specific action.

There are signs that Egypt is stalling in its effort to clear the Suez Canal. For that story... and the Egyptian reaction to Secretary

Dulles' proposals... we switch to Frank Kearns in Cairo.

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Tel Aviv Cairo

You have heard the reports of two of my colleagues, Winston Burdett and Frank Kearns, setting forth the Israeli and Egyptian points of ~~[illegible]~~ view regarding a most difficult question. Cairo - Telavi -

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) Now here is George Bryan.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The Russian leaders would seem to have returned again to their game of musical chairs. Shepilov is out as foreign minister after nine months and Gromyko is in. This may be difficult to interpret, [redacted] but the philosopher Hume once remarked... very truly... "Of all sciences, there is none where first appearances are more deceitful than in politics."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - WINSTON BURDETT IN TEL AVIV

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: My colleague, Winston Burdett, has been covering the story from the Israeli point of view. For his report, we switch now to Tel Aviv.

BURDETT: According to high sources in the Israeli government tonight, Israel is still considering Sec. Dulles' proposals on the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. No decision has been reached as negotiations on the proposals continue. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, now recovered from his attack of pneumonia, plans to leave his home in Tel Aviv for his office in Jerusalem tomorrow, and on Sunday, a second Cabinet meeting will be held on the Dulles' offer.

A Foreign Office spokesman called the Dulles' proposals "an encouraging transformation of American official thinking"; and by this is meant that the United States is now ready to recognize the Gulf of Aqaba and the narrow Strait of Tiran as an international waterway. However, before making any decision about withdrawing her troops from the shores of the Gulf, Israel wants to find out exactly how far the United States is willing to go to guarantee free passage for Israeli shipping there.

There has been a perceptible shift, these past few days, in the Israeli position, both in the Gulf of Aqaba dispute and on the Gaza issue. Israel's original stand was that her troops would never leave the Aqaba coast until they were succeeded there by military forces other than Egyptian. By this they meant stationing a UN force at the mouth of the Gulf to insure free passage.

Today it's clear that Israel would accept a firm and formal guaranty without the presence of UN troops to enforce it. They would frankly prefer a guaranty by the United States to one by the United Nations. On the Gaza question, also, Israel has modified her stand.

Gaza is a much more difficult problem, as the Israelis see it. For Israel could always shoot her way through the Straits of Tiran, if she is backed by assurances of support from the United States. But she could not shoot her way through Gaza. The Strip has 300,000 Arabs living in it, and somebody has to rule them.

Until now, the Israelis have insisted that they themselves should rule Gaza and maintain security along its borders with their own Civil Police, possibly under the eye and supervision of United Nations observers of some kind. These past two days, however, the Israelis have been talking about Tri-Partite regime for Gaza, with the United Nations, Israel and the Arab natives sharing the administrative job. The Arabs would keep the Town Council, which they now have; the Israeli police would see to security; and the United Nations would look after practically everything else.

Even on this proposal, there is evidently room for bargaining. For Israeli officials now say that their one rock-bottom condition, as far as Gaza is concerned, is that the Egyptians must never be permitted to return there. On the home front in Israel, this is a tricky moment for the government. It was easy to rally popular support for the government's hard stand when Israel seemed threatened with economic sanctions. It is much harder to resist the blandishments of apparent reasonableness, which tend to weaken the solid front and build a mood where compromises are acceptable. But the fact is that the Israeli government is now thinking in terms of compromise, up to a point.

And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: There are signs that Egypt is stalling in its effort to clear the Suez Canal. For that story, and the Egyptian reaction to Sec. Dulles' proposals, we switch now to Frank Kearns in Cairo.

KEARNS: The word from Cairo: the Egyptian-Israeli crisis looks drearier than ever tonight. The Egyptians are bitter, really bitter, over the reported Dulles' guaranty to Israel about the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. They are saying - they say America has abandoned all her principles and is, in effect, rewarding Israel for aggression, for attacking Egypt. One newspaper today even says all this may lead to World War III. Every source in Cairo stresses that Egypt still insists on the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Gaza and Aqaba, in accordance with six (indistinct) resolutions; and Egyptian circles insist they'll use every weapon at their command to accomplish this. Later, some most ominous reports here tonight say President Nasser is now prepared to use his ultimate weapon, his not-so-secret weapon - the Suez Canal. These reports say Nasser will slow down, perhaps even stop, all clearance operations in the Suez Canal.

There is considerable evidence that this (indistinct) which could bring on a new world-wide crisis is already underway. Some time ago, the Egyptians suddenly announced they'd hired an Italian tanker, the Pianeta, to haul crude oil from Sinai to Suez refineries; and they said the Pianeta would sail all the way through the Canal, Port Said to Suez. Last Saturday, the Italian tanker sailed into the Canal at Port Said, proceeded almost halfway down the waterway. There it anchored, awaiting clearance of the biggest wreck in the Canal, the concrete-laden (indistinct) Akka. Well, tonight clearance crews finally towed the Akka out of the Canal, completing their biggest salvage job.

But now the Egyptians have ordered the Italian tanker to go back to Port Said. She's expected to turn around and steam back tomorrow. The Egyptians, one Western source commented tonight, apparently want to make it clear the Canal is not even close to being opened.

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Ed. trans. FAD

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1957

7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Dimitri Shepilov war removed today as Soviet foreign minister, after serving in the office for only nine months. His successor is Andrei Gromyko, the first deputy foreign minister and former Soviet ambassador to the United States. Gromyko also served for some time as Russia's permanent representative at the U.N. No reason was given for Shepilov's dismissal. The official announcement said merely that he is being transferred to "other work" . It was announced earlier in the day that Shepilov had been named to the secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee. This is a post he held before becoming foreign minister. Today's action was taken by the presidaum of the Supreme Soviet, after a secret meeting of the central committee. The only Soviet comment comes from the Russian ambassador in Bonn, who says Gromyko's appointment means "a strengthening of the policy of co-existence." The State Department has declined to comment. The first unofficial Washington reaction is that there will be no new "sharp turn " in Soviet foreign policy. In London and Paris, there is some speculation that the Kremlin may be getting ready to adopt a "harder" line. Gromyko is a disciple of Molotov, and Molotov was Stalin's right-hand man.

In Washington today, Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban called at the State Department and had a long talk with Secretary Dulles. The discussion concerned Mr. Dulles's proposal for breaking the deadlock over the withdrawal of Israeli forced from the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. Dulles recently said that if Israel would first withdraw its forces, the United States would then support the principle of free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba. The United States, he said, would also see what could be done about posting

United Nations troops in the Gaza Strip to keep Egypt from using it as a military base. Ambassador Eban said..after his conference with Dulles today that he had presented a set of proposals to the secretary of state and that it was his "understanding" that the proposals ..along with his oral observations ..have now been taken under study. Eban said, "We shall be keeping in touch continually with the Department of State. He said that whether Israel completes its withdrawal depends on the outcome of additional talks. The State Department said tonight that Israel's reply had not seemed "responsive" to Mr. Dulles' proposal. It said, "The matter is being further studied on both sides. We are awaiting further clarification of the Israeli position." (In a few minutes, we shall have reports direct from Cairo and Tel Aviv on this Middle East problem.

Secretary Dulles is flying tonight to Thomasville, Georgia, to confer with President Eisenhower on the Israeli issue "and other foreign policy matters." Mr. Dulles is being accompanied by Henry Cabot Lodge, the United States Ambassador to the U.N. The United Nations General Assembly is scheduled to debate the Middle East question in Monday.

The Senate foreign relations and armed services committees today issued a joint statement declaring their "strong support" for President Eisenhower's new Middle East policy. On Wednesday, they amended his resolution which asked Congress to authorize the President to use American troops, if necessary, against any Soviet aggression in the Middle East. As amended, the resolution does not use the word "authorize." It says the United States is "prepared" to employ its armed forces in the area "if the President determines the necessity thereof." The Senate opens debate on the resolution on Monday.

The House Appropriations Committee today cuts 22 - million dollars from the budget President Eisenhower requested for the Treasury Department in the next fiscal year. The cut amounts to about 2 percent of the total appropriation.

It also pared 58-million dollars from the 3-billion 200 - million requested for the Post Office Department. The Post Office says if this cut goes through, 10-thousand "vital" workers will have to be let go.

The dock strike on the East Coast has gone through its fourth day. Hopes for an early settlement are reported squashed, due to a split in the ranks of the striking longshoremen's union.

The United Nations General Assembly today approved a compromise resolution expressing hope that the Algerian problem will be solved "in the spirit of co-operation." The vote was 76 to nothing. France, which has insisted Algeria is an internal French matter, did not vote. The resolution does not call for any specific action.

There are signs that Egypt is stalling in its effort to clear the Suez Canal. For that story...and the Egyptian reaction to Secretary Dulles' proposals we switch to Frank Kearns in Cairo.

KEARNS: The word from Cairo: The Egyptian - Israeli crisis looks drearier than ever tonight. The Egyptians are bitter, really bitter, over the reported Dulles' guaranty to Israel about the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. They are saying - they say America has abandoned all her principles and is, in effect, rewarding Israel for aggression, for attacking Egypt. One newspaper today even says all this may lead to World War III. Every source in Cairo stresses that Egypt still insists on the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Gaza and Aqaba, in accordance with six (indistinct) resolutions; and Egyptian circles insist they'll use every weapon at their command to accomplish this. Later, some most ominous reports here tonight say President Nasser is now prepared to use his ultimate weapon, his not-so-secret weapon - the Suez Canal. These reports say Nasser will slow down, perhaps even stop, all clearance operations in the Suez Canal.

There is considerable evidence that this (indistinct) which could bring on a new world-wide crisis is already underway. Some time ago, the Egyptians suddenly announced they'd hired an Italian tanker, the Pianeta, to haul crude oil from Sinai to Suez refineries; and they said the Pianeta would sail all the way through the Canal, Port Said to Suez. Last Saturday, the Italian tanker sailed into the Canal at Port Said, proceeded almost halfway down the waterway. There it anchored, awaiting clearance of the biggest wreck in the Canal, the concrete - laden (indistinct) Akka, Well, tonight clearance crews finally towed the Akka out of the Canal, completing their biggest salvage job. But now the Egyptians have ordered the Italian tanker to go back to port Said. She's expected to turn around and steam back tomorrow. The Egyptians, one Western source commented tonight, apparently want to make it clear the Canal is not even close to being opened.

This is Frank Kearns, reporting from Cairo. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: My colleague, Wnnston Burdett, has been covering the story from the Israeli point of view. For his report, we switch now to Tel Aviv.

BURDETT: According to high sources in the Israeli government tonight, Israel is still considering Secretary Dulles' proposals on the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. No decision has been reached as negotiations on the proposals continue. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, now recovered from his attack of pneumonia, plans to leave his home in Tel Aviv for his office in Jerusalem tomorrow, and on Sunday, a second Cabinet meeting will be held on the Dulles' offer.

A Foreign Office spokesman called the Dulles' proposals "an encouraging transformation of American official thinking"; and by this is meant that the United States is now ready to recognize the Gulf of Aqaba and the narrow Strait of Tiran as an international waterway. However, before making any decision about withdrawing her troops from the shores of the Gulf, Israel wants

to find out exactly how far the United States is willing to go to guarantee free passage for Israeli shipping there.

There has been a perceptible shift, these past few days, in the Israeli position, both in the Gulf of Aqaba dispute and the Gaza issue. Israel's original stand was that her troops would never leave the Aqaba coast until they were succeeded there by military forces other than Egyptian. By this they meant stationing a UN force at the mouth of the Gulf to insure free passage.

Today it's clear that Israel would accept a firm and formal guaranty without the presence of UN troops to enforce it. They would frankly prefer a guaranty by the United States to one by the United Nations. On the Gaza question also, Israel has modified her stand. Gaza is a much more difficult problem, as the Israelis see it. For Israel could always shoot her way through the Straits of Tiran, if she is backed by assurances of support from the United States. But she could not shoot her way through Gaza. The strip has 300,000 Arabs living in it, and somebody has to rule them.

Until now, the Israelis have insisted that they themselves should rule Gaza and maintain security along its borders with their own Civil Police, possibly under the eye and supervision of United Nations observers of some kind. These past two days, however, the Israelis have been talking about Tri-Partite regime for Gaza, with the United Nations, Israel and the Arab natives sharing the administrative job. The Arabs would keep the Town Council, which they now have; the Israeli police would see to security; and the United Nations would look after practically everything else.

Even on this proposal, there is evidently room for bargaining. For Israeli officials now say that their one rock - bottom condition, as far as Gaza is concerned, is that the Egyptians must never be permitted to return there. On the home front in Israel, this is a tricky moment for the government. It was

easy to rally popular support for the government's hard stand when Israel seemed threatened with economic sanctions. It is much harder to resist the blandishments of apparent reasonableness, which tend to weaken the solid front and build a mood where compromises are acceptable. But the fact is that the Israeli government is now thinking in terms of Compromise, up to a point.

And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: You have heard the reports of two of my colleagues, Winston Burdett from Tel Aviv and Frank Kearns from Cairo, setting forth the Israeli and Egyptian points of view regarding a most difficult question.

This is Ed Murrow. I"ll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The Russian leaders would seem to have returned again to their game of musical chairs. Shepilov is out as foreign minister after nine months and Gromyko is in. This may be difficult to interpret, but the philosopher Hume once remarked..very truly.. "Of all sciences, there is none where first appearances are more deceitful than in politics."

Goodnight and good luck!

Collingwood for Murrow Mon., Feb. 18, 1957

Good evening:

President Eisenhower will cut short his Georgia vacation and fly back to Washington tomorrow because of the troubled Middle East situation. News Secretary Hagerty says the President wants to be in Washington when the United Nations General Assembly resumes debate on Israel's failure to withdraw from the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. Reports that Mr. Eisenhower plans to address the General Assembly, he says, are "definitely not correct." The President is due to arrive in Washington around 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, Eastern Standard Time. And almost immediately he will go into a conference with Secretary of State Dulles. Mr. Eisenhower has asked Republican and Democratic leaders of Congress to meet with him at the White House on Wednesday.

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The United States ambassador to Israel, Edward Lawson, conferred in Jerusalem today with Prime Minister Ben Gurion. The meeting was held at the request of Ben Gurion. And the Israeli prime minister is said to have raised "several points for a new approach to the problem." The "points" were not announced.

Meantime, in the United Nations, there were mounting Arab demands for sanctions against Israel. The General Assembly is due to meet tomorrow forenoon.

The debate on the President's Middle East Resolution, due to get ~~In Congress today, the Senate began debating President Eisenhower's~~ underway today, was postponed until tomorrow when the new Middle East policy. The first speech was made by Democratic Senator Senate got tied up on an appropriations bill —> when it does start,

~~Green of Rhode Island, the~~ chairman of the foreign relations committee. Green ~~urged approval of the President's resolution~~ which, he said, states "in ~~no uncertain terms" this country's determination to counter any open~~ ~~Communist~~ aggression in the Middle ~~East. The venerable senator from~~ Chairman Green of the Senate Fgn Relations Comm ~~Rhode Island~~ indicated that more amendments will be offered. The Senate, ~~he declared,~~ is no more "rubber stamp". Democratic Leader Johnson thinks that Senate debate on the resolution will run about two weeks. Both he and Republican Leader Knowland predict that it will be approved by a substantial majority. Knowland guesses that it will pass by a margin of better than 2 to 1.

In Moscow tonight, there was another of those Kremlin receptions---this time for a visiting delegation from Bulgaria. And again Communist Party boss Khrushchev had words of praise for Stalin. Stalin, he said, was "a great Communist, a great defender of the Marxist line." Khrushchev also said that the new Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, will follow the policies laid down by Dimitri Shepilov, whom he succeeded last week. Khrushchev put it this way---"Mr. Gromyko will translate into reality Mr. Shepilov's policy, because the policy does not depend on the man but on the government."

Here in New York today... Jack Soble, one of the three alleged Russian spies, collapsed in his jail cell and was transferred to Bellevue Hospital for phychiatric examination. It was reported that he had been acting "peculiarly" for several days. He and his wife, Myra Soble, and Jacob Albam were indicted on espionage charges on February fourth.

A federal grand jury in Washington today indicted playwright Arthur Miller on charges of contempt of Congress. The charges stem from Miller's refusal last June to give the House Un-American Activities Committee the names of Communist writers with whom he attended meetings in 1947. He denied ever having been a Communist himself and said his conscience would not allow him to implicate others. Miller (who is doubly famous as the husband of Marilyn Monroe) was indicted on two counts. If convicted, he would face a possible maximum penalty of two years in prison and a 2-thousand-dollar fine.

The same grand jury indicted Dr. Otto Nathan of New York on four counts of contempt of Congress. Dr. Nathan is executor of the Albert Einstein estate. Last year, he refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee whether he was ever a member of the Communist Party... or whether an affidavit he filed in connection with a passport application in 1953 was true or false. He swore in the affidavit he had never been a Communist. Nathan said today that he would regard it "an honor and a duty" to fight the indictment.

The president of the National Guard Association... Major General Ellard Walsh... testified today against the Administration program that calls for six months basic training for enlistees in the National Guard. Walsh told a House armed services subcommittee that if the plan goes through as scheduled on April first, the guard will lose a hundred thousand men in twp years. "If our alleged friends in the Pentagon have their way," he said, "then in truth we shall have had the kiss of death placed upon us." Walsh again attacked Secretary Wilson's recent statement that the National Guard was used by some during the Korean War as a draft-dodging device. General Wash called it an "extremely serious, slanderous and irresponsible remark", for which no evidence has been produced.

The House Veterans Committee has rejected the Administration proposal for raising interest rates on GI home loans. An amendment to increase the interest rate from four and a half to five percent was defeated by a vote of 11 to 5. The amendment was proposed by Republican Representative Adair of Indiana, in line with Administration policy for making more loans available in the "tight money" market.

~~Over in the Senate, the constitutional rights subcommittee (which has~~

~~been hearing testimony on the Administration civil rights program) voted today to wind up its hearings on March 5th.~~

The East Coast dock strike is due to continue at least another day, even though the International Longshoremen's Association and the shippers reached agreement last night on a three-year contract. Dock workers and shippers in Philadelphia are deadlocked on local issues, and the union says it will stay out until the Philadelphia snarl is settled.

Governor Blair of Missouri has ordered an extensive investigation of the fire which claimed 70 lives in the nursing home in Warrenton, Missouri, last night. A spokesman for the Health Service in Washington says the tragedy would never have occurred if the building had been fire-proofed under the standards set by federal law. Twenty-six bodies have now been recovered.

think 18 February 1957

Its a characteristic of human psychology that one's own troubles always seem worse than the other fellows. That's the point of the old proverb that "The grass always looks greener on the other side of the fence." ~~Of course, it isn't always, but from our side of the fence, where we get to know every blade of grass and bare spot, the pasture across the way tends to look singularly trouble free and vigorous. This defect of vision applies to nations as well as grazing land.~~

Lately, we in this country have been much pre-occupied with our difficulties and deficiencies. The recent weakness of the stock market and the rash of statements, both reassuring and forebpding, from Washington have focussed attention on our economic situation. In foreign affairs we're up to our ears in trouble in the Middle East, the Atlantic Alliance is straining at the seams, and problems multiply in ~~may~~ another place around the world. ~~Our domestic politics are not as smooth as they were for awhile either. The Democrats -- the opposition party -- are opposing more vigorously than they did in Eisenhower's first term, and now that the President is in his final term, the Republicans are less cohesive than they used to be.~~

In contrast to this, various well-informed persons have been pointing out elements of the Soviet picture which seem lush and green in comparison... Russian science is progressing by leaps and bounds. The Russian educational system is turning out masses of technically trained personel. Soviet diplomacy has been frighteningly successful in the Middle East. And Russian industrial production continues to make strides.

But, as often happens when you take a really good look at the grass on the other side of the fence, the Russians are having their troubles, too.... The Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee had an important meeting last week and from even the public announcements which have come in its wake its obvious that the Russians are having difficulty coping with their problems on a number of fronts. The most spectacular dvelopment,of course, was the replacement of Foreign Minister Shepilov by Andrei Gromyko. Now Kruschev said today that this won't make any difference to Russian foreign policy, and he's probably right -- Russian foreign policy, like American foreign policy tends to follow the same general pattern, no matter who is running the shop -- but a change in high level personel is usually a sign that something isn't going as it should. Some experts say that Shepilov is going to take over the party line

department, others suggest he may be charged with straightening out bureaucratic tangles. Certainly both areas must be of rather desperate concern to the Soviet chieftains. Ideologically, Communism has not yet recovered from the de-Stalinisation campaign, let alone the revolt in Hungary. And Bureaucratically there are plenty of signs that Russian economic and governmental affairs are being hamstrung by administrative duplication and inefficiency. One of the main results of the recently completed Central Committee session in Moscow is a streamlining of the whole economic structure.

On the broad economic front, the Russians are having their problems, too -- and, by every indication, much graver ones than we. Its officially announced that Russian industrial production will grow by only 7 percent this year. According to Harry Schwartz, the Russian expert of the New York Times, that probably means 5 percent, making allowances for Soviet statistical exagerration. This compares with an increase in the United States gross national product last year of 5½%, and Russia, still comparatively undeveloped industrially, figures to increase at a greater rate than our own economy. The current Russian five year plan has had to be drastically revised. There are a number of reasons for this. One is the

tremendous burden Russia has had to assume in propping up the economies of her restive satellites. Another is the growing popular demand for better housing and more consumer goods. Another is just plain economic miscalculation. In any event, there are plenty of signs that the Soviet economic planners are having their difficulties.

None of this adds up to a crisis in Russian affairs, or forecasts a disaster, or anything like that.... It just shows that they are having their troubles, too... and that, if you look over the fence closely enough, the grass on the other side may turn out to have no more chlorophyl in it than your own.

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BUT FIRST, HERE IS Stuart Metz.

FOOTNOTE

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THIS IS C.C.

SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

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METZ:

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This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Tues., Feb. 19, 1957

Good evening:

President Eisenhower flew back to Washington today from his Georgia vacation and immediately went into conference with Secretary of State Dulles on the tense Middle East situation. Their talk lasted about an hour and no details were divulged. Tomorrow morning, Mr. Eisenhower will meet at the White House with the congressional leaders of both parties. Mr. Dulles told his news conference today that after this meeting the United States may have new proposals to make in the U.N. He said the question of sanctions against Israel... for its refusal to withdraw without security guarantees from the Gulf of Aqaba region and the Gaza Strip... will be taken up at tomorrow's White House session. Both Senate Democratic Leader Johnson and Republican Leader Knowland have declared their opposition to sanctions against Israel. And this afternoon the Democratic policy committee in the Senate took the same stand.

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At his news conference, Mr. Dulles refused to say whether he favors sanctions against Israel, should it persist in its refusal to withdraw unconditionally. He did say that if the United States sent a ship through the Gulf of Aqaba, he would not expect Egypt to try to stop it. And Israel, he said, would have the same right of innocent passage through the gulf, once it withdrew its forces. Dulles conceded he has no definite assurance that Egypt shares this view. Nor, he said, can he give Israel a firm guarantee of free passage. To do that, Congress would first have to give President Eisenhower authority to defend ships flying a foreign flag.

At the behest of the United States, the U.N. General Assembly has postponed its debate of the Israeli issue until Thursday. The debate had been scheduled to get underway today. The foreign minister of Lebanon, Charles Malik, said today that the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations will formally demand sanctions on Thursday, unless Israel completes its withdrawal from Egypt by that date. Malik made the statement to reporters in Washington, after calling at the State Department.

Russia has cancelled an 18-million-dollar trade agreement with Israel, because of what Moscow called "Israel's aggressive actions against Egypt."

The cancellation was announced in Tel Aviv tonight by the Israeli foreign office. Under the agreement, Israel would have exchanged oranges for Russian oil.

The Israeli cabinet will meet tomorrow to discuss possible next steps IN THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS. And the Israeli ambassador to the United States, Abba Eban, is flying home tonight for consultations with his government.

Reports from the United Nations say that Secretary General Hammarskjold is sending one of his top aides to Egypt, to check on whether President Nasser is deliberately delaying clearance of the Suez Canal. Secretary Dulles told his news conference today that he would "deplore very much" any Egyptian non-compliance with the U.N. resolution of November 2nd, calling for reopening of the canal as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities. Egypt has been reported holding up clearance of the canal as a means of forcing an Israeli troop withdrawal.

~~According to London sources~~ The majority of countries using the Suez Canal have agreed on an interim plan for operating it until a full international arrangement is reached. The money collected from canal tolls would go to the World Bank. Half the mpney would be credited to Egypt; the rest would be disposed of in a final settlement. Russia is not a party

to this plan. And there is no indication that it will be acceptable to Egypt.

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Still another important announcement was made today in Paris. A Dutch spokesman said that the prime ministers of six West European countries... meeting in Paris... have agreed on conditions for a common market. It is not clear whether they have agreed on all the conditions---probably not. But the spokesman said they did agree today on the crucial question of how to include African territories in the common market area.

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Collingwood for Murrow

think collingwood 19 February 1957

No one who works in the news business should be surprised at the fleeting interest the public displays in any situation. Most reporters aren't, which is one reason they have a reputation for being cynical. To most people the news is made up of one day sensations and a reporter soon learns that what seem to be the most violent passions and deepest-felt emotions attaching to [redacted] an event seldom last very long. [redacted]

Nevertheless, the speed with which the fires of concern die down sometimes amazes even a reporter who has seen it happen so many times before. A case in point is the plight of the Hungarian refugees who fled their country to what they thought was a bright new life of freedom. Few things so mobilized the sympathies of the world as the gallant, hopeless struggle of the Hungarians against their communist government. And when 200 thousand of them [redacted] crossed the border and came out, they were met with a great wave of sympathy and a fervid and frequently stated resolve that a place would be found for them and that life indeed would be better than what they left. Th[redacted]ion red ta[redacted] the

(return to H. Calden - ER Murrow office)

[redacted]

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17 thousand Hungarians escaped to Yugoslavia and they don't even have hope. The only place any of them have got to from Yugoslavia is back to Hungary. They are going back across the border to the land they left at the rate of 700 a week. This is not because the Yugoslavs have changed their attitude, they are taking care of them as well as they can, but there is nowhere for them to go. No country has taken any of the refugees from Yugoslavia. There's only one camp in Yugoslavia that the refugees could be put in. It holds a thousand people. The other 16 thousand are in hotel rooms with the government paying the bill, the government would like to have its hotel rooms back for the hoped-for tourist influx this spring, but the United Nations refugee authorities

say the Hungarians aren't being pressed to leave, its just that after awhile they get the idea that no one wants them and so they start the dreary trek back home. Its not a pretty picture and its a gloomy contrast not only to all the hopes they had, but to the great outpouring of world sympathy and support which greeted the Hungarians when they sought freedom.

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~~XTMISXISXGXGX~~

I'~~LL BE~~ BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOT~~NOTE TO~~ THE NEWS

BUT FIRST, ~~HERE IS GEORGE BRYAN~~

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THIS IS C.C

SEE YOU TOMORROW.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good evening:

President Eisenhower flew back to Washington today from his Georgia vacation and immediately went into conference with Secretary of State Dulles on the tense Middle East situation. Their talk lasted about an hour and no details were divulged. Tomorrow morning, Mr. Eisenhower will meet at the White House with the congressional leaders of both parties. Mr. Dulles told his news conference today that after this meeting the United States may have new proposals to make in the U.N. He said the question of sanctions against Israel..for its refusal to withdraw without security guarantees from the Gulf of Aqaba region and the Gaza Strip..will be taken up at tomorrow's White House session. Both Senate Democratic Leader Johnson and Republican Leader Knowland have declared their opposition to sanctions against Israel. And this afternoon the Democratic policy committee in the Senate took the same stand. At his news conference, Mr. Dulles refused to say whether he favors sanctions against Israel, should it persist in its refusal to withdraw unconditionally. He did say that if the United States sent a ship through the Gulf of Aqaba, he would not expect Egypt to try to stop it. And Israel, he said, would have the same right of innocent passage through the gulf, once it withdrew its forces. Dulles conceded he has no definite assurance that Eyypt shares this view. Nor, he said, can he give Israel a firm guarantee of free passage. To do that, Congress would first have to give President Eisenhower authority to defend ships flying a foreign flag.

At the behest of the United States, the U.N. General Assembly has postponed its debate of the Israeli issue until Thursday. The debate had been

scheduled to get underway today. The foreign minister of Lebanon, Charles Malik, said today that the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations will formally demand sanctions on Thursday, unless Israel completes its withdrawal from Egypt by that date. Malik made the statement to reporters in Washington, after calling at the State Department.

Russia has cancelled an 18-million - dollar trade agreement with Israel, because of what Moscow called "Israel's aggressive actions against Egypt." The cancellation was announced in Tel Aviv tonight by the Israeli foreign office. Under the agreement, Israel would have exchanged oranges for Russian oil.

The Israel cabinet will meet tomorrow to discuss possible next steps in the Middle East crisis. And the Israeli ambassador to the United States, Abba Eban, is flying home tonight for consultations with his government.

Reports from the United Nations say that Secretary General Hammarskjold is sending one of his top aides to Egypt, to check on whether President Nasser is deliberately delaying clearance of the Suez Canal. Secretary Dulles told his news conference today that he would "deplore very much " any Egyptian non-compliance with the U.N. resolution of November 2nd, calling for reopening of the canal as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities. Egypt has been reported holding up clearance of the canal as a means of forcing an Israeli troop withdrawal.

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I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: The inexorable march of the machine is removing man's four-footed friends from the military scene. First the Army dispensed with the mule. Only the other day they wanted to do away with the horses who draw the hearse in military funerals, and now it is the dog. The army maintains 950 dogs on scout and sentry duty, at home and oversees. Now, as an economy move, it is proposed to replace them with men or machines. They say it costs 8 thousand dollars to train an army dog.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Wed., Feb. 20, 1957

Good evening:

In a little more than an hour from now, President Eisenhower will address the nation on the present situation in the Middle East. CBS Radio is carrying the speech at 9 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. News Secretary Hagerty announced the broadcast after a White House conference this morning with Democratic and Republican congressional leaders. The meeting with Mr. Eisenhower lasted nearly two and a half hours and was attended, in addition to the leaders of Congress, by Secretary of State Dulles and the American ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson described ~~[illegible]~~ it afterward as a constructive meeting. He said, "The president and the secretary of state discussed the facts. I do not presume to quote either, but certainly it is no secret

(more) //

that the situation is grave." Inevitably one of the subjects discussed was the question of sanctions against Israel, if Israel refuses to withdraw from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba area without firm guarantees for its future security. Nearly every member of Congress who attended the White House meeting has gone on record as opposed to sanctions against Israel without invoking them against other countries like Russia, which ignored the United Nations resolution on Hungary. Senator Johnson says neither Secretary Dulles, nor the President, made any specific proposal on the subject of sanctions. Senate Republican Leader Knowland said the Administration stand regarding sanctions "is not formalized as of the moment." But House Speaker Rayburn said it was "pretty clear" the Administration doesn't think it could stop a United Nations vote for sanctions against Israel if it tried. Both Knowland and Rayburn said no final conclusions were reached. It was suggested that President Eisenhower is waiting for a possible compromise offer from Israel, before deciding on a definite course. An unconfirmed report says Mr. Eisenhower has sent Prime Minister Ben Gurion an urgent request to order the withdrawal of Israeli forces by tomorrow.

In Jerusalem, a meeting of the Israeli cabinet scheduled for today has been postponed. The Israeli ambassador to the United States, Abba Eban,

(more) 28

was expected to report to the cabinet today, but he has been delayed. The latest word was that his plane would not arrive before midnight, Jerusalem time. Prime Minister Ben Gurion is reported preparing a new policy statement, to be delivered to parliament tomorrow or Monday.

(more) 32

In Cairo today, President Nasser called an extraordinary meeting of his cabinet. An Egyptian spokesman said Israel, by refusing to withdraw from Gaza and the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, had---in his words--"thwarted United Nations efforts and promoted aggression." World peace, he claimed, is threatened by certain imperialist countries trying to provide Israel with guarantees, in return for a withdrawal of its troops from Egyptian soil.

General assembly debate on the Israeli deadlock has been postponed again until Friday.

~~The United Nations general assembly will meet tomorrow to debate the Israeli deadlock.~~ Arab sources say Lebanon will present a resolution demanding sanctions against Israel. Senator Knowland, who is

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a member of the American delegation, proposed today that sanctions be imposed on all countries that defy United Nations resolutions. The United Press says that if the Administration accepts this proposal, it will be offered as a substitute for the one expected to be introduced ~~tomorrow~~ Friday against Israel alone, ~~demanding sanctions against Israel.~~

In the United Nations political committee today, the United States urged Britain and Greece to make "every effort" to resume negotiations looking toward a peaceful solution of the Cyprus dispute. ~~[illegible]~~ In the Security Council, India's Krishna Menon accused Pakistan of ~~[illegible]~~ making warlike preparations. If Kashmir is invaded, he warned, India will resist. Menon was answering Pakistani charges that India "grabbed" the state of Kashmir, in defiance of a Security Council order for a plebiscite. He spoke for two hours, then collapsed. ~~[illegible]~~ Later, Menon returned to ~~[illegible]~~ the council chamber, looking pale but determined to go on with the debate. Russia vetoed a western resolution that would have authorized the council president to try to mediate the dispute on the scene.

The White House announced today that President Eisenhower's assistant news secretary, Murray Snyder, has been nominated to be assistant secretary of defense for public affairs. He succeeds Robert Tripp Ross, who resigned

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last week under fire. A Senate committee had been questioning him about military contracts awarded firms in which his wife and brother-in-law had a financial interest. The President has also nominated former Representative Dewey Short of Missouri to be an assistant secretary of the Army. For many years, Short was the senior Republican member of the House Armed Services Committee. ~~-More~~

~~-Ditz~~

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Today in Congress the House approved an 80-million-dollar cut in the appropriations requested by President Eisenhower for running the Post Office and Treasury Departments in the next fiscal year. The slash in the Post Office budget was 58-million dollars, despite the warning of department officials that any such reduction would necessitate the laying off of 10-thousand postal employes.

The Federal Mediation Service announces that the East Coast dock strike will end tomorrow. Agreement was reached several days ago on a new three-year contract, but the International Longshoremen's Association ordered the walkout continued until local issues were settled in a number of ports, including Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. A settlement has still to be reached in Baltimore.

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The Defense Department disclosed today that jet fighters... based in the United States... are now being equipped with nuclear rockets. These are the interceptor-type aircraft operating under the Air Defense Command.

In Moscow today, the Soviet news agency Tass announced the death of Vyacheslav Malyshev, one of Russia's top production experts. Malyshev is the "mystery patient" who was treated early this month by a West German specialist. The Moscow announcement says he died of a heart ailment.

An historic announcement today from Paris... that the prime ministers of six West European countries have agreed to merge their economies in a common market. The six countries are West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. They also agreed... in broad outline... to pool their atomic power for industrial purposes. Treaties will now be drafted for signature, probably around the middle of March.

~~Note---The script now totals ninety-four lines. This means we are overset by about eight lines. Will call you on phone. Regards~~

~~Bias~~

Tonight, Ed Murrow is in London. He wanted to see at first-hand the political and economic repercussions of Suez. And so last week-end, as Ed Murrow is frequently wont to do, he flew to Britain to find out. For his report, we switch now to London. / ~~Note--tape runs four minutes forty seconds and ends on the "goodnight and good luck." Switch to tape should come at seven thirty-two ten/~~ That was Ed Murrow's report from London on how Britain has reacted to the events of the past few months. In another day or two, he'll be coming home. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. ~~/Pause/~~ Now here is George Bryan.

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Footnote---When George Bernard Shaw died, he directed that the income from his estate be used to carry out his pet project---the simplification of the English alphabet. Today in London a British court found the project "impractical and invalid" and decreed that the fortune go instead to such august upholders of tradition as the National Gallery of Ireland and the British Museum. But true Shavians are undaunted. They're going to publish Shaw's plays in the simplified alphabet anyway, to demonstrate it can be done. This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

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MURROW: This is London. If the judgment of a three-day visitor has any validity, the mood of this country combines disillusionment and cynicism. There is a very considerable disposition on the part of government officials to admit, privately, that the Suez affair was not well-handled. But there is also a feeling that the durability of the Anglo-American Alliance has been called into question. Britain is prepared to play second fiddle to the United States, but still desires to play an occasional solo. There is recognition that the British lion has lost some of its teeth; that it can no longer afford to patrol vast areas of the world; and that its diet may have to be reduced. This state of affairs has produced a certain, rather hard-to-define sense of relief; a feeling that Britain tried a certain course in the Middle East; that the United States blew the whistle and, thereby, Uncle Sam inherited the chaos in that area.

The cynicism comes in the widespread belief that we don't know what to do about it. There is very little belief here that a workable relationship can be worked out with Col. Nasser, regarding the use of the Canal. When you ask people here what they think should be done in the Middle East, they're disposed to reply, in effect, by saying, "We had a try, you called us off, now you figure out what should be done." And they don't think we can find the answer.

Certainly they do not see the answer in the Eisenhower Doctrine, because they don't understand what it is. The best the British hope for from the Bermuda conference between President

Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan is some kind of restoration of personal confidence. Or, to put it another way, the British want to be heard in this alliance. They rather have the feeling that they have been doing a lot of listening recently, and much of what they have heard, they don't like. They recognize the power of the United States. They have fresh memories of their own power. And they're inclined to wish that we would use ours, which is another way of saying, that this government is troubled by Washington's disposition to turn everything over to the UN General Assembly.

As one official put it, "It isn't quite fair to equate Britain and Outer Mongolia, even if our power has been reduced." British reluctance to accept the judgments of the Assembly stems, not so much from that body's action over Suez; it is rather a belief that efforts to resolve issues of major importance in that fashion just won't work. Events are driving Britain into ever-closer relations with the continent of Europe. But this should not be regarded as an attempt to create a, so-called, "third force".

The majority of both Parties appear willing to base British policy upon the Anglo-American Alliance, at least for the time being. But it would be a mistake to assume that people in this country are primarily or exclusively concerned with world affairs, or a post-mortem on Suez. There are troubles ahead on the domestic front. More and more people of ability, wanting to go out to the Commonwealth countries; arguments about rent controls. For the first time since the end of the war, the concept of the Welfare Estate, fair shares for all, is coming under attack. This government is what would be called a businessman's government at home. It wants to create more incentives for business; wants to reduce taxes; also reduce the cost of the social services.

This will mean a series of moves that will be unpopular with the trade unions; and it will mean a sharpening of

domestic, political controversy. Any retreat from the Welfare Estate will divide this country as sharply as did the handling of Suez. As one who spent nine years in this country, it is pleasing to report that personal and social relations have not been severely damaged by the controversy over Suez. The tolerance and the good manners remain. But the cynicism has increased. There is evident, in official and unofficial circles, some satisfaction that the United States is preparing to take an active part in Middle East affairs. But I can discover no opinion which holds that we will make a good job of it.

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Good Evening:

In a little more than an hour from now, President Eisenhower will address the nation on the present situation in the Middle East. CBS Radio is carrying the speech at 9 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. News Secretary Hagerty announced the broadcast after a White House conference this morning with Democratic and Republican congressional leaders. The meeting with Mr. Eisenhower lasted nearly two and a half hours and was attended, in addition to the leaders of Congress, by Secretary of State Dulles and the American ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson described it afterward as a constructive meeting. He said, "The President and the Secretary of State discussed the facts. I do not presume to quote either, but certainly it is no secret that the situation is grave." Inevitably one of the subjects discussed was the question of sanctions against Israel, if Israel refuses to withdraw from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba area without firm guarantees for its future security. Nearly every member of Congress who attended the White House meeting has gone on record as opposed to sanctions against Israel without invoking them against other countries like Russia, which ignored the United Nations resolution on Hungary. Senator Johnson says neither Secretary Dulles nor the President, made any specific proposal on the subject of sanctions. Senate Republican Leader Knowland said the Administration stand regarding sanctions "is not formalized as of the moment." But House Speaker Rayburn said it was "pretty clear" the Administration doenn't think it could stop a United Nations vote for sanctions against Israel if it tried. Both Knowland and Rayburn said no final

conclusions were reached. It was suggested that President Eisenhower is waiting for a possible compromise offer from Israel, before deciding on a definite course. An unconfirmed report says Mr. Eisenhower has sent Prime Minister Ben Gurion an urgent request to order the withdrawal of Israeli forces by tomorrow.

In Jerusalem, a meeting of the Israeli cabinet scheduled for today has been postponed. The Israeli ambassador to the United States, Abba Eban, was expected to report to the cabinet today, but he has been delayed. The latest word was that his plane would not arrive before midnight, Jerusalem time. Prime Minister Ben Gurion is reported preparing a new policy statement, to be delivered to parliament tomorrow or Monday.

In Cairo today, President Nasser called an extraordinary meeting of his cabinet. An Egyptian spokesman said Israel, by refusing to withdraw from Gaza and the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, had -- in his words -- "thwarted United Nations efforts and promoted aggression." World peace, he claimed, is threatened by certain imperialist countries trying to provide Israel with guarantees, in return for a withdrawal of its troops from Egyptian soil.

General Assembly debate on the Israeli deadlock has been postponed again until Friday. Arab sources say Lebanon will present a resolution demanding sanctions against Israel. Senator Knowland, who is a member of the American delegation, proposed today that sanctions be imposed on all countries that defy United Nations resolutions. The United Press says that if the Administration accepts this proposal, it will be offered as a substitute for the one expected to be introduced Friday against Israel alone.

In the United Nations political committee today, the United States urged Britain and Greece to make "every effort" to resume negotiations looking toward a peaceful solution of the Cyprus dispute.

In the Security Council, India's Krishna Menon accused Pakistan of making warlike preparations. If Kashmir is invaded, he warned, India will resist. Menon was answering Pakistani charges that India "grabbed" the state of Kashmir, in defiance of a Security Council order for a plebiscite. He spoke for two hours, then collapsed. Later, Menon returned to the council chamber, looking pale but determined to go on with the debate. Russia vetoed a western resolution that would have authorized the council president to try to mediate the dispute on the scene.

The White House announced today that President Eisenhower's assistant news secretary, Murray Snyder, has been nominated to be assistant secretary of defense for public affairs. He succeeds Robert Tripp Ross, who resigned last week under fire. A Senate committee had been questioning his about military contracts awarded firms in which his wife and brother-in-law had a financial interest. The President has also nominated former Representative Dewey Short of Missouri to be an assistant secretary of the Army. For many years, Short was the senior Republican member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Today in Congress the House approved an 80-million dollar cut in the appropriations requested by President Eisenhower for running the Post Office and Treasury Department in the next fiscal year. The slash in the Post Office Budget was 58-million dollars, despite the warning of department officials that any such reduction would necessitate the laying off of 10-thousand postal employees.

The Federal Mediation Service announces that the East Coast dock strike will end tomorrow. Agreement was reached seceral days ago on a new three-year contract, but the International Longshoremen'sAssociation ordered the walkout continued until local issues were settled in a number of ports, including Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. A settlement is still to be reached in Baltimore.

The Defense Department disclosed today that jet fighters .. based in the United States..are now being equipped with nuclear rockets. These are the interceptor - type aircraft operating under the Air Defense Command.

In Moscow today, the Soviet news agency Tass announced the death of Vyacheslav Malyshev, one of Russia's top production expetts. Malyschev is the "mystery patient" who was treated early this month by a West German specialist. The Moscow announcement says he died of a heart ailment.

An historic announcement today from Paris..that the prime ministers of six West European countries have agreed to merge their economies in a common market. The six countries are West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. They also agreed..in broad outline..to pool their atomic power for industrial purposes. Treaties will now be drafted for signature, probably around the middle of March.

Tonight, Ed Murrww is in London. He wanted to see at first - hand the political and economic repercussions of Suez. And so last week-end, as Ed Murrow is frequently wont to do, he flew to Britain to find out. For his report, we switch now to London.

MURROW: This is London: If the judgement of a three day visitor has any validity, the mood of this country combines disillusionment and cynicism. There is a very considerable disposition on the part of government officials to admit, privately, that the Suez affair was not well- handled. But there is also a feeling that the durability of the Anglo-American Alliance has been called into question. Britain is prepared to play second fiddle to the United States, but still desires to play an occisional solo. There is recognition that the British lion has lost some of its teeth; that it can no longer afford to patrol vast areas of the world ; and that its diet may have to be reduced. This state of affairs has produced a certain, rather hard-to-define sense of relief; a feeling that Britain tried a certain course in the Middle East;

that the United States blew the whistle and, thereby, Uncle Sam inherited the chaos of that area.

The cynicism comes in the widespread beiief that we con't know what to do about it. There is very little belief here that a workable relationship can be worked out with Colonel Nasser, regarding the use of the Canal. When you ask people here what they think should be done in the Middle East, they're disposed to reply, in effect by saying, "We had a try, you called us off, now you figure out what should be done." And they don't think we can find the answer.

Certainly they do not see the answer in the Eisenhower Doctrine, because they don't understand what it is. The best the British hope for from the Bermuda conference between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan is some kind of restoration of personal confidence. Or, to put it another way, the British want to be heard in this alliance. They rather have the feeling that they have been doing a lot of listening recently, and much of what they have heard, they don't like. They recognize the power of the United States. They have fresh memories of their own power. And they're inclined to wish that we would use ours, which is another way of saying, that this government is troubled by Washington's disposition to turn everything over to the UN General Assembly.

As one official put it, "It isn't quite fair to equate Britain and Outer Mongolia, even if our power has been reduced." British reluctance to accept the judgements of the Assembly stems, not so much from that body's action over Suez; it is rather a belief that efforts to resolve issues of importance in that fashion just won't work. Events are driving Britain into ever closer relations with the continent of Europe. But this should not be regarded as an attempt to create a, so - called, "third force."

The majority of both Parties appear willing to base British policy upon the Anglo-American Alliance, at least for the time being. But it would be a mistake to assume that people in this country are primarily or exclusively concerned with world affairs, or a post-mortem on Suez. There are troubles ahead on the domestic front. More amd more people of ability, wanting to go out to the Commonwealth countries; arguments about rent controls. For the first time since the end of the war, the concept of the Welfare Estate, fair shares for all, is coming under attack. This government is what would be called a businessman's govenment at home. It wants to create more incentives for business; wants to reduce taxes; also reduce the cost of the social services.

This will mean a series of moves that will be unpopular with the trade unions; and it will mean a sharpening of domestic . political controversy. Any retreat from the Welfare Estate will divide this country as aharply as did the handling of Suez. As one who spent nine years in this country, it is pleasing to report that personal and social relations have not been severely damaged by the controversy over Suez. The tolerance and the good manners remain. But the cynicism has increased. There is evident, in official and unofficial circles, some satisfaction that the United States is preparing to take an active part in Middle East affairs. But I can discover no opinion which holds that we will make a good job of it.

COLLINGWOOD: That was Ed Murrow's report from London on how Britain has reacted to the events of the last few months. In another day or two, he'll be coming home.

This is Charles Collingwood. I"ll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: When George Bernard Shaw died, he directed that the income from his estate be used to carry out his pet project -- the simplification of the English alphabet. Today in London a British court found the project "impractical and invalid", and decreed that the fortune go instead to such august upholders of tradition as the National Gallery of Ireland and the British Museum. But true Shavians are undaunted. They're going to publish Shaw's plays in the simplified alpahbet anyway, to demonstrate it can be done. This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Thurs., Feb. 21, 1957

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The Israeli issue was also the subject of debate in the House of Commons. The debate was impromtu and for thright. Aneurin Bevan, who is the foreign policy spokesman for the Labour Party, said, "It is a very undesirable pattern that the United States should be issuing statements about policy without consulting her allies." Emanuel Shinwell, former defense minister, was equally bitter. "The fact Britain is alleged to have made mistakes in the past," he said, "is no reason why this house should condone any mistake made by President Eisenhower." Conservative members of Parliament were silent.

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The Senate today confirmed the nomination of former Governor Herter of Massachusetts as undersecretary of state. Confirmation came on a voice vote and without debate.

The House Ways and Means Committee heard testimony on the country's economic condition. The undersecretary of the treasury, Randolph Burgess, said the United States is not on the brink of either ruinous inflation or depression. "But," he added, "I think it's fairly consistent to say that we'll have a depression if we keep on violating economic laws." Almost as he spoke, the House Appropriations Committee voted to cut the budget requested for the Department of the Interior by 12 percent. Yesterday, the full House voted to cut the Post Office and Treasury Department budgets by 2 percent.

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(more)

The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously today to send its president to India and Pakistan... as a mediator in the dispute over Kashmir. The council president is Gunnar Jarring of Sweden. A similar proposal was vetoed yesterday by Russia. This time Russia went along because the resolution... as reworded... made no reference to a plebiscite in Kashmir.

An Air Force rocket roared out of control while it was being tested in New Mexico today... and is presumed down somewhere in the mountains of Western Colorado or Eastern Utah. The runaway guided missile is identified as the Matador. It did not carry an explosive charge---only instruments used in research.

Local disputes in Baltimore and Hampton Roads stalled the back-to-work movement today among striking longshoremen on the East Coast. Only in Brooklyn did any longshoremen show up for work---and there only a handful. ~~/End of script/~~

~~Bliss~~

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In Ireland today, the nominations closed for next month's general elections. My colleague, Alex Kendrick, has been in Dublin the past few days... scouting out the situation... and so let's switch now to Dublin for his report. / Note---tape runs five minutes fifteen seconds and ends on cue "And now back to Charles Collingwood." Switch to tape should come at seven fifty-one thirty-five/. You have been listening to Alexander Kendrick, reporting on the always intriguing subject of Irish politics. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. /pause/ Now here is George Bryan.

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Footnote---St. Patrick is credited with ridding Ireland of snakes. And the pied piper, of course, did a creditable job of rat-removal in Hamlin. Now comes the suburban community of Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, which recently passed an ordinance licensing cats. Alley cats without licenses get hustled off to the cat pound, and the rats reportedly are taking over. One woman says the rats are getting so bold they eat out of her dog's food dish. Snakes, rats, cats, dogs. Anyone want to bell a rat? This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Bliss

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, February 21, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... In Ireland today, the nominations closed for next month's general elections. My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, has been in Dublin the past few days. So let's switch now to Dublin for his report.

KENDRICK: Around the corner from Dublin's famous Post Offce, where the citizen-soldiers of the Easter Rebellion of 1916 held out against the British Army, a long line of men stood this morning with papers in their hands. At noon, the last one reached his turn. The nominations were officially declared closed and the general election campaign was officially opened. Polling is on March 5th, when a new Dail or House of Deputies will be elected. And either John Costello, the outgoing Prime Minister, will undertake a third term, or he will be succeeded by the grand old man of Irish politics, Eamon de Valera, now 74, who has been prime minister seven times already and wants to make it eight.

There are six political parties in the field and numerous independents. And since 174 seats are vacant, the race resembles the Irish Sweepstakes.

Even before the official opening gun tonight, the campaign has been in full swing since the Dail was dissolved two weeks ago, Mr. de Valera is vigorously stumping the twenty-six counties, attacking coalition government in general, and Mr. Costello's coalition in particular. The Prime Minister, also a vigorous campaigner, replies that his government had more than two years to go when it was abruptly brought down by the withdrawal of the coalition's smallest party; and he wants another term to prove that coalition governments

can work even when, like his, they are composed of the strange mixture of business men, labor and farmers.

The men of Sean Fine? are also making a brave display, with their tight trench coats and rakish caps, looking like the actors in a Sean O'Casey play, living the days of 1916, demanding unification of the 26 Southern and the 6 Northern counties, and "up - the rebels" and "down with the Queen."

Meanwhile, Sean Fine's activist element, the outlawed Irish Republican Army, carries the election campaign on across the border in Northern Ireland. It can win no votes there, but blown up railway bridges and damaged police stations signify that "Kilroy" was there and left his mark.

Now, despite the fiery politics being bandied about in this campaign - and the Irish are great speechifiers - the two major parties, Mr. Costello's Fine Gael, and Mr. de Valera's Fianna Fail, have no great differences of principle between them. They are merely the ins and the outs, described here as O'Tweedle-dum and O'Tweedle-de. After all, they have been rotating in office for more than a decade, and neither one has come to grips with the basic problems of this country, which are economic.

Ireland's population today, less than three million, is the lowest in its history. Despite a high birth rate, the population is steadily decreasing because of the continuing tide of emigration. 50,000 Irish men and women leave this country every year for other parts.

The Emerald Isle's trade balance is also in a woeful state. Much more is imported than can be exported. The deficit has been running at a quarter of a billion dollars a year. To

plug it up, the Government has had to institute heavy import duties on practically all commodities; slapping a 60% levy on goods from the United States; 37½ on those from the UK and Canada.

This means high prices in a country of low wages. Unlike the British, who try to balance their trade by increasing their exports, the Irish have tried to do it by decreasing their imports. The result has been a tightening of the economy. And now, unemployment has set in; 100,000 are jobless, more than 3%, and the number is increasing.

Whichever government is in office, Ireland's national income doesn't change. But perhaps the most telling economic fact has to do with American aid under the Marshall Plan. This is the only country that has been unable to spend Marshall Plan funds, for the simple reason that it has been unable to find anything to spend them on. Of the $18-million given to Ireland, nine million is still untouched. This is probably the only country, too, where a Government seeking re-election, makes a major campaign promise of converting from straight peat as a fuel to peat briquettes. Across the Irish Sea lies Caulder Hall, the biggest atomic power plant in the world.

Today despite all the campaign promises, Ireland's economic problems seem as far from solution as ever. Irishmen may joke and say that the old slogan, "Erin go braugh" - Ireland be blessed - is now being pronounced, Erin go broke. But beneath the political jokes and the Gaelic gaiety, there are layers of sadness here. For the brave young men of 1916 are now the old men of 1957. And the brave young men of 1957, they've gone elsewhere.

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

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Local disputes in Baltimore and Hampton Roads stalled the back-to-work movement today among striking longshoremen on the East Coast. Only in Brooklyn did any longshoremen show up for work -- and there only a handful.

In Ireland today, the nominations closed for next month's general elections. My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, has been in DUblin for the past few days. So let's switch now to Dublin for his report.

KENDRICK; Around the corner from Dublin's famous Post Office, where the citizen-soldiers of the Easter Rebellion of 1916 held out against the British Army, a long line of men stood this morning with papers in their hands.

At noon, the last one reached his turn. The nominations were officially declared closed and the general election campaign was officially opened. Polling is on March 5th, when the new Dail or House of Deputies will be elected. And either John Costello, the outgoing Prime Minister, will undertake a third term, or he will be succeeded by the grand old man of Irish politics, Eamon de Valera, now 74, who has been prime minister seven times already and wants to make it eight.

There are six political parties in the field and numerous independents. And since 174 seats are vacant, the race resembles the Irish Sweepstakes.

Even before the official opening gun tonight, the campaign has been in full swing since the Dail was dissolved two weeks ago. Mr. de Valera is vigorously stumping the twenty-six counties, attacking coalition government in general, and Mr. Costello's coalition in particular. The Prime Minister, also a vigorous campaigner, replies that his government had more than two years to go when it was abruptly brought down by the withdrawal of the coalition's smallest party; and he wants another term to prove that coalition governments can work even when, like his, they are composed of the strange mixture of business men, labor and farmers.

The men of Sinn Fein are also making a brave display, with their tight trench coats and rakish caps, looking like the actors in a Sean O'Casey play, living the days of 1916, demanding unification of the 26 Southern and the 6 Northern counties and "up - the rebels" and "down the queen."

Meanwhile, Sinn Fein's activist element, the outlawed Irish Republican Army, carries the election campaign on across the border in Northern Ireland. It can win no votes there, but blown up railway bridges and damaged police stations signify that "Kilroy" was there and left his mark.

Now, despite the firey politics being bandied about in this campaign - and the Irish are great speechifiers - the two major parties, Mr. Costello's Fine

Gael, and Mr. de Valera's Fianna Fail, have no great differences of principle between them. They are merely the ins and the outs, described here as O'Tweedle-dum and O'Tweedle-de. After all, they have been rotating in office for more than a decade, and neither one has come to grips with the basic problems of this country which are economic.

Ireland's population today, less than three million, is the lowest in history. Despite a high birth rate, the population is steadily decreasing because of the continuing tide of emigration. 50,000 Irish men and women leave this country every year for other parts.

The Emerald Isle's trade balance is also in a woeful state. Much more is imported than can be exported. The deficit has been running at a quarter of a billion dollars a year. To plug it up, the Government has had to institute heavy duties on practically all commodities; slapping a 60% levy on goods from the United States; 37½ on those from the UK and Canada.

Whichever government is in office, Ireland's national income doesn't change. But perhaps the most telling economic fact has to do with American aid under the Marshall Plan. This is the only country that has been unable to spend Marshall Plan funds, for the simple reason that it has been unable to find any - thing to spend them on. Of the $18 - million given to Ireland, nine million is still untouched. This is probably the only country, too, where a Government seeking re-election, makes a major campaign promise of converting from straight peat as a fuel to peat briquettes. Across the Irish Sea lies Caulder Hall, the biggest atomic power plant in the world.

Today despite all the campaign promises, Ireland's economic problems seem as far from solution as ever. Irishmen may joke and say the old slogan, "Erin go braugh" - Ireland be blessed - is now being pronounced, Erin go broke. But beneath the political jokes and the Gaelic gaiety, there are layers of sadness here. For the brave young men of 1916 are now the old men of 1957. And the

brave young men of 1957, they've gone elsewhere.

This is Alexander Kendrick in Dublin - and now back to Charles Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD: You have been listening to Alexander Kendrick, reporting on the always intriguing subject of Irish politics. This is Charles Collingoood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. Now here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: St. Patrick is credited with ridding Ireland of snakes. And the pied piper, of course, did a creditable job of rat-removal in Hamlin. Now comes the suburban community of Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, which recently passed an ordinance licensing cats. Alley cats without licenses got hustled off to the cat pound, and the rats reportedly are taking over. One woman says the rats are getting so bold they eat out of her dog's food dish. Snakes, rats, cats, dogs. Anyone want to bell a rat? This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Fri., Feb. 22, 1957

Good evening:

A resolution demanding sanctions against Israel was introduced today in the United Nations General Assembly. For that story, we switch now direct to the United Nations and my colleague, Larry Lesueur.

(Live spot to run between three and a half and four minutes, returns on cue: "--and now back to Charles Collingwood.")

Thank you, Larry, etc.

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contract negotiated last week. The dispute over local issues in Baltimore and Norfolk was settled overnight.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day news

But first, here is George Byan

Well, they still haven't found that runaway rocket that took off yesterday from the White Sands Proving Ground in New Mexico and which presumably came down somewhere in the Rocky Mountains, about 700 miles to the northwest. The search for it has been called off. But today a spokesman for the Air Force... Major General L. I. Davis... held a news conference and blamed "our sister service, the Army" for the fact that the Matadore rocket went out of control. He said the control system for the rocket was the Army's responsibility. The control system, he reported, was checked "at least fifteen times."

FOOTNOTE

Every year on Washington's Birthday the Senate and the House of Representatives interrupt their business to listen to a reading of the First President's Farewell Address. Among others things, Washington advised: " Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all." After listening this year, Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming rose to observe that there has never been a period when those admonitions were more needed than today.

THIS IS C.C

ED MURROW WILL SEE YOU MONDAY

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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As for Israel's demands for guarantees before she withdraws from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba, the Lebanese Foreign Minister said "The Arab States could demand back all the land acquired by Israel after the first Palestine war in 1947, and demand such iron-clad guarantees themselves." Thus, the Lebanese Foreign Minister underscored the Arab suspicion that Israel is using the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip as bargaining counters to secure permanent Egyptian and Arab recognition of Israel's present frontiers. And Mr. Malik implied a stern Arab effort to resist such a major political settlement.

There was considerable surprise too, when the

Lebanese Foreign Minister announced that only six nations have lent their names as sponsors to the Israeli sanction demand. He said it would get much greater support. But Western European diplomats predict that such a sanctions demand will have great difficulty getting the necessary two-thirds majority from the UN Assembly. Many of the British Commonwealth nations have signified their intention to vote no against it. But the Arabs say its passage depends on America's attitude, since this country influences twenty Latin American votes. And this country's attitude remains in doubt, until after the Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban holds his conference with Secretary of State Dulles in Washington. Mr. Eban is en route from New York ... toNew York from Jerusalem, and he will first report to his Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir in New York, before emplaning for Washington.

Dag Hammarskjold also spraing a surprise on the Assembly by announcing a concession in advance by Egypt. The Secretary General said that Egypt had agreed to work with the UN in controlling the refugee-packed Gaza Strip after the Israelis withdraw. And that Egypt has agreed to permit the UN Emergency force to be deployed along the Gaza Strip between themselves and the Israeli forces as a buffer between the two armies. This is a situation much desired by the United States and the Western powers. They want Israel to agree to the stationing of a UN force on its own soil. But Israel has so far resisted such containment.

But Dag Hammarskjold assured the Assembly that the UN Emergency Force, if so deployed, could put a definite end to a long series of Egyptian Fedayeen commando raids and the massive Israeli reprisals. Since the 6,000 men of the UN force could control the entire frontier, in fact, he thinks with the help of aerial observation.

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Feb. 25, 1957

This is the news:

Prime Minister Ben Gurion won a vote of confidence tonight in the Israeli parliament. The vote was 72 to 29. Ben Gurion said in a policy speech before the vote that the Israeli Army stands at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba only as a means of guaranteeing navigation. "It is not our purpose to hold the coastline," he said, "but we must have a free outlet to the Red Sea. The moment we have security for freedom of navigation, our forces will withdraw from the straits." With regard to Gaza, Ben Gurion said, "We want, if possible, to solve the problem in cooperation with the United Nations." Israel, he said, does not want to close the door to an agreed solution. But he noted that "our first requirement"---that Egypt will not be allowed to return to Gaza---"has not yet been accepted." Ben Gurion declined to discuss the talks which the Israeli ambassador to Washington, Abba Eban, has been carrying on

in Washington with Secretary of State Dulles. Eban conferred at ~~[illegible]~~ length yesterday with Dulles. And today he met for more than an hour with Secretary General Hammarskjold at United Nations headquarters, here in New York. After conferring with Eban this afternoon, Hammarskjold called a meeting of his advisory committee on the United Nations emergency force. He also met with Foreign Secretary Pearson of Canada, who has advocated sending U.N. troops into the disputed areas, following an evacuation by Israeli forces. Because of these conferences, the General Assembly did not meet to take up an Arab-Asian resolution demanding sanctions against Israel. The assembly was to have met this afternoon.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson had a talk today with Secretary Dulles. Johnson told reporters after the meeting that the situation appears to be "somewhat more hopeful." ~~"So long as the parties to the dispute keep talking," he said, "there is a possibility of settlement."~~

Johnson told the Senate today that he hopes it will agree to limit debate on President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution and start voting this week. The Administration, he said, wants the resolution passed as soon as possible. Democratic Senator Morse immediately opposed the move to ~~[illegible]~~ limit debate.

The Senate ought not to vote, he said, "until a foreign policy for the Middle East has been developed. And, Morse said, he is "not interested in a policy just to protect oil."

President Eisenhower warned the Middle East countries today... in a Voice of America broadcast... that International Communism "could smash all their hard-won accomplishments overnight." The President said his resolution is designed to provide assurance that "if the United Nations machinery cannot deal with the danger, and a threatened country asks for our help, it can count on our help." Mr. Eisenhower reminded the Middle East countries that International Communism has a record for swallowing up small nations. "And if these nations attempt to assert their tradition of freedom," he said, "their people are shot down by the thousands---witness Hungary." In contrast to this, he said, "the history of the United States is that of a struggle for the right of self-determination and human dignity." Mr. Eisenhower's broadcast marked the 15th anniversary of the Voice of America, and it was relayed by short-wave around the world.

British Prime Minister Macmillan told the House of Commons today that Israel should withdraw from the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. But,

at the same time, he said United Nations forces should be stationed in the strip. "It should be a United Nations responsibility," he said. And he emphasized that all nations, including Israel, should have free access to the Gulf of Aqaba. In answer to a question about the proposed use of sanctions against Israel, Macmillan said: "We do not want to think in terms of sanctions but in terms of a settlement."

A meeting of "Big Four" Arab leaders opened today in Cairo. The first session lasted two and a half hours. According to well-informed sources, King Saud of Saudi Arabia gave an account of his recent talks with President Eisenhower in Washington. In addition to Saud, the conference is being attended by King Hussein of Jordan and Presidents Kuwalty of Syria and Nasser of Egypt.

Tonight, Generalissimo Franco of Spain announced a reorganization of his government "to meet the country's modern needs." The new cabinet (Franco dismissed the old cabinet on Friday) has many new faces. My colleague, David Schoenbrun, reports by telephone from Madrid that the role of the Falange Party in the new government is reduced. There are now only three Falangists in the cabinet instead of six.

Also, the new foreign minister, Fernando Maria Castiella (Kas-tee-aye-yah), is a monarchist. Schoenbrun says he has a reputation for being anti-British. All the new members of the cabinet, he says, are completely loyal to Franco---it is a completely loyal Franco government.

Premier Mollet of France arrived in Washington today for two-days of talks with President Eisenhower, starting tomorrow. When he arrived at the airport, Mollet was greeted with a 19-gun salute.

Today, Mr. Eisenhower nominated Amory Houghton (Hō-tun), chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Works, to succeed Douglas Dillon as ambassador to France. Dillon recently was named deputy undersecretary of state for foreign affairs. The President also fornally nominated David Bruce... who served as ambassador to France under the Truman Administration... to be ambassador to West Germany. Bruce will succeed Dr. James Conant, who resigned.

Edward R. Murrow: February 25, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

~~Secretary Dulles reminded newsmen in his last news conference that the word sanctions does not have any precise meaning, and that sanctions can be moral as well as material. The newsmen gathered that he was hinting that when the United States thought of sanctions against Israel it did not necessarily mean economic or financial sanctions, but might have the moral kind in mind.~~ Been much talk of sanctions.

Actually the whole idea of sanctions is confused in many minds, particularly as used in connection with the United Nations. For the United Nations cannot impose sanctions. At best, the Assembly can pass a resolution recommending them. And only once in its history has it done as much as this. That was on May 18, 1951, when it recommended an embargo on strategic goods against Communist China and North Korea.

That particular embargo did get applied. But if anyone thinks the United Nations did it he is wrong. It was done by individual states, largely because the Battle Act and the Mutual Security Act, measures passed by our Congress, required this country to withhold aid from any country supplying strategic materials to the Communist countries. And if the U.N. should vote a recommendation for punitive sanctions against Israel, their application again would depend on individual nations, most of all on the United States.

It is this fact that has made the role of the United States in the present crisis so vital. If the United Nations were to recommend material sanctions against Israel, and we were committed to a policy of carrying ~~xxxx~~ out United Nations recommendations, we could ruin Israel all by ourselves. Israel could not remain financially alive without dollars from this country. We could shut off these dollars by the twist of a wrist, and Israel would perish just as surely as though wiped out by military action. We might prefer to think such action as being done by the United Nations, but it is something the United Nations could not do without us.

One reason there is confusion about sanctions is because the word itself has taken on a new meaning in late years. Legally it now means a measure for securing obedience to a law or an obligation. That is, it is a punishment or it is a form of compulsion. This is almost the opposite of the first meaning the word used to have. A sanction used to be something permitted - something sanctioned. It was a word of approval. Now it is a word of strong condemnation.

But even as such it has many gradations. Mr. Dulles called attention to there being moral sanctions. Let me list what some of these are. One of them is diplomatic pressure, exercised through diplomatic channels. This

can be expressed in many ways. If public opinion in one country disapproves of the actions of another country, it can forbid tourist travel into that country. Or its citizens can voluntarily stop buying the products of that country. Or the government can withdraw the ambassador from the country disapproved of, or it can go further and break off diplomatic relations. Or it can refuse to recognize a new government set up by revolutionary action.

~~These are instances of moral sanctions listed in a study of international law in the early 1930's.~~ Anyone can see that the United States makes a steady use of moral sanctions, and does so quite outside the United Nations. In fact, we have financial sanctions in effect at this moment against Egypt due to the seizure of the Suez Canal: we have frozen Egyptian assets in banks in this country.

Material sanctions voted by the United Nations against Israel as a punishment would be the first it ever asked against a small nation standing alone. The only precedent would be the recommendations of the embargo against Communist China and NORTH Korea in 1951. For any other precedent one would have to go back to the League of Nations. The League did try to apply an arms embargo against China in 1919, which failed, and against Bolivia and Paraguay in 1934, which worked after a fashion. But its major experience was

with Mussolini after the invasion of Ethiopia. Forty-eight countries voted to apply collective sanctions against Italy, commencing with an arms embargo. Forty-seven then voted for financial sanctions, forty-seven later voted an embargo on imports from Italy, forty-seven finally voted an embargo on certain deliveries to Italy, but significantly not oil — which might have brought Mussolini to his knees. The United States went along as a non-member, and illogically voted an embargo on both Italy and Ethiopia. Mussolini was not deterred, the Ethiopian armies surrendered, and in 1936 the sanctions were lifted. It is an inglorious chapter in collective action against a great power.

It has convinced many people that collective action short of war against a great power is impossible, (one reason sanctions were not asked against the Soviet Union after the rape of Hungary.) Israel, however, is not a great power. And when one talks of acting against a small nation standing alone, it means that either the United States would become the chief executant — or executioner — or the sanctions would be the "moral ones" to which Mr. Dulles referred. It is a huge difference, and no one in the Administration has yet made it quite clear which it is that the government is after.

Stewart Alsop

Word for Today

It would appear that the word "sanctions" does not have any precise meaning... and that it meant one thing yesterday and that it means---not one---but several things today. In diplomacy, this may be an advantage. For [redacted]ly diplomats, in the preliminaries, are loathe to be pinned down. They would agree with Erasmus who said more than 400 years ago, "Every definition is dangerous."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Prime Minister Ben Gurion won a vote of confidence tonight in the Israeli parliament. The vote was 72 to 29. Ben Gurion said in a policy speech before the vote that the Israeli Army stands at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba only as a means of guaranteeing navigation. "It is not our purpose to hold the coastline," he said, "but we must have a free outlet to the Red Sea. The moment we have security for freedom of navigation, our forces will withdraw from the straits." With regard to Gaza, Ben Gurion said, "we want, if possible, to solve the problem in cooperation with the United Nations." Israel, he said, does not want to close the door to an agreed solution. But he noted that "our first requirement" - that Egypt will not be allowed to return to Gaza - "has not yet been accepted." Ben Gurion declined to discuss the talks which the Israeli Ambassador to Washington, Abba Eban, has been carrying on in Washington with Secretary of State Dulles. Eban conferred at length yesterday with Dulles. And today he met for more than an hour with Secretary General Hammarskjold at United Nations headquarters, here in New York. After conferring with Eban this afternoon, Hammarskjold called a meeting of his advisory committee on the United Nations emergency force. He also met with Foreign Secretary Pearson of Canada, who has advocated sending U.N. troops into the disputed areas, following an evacuation by Israeli forces. Because of these conferences, the General Assembly did not meet to take up an Arab-Asian resolution demanding sanctions against Israel. The assembly was to have met this afternoon.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson had a talk today with Secretary Dulles. Johnson told reporters after the meeting that the situation appears to be "somewhat more hopeful."

Johnson told the Senate today that he hopes it will agree to limit debate on President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution and start voting this week. The Administration, he said, wants the resolution passed as soon as possible. Democratic Senator Morse immediately opposed the move to limit debate. The Senate ought not to vote, he said, "until a foreign policy for the Middle East has been developed. And, Morse said, he is "not interested in a policy just to protect oil."

President Eisenhower warned the Middle East countries today...in a Voice of America broadcast...that International Communism "could smash all their hard-won accomplishments overnight." The President said his resolution is designed to provide assurance that "if the United Nations machinery cannot deal with the danger and a threatened country asks for our help, it can count on our help." Mr. Eisenhower reminded the Middle East countries that International Communism has a record for swallowing up small nations. "And if these nations attempt to assert their tradition of freedom," he said, "their people are shot down by the thousands - witness Hungary," In contrast to this, he said, "the history of the United States is that of a struggle for the right of self-determination and human dignity." Mr. Eisenhower's broadcast marked the 15th anniversary of the Voice of America, and it was relayed by short-wave around the world.

British Prime Minister MacMillan told the House of Commons today that Israel should withdraw from the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. But at the same time, he said United Nations forces should be stationed in the strip. "It should be a United Nations responsibility," he said. And he emphasized that all nations, including Israel, should have free access to the Gulf of Aqaba. In answer to a question about the proposed use of sanctions against Israel, Macmillan said: "We do not want to think in terms of sanctions but in terms of a settlemtnt."

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Tonight, Generalissimo Franco of Spain announced a reorganization of his government "to meet the country's modern needs." The new cabinet (Franco dismissed the old cabinet on Friday) has many new faces. My colleague, David Schoenbrun, reports by telephone from Madrid that the role of the Falange Party in the new government is reduced. There are now only three Falangists in the cabinet instead of six.

Also, the new foreign minister, Fernando Maria Castiella, is a monarchist. Schoenbrun says he has a reputation for being anti-British. All the new members of the cabinet, he says, are completely loyal to Franco - it is a completely loyal Franco government.

Premier Mollet of France arrived in Washington today for two days of talks with President Eisenhower, starting tomorrow. When he arrived at the airport, Mollet was greeted with a 19-gun salute.

Today, Mr. Eisenhower nominated Amory Houghton, chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Works, to succeed Douglas Dillon as ambassador to France. The President also formally nominated David Bruce...who served as ambassador to France under the Truman Administration...to be ambassador to West Germany. Bruce will succeed Dr. James Conant, who resigned.

There has been much talk of sanctions:
Acutally the whole idea of sanctions is confused in many minds, particularly as used in connection with the United Nations. For the United Nations cannot impose sanctions. At best, the Assembly can pass a resolution recommending them. And only once in its history has it done as much as this. That was

on May 18, 1951, when it recommended an embargo on strategic goods against Communist China and North Korea.

That particular embargo did get applied. But if anyone thinks the United Nations did it he is wrong. It was done by individual states, largely because the Battle Act and the Mutual Security Act, measures passed by our Congress, required this country to withhold aid from any country supplying strategic materials to the Communist countries. And if the U.N. should vote a recommendation for punitive sanctions against Israel, their application again would depend on individual nations. most of all on the United States.

It is this fact that has made the role of the United States in the present crisis so vital. If the United Nations were to recommend material sanctions against Israel, and we were committed to a policy of carrying out United Nations recommendations, we could ruin Israel all by ourselves. Israel could not remain financially alive without dollars from this country. We could shut off these dollars by the twist of a wrist, and Israel would perish just as surely as though wiped out by military action. We might prefer to think such action as being done by the United Nations, but it is something the United Nations could not do without us.

One reason there is confusion about sanctions is because the word itself has taken on a new meaning in late years. Legally it now means a measure for securing obedience to a law or an obligation. That is, it is a punishment or it is a form of compulsion. This is almost the opposite of the first meaning the word used to have. A sanction used to be something permitted - something <u>sanctioned.</u> It was a word of approval. Now it is a word of strong condemnation.

But even as such it has many gradations. Mr. Dulles called attention to there being moral sanctions. Let me list what some of these are. One of them is diplomatic pressure, exercised through diplomatic channels. This

can be expressed in many ways. If public opinion in one country disapproves of the actions of another country, it can forbid tourist travel into that country. Or its citizens can voluntarily stop buying the products of that country. Or the government can withdraw the ambassador from the country disapproved of, or it can go further and break off diplomatic relations. Or it can refuse to recognize a new government set up by revolutionary action.

Anyone can see that the United States makes a steady use of moral sanctions, and does so quite outside the United Nations. In fact, we have financial sanctions in effect at this moment against Egypt due to the seizure of the Suez Canal: we have frozen Egyptian assets in banks in this country.

Material sanctions voted by the United Nations against Israel as a punishment would be the first it ever asked against a small nation standing alone. The only precedent would be the recommendations of the embargo against Communist China and North Korea in 1951. For any other precedent one would have to go back to the League of Nations. The League did try to apply an arms embargo against China in 1919, which failed, and against Bolivia and Paraguay in 1934, which worked after a fashion. But its major experience was with Mussolini after the invasion of Ethiopia. Forty-eight countries voted to apply collective sanctions against Italy, commencing with an arms embargo. Mussolini was not deterred, the Ethiopian armies surrendered, and in 1936 the sanctions were lifted. It is an inglorious chapter in collective action against a great power.

It has convinced many people that collective action short of war against a great power is impossible, one reason sanctions were not asked against the Soviet Union after the rape of Hungary. Israel, however, is not a great power. And when one talks of acting against a small nation standing alone, it means that either the United States would become the chief executant - or executioner - or the sanctions would be the "moral ones" to which Mr. Dulles referred. It is a huge difference, and no one in the

Administration has yet made it quite clear which it is that the government is after.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Stewart Metz.

STEWART METZ: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would appear that the word "sanctions" does not have any precise meaning...and that it meant one thing yesterday and that it means - not one - but several things today. In diplomacy. this may be an advantage. For diplomats, in the preliminaries, are loathe to be pinned down. They would agree with Erasmus who said more than 400 years ago, "Every definition is dangerous."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Feb. 26, 1957

This is the news:

The United States is drafting a compromise resolution, aimed at breaking the deadlock over the withdrawal of Israeli troops. / The American resolution may be introduced in the United Nations General Assembly tomorrow. / According to sources in the United States delegation, the resolution will seek to achieve the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip, without the use of sanctions. It is expected to follow the lines of the four-point proposal outlined before the General Assembly today by Canada. These four points are as follows: Israel and Egypt would pledge themselves formally, to abide by all provisions of the armistice agreement of 1949, including a promise to refrain from all belligerent acts. / The United Nations emergency force would be deployed along [redacted] the armistice line

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to prevent raids by either side. Israeli forces at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba would be replaced by United Nations forces, as a guarantee against interference with "innocent passage" in the gulf. /United Nations troops would also be stationed in the Gaza Strip. /Israeli Army forces would be withdrawn immediately. And the Israeli civil administration in the strip would gradually be replaced by a United Nations administration.

This Canadian proposal was promptly denounced in the assembly by Soviet Delegate Sobolev as "pro-Israel". He made it clear that [redacted] the entire Soviet bloc of eight votes are behind the Afro-Asian resolution calling for economic and military sanctions against Israel. /The Syrian delegate accused Canada of supporting "Zionist policy".

The Israeli ambassador, Abba Eban, flew to Washington today [redacted] from New York to resume his talks with Secretary of State Dulles. /Eban said after seeing Dulles that they had discussed the new Canadian proposal, as well as the two meetings [redacted]---Eban---had yesterday with Secretary General Hammarskjold. He said he still hopes for a constructive solution, but would not say that he [redacted] is optimistic. /He told reporters that of the two problems involved---the Gulf of Aqaba and Gaza---the most

work has to be done on the Gaza problem "before we see a solution in sight."

Democratic Leader Johnson said today that the Senate will be kept in night session, until it votes on President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution. ~~If necessary, he said, the Senate will also meet on Saturday,~~ Johnson issued ~~the statement after~~ several Democratic ~~senators blocked an agreement to limit debate.~~

Talks between French Premier Mollet and President Eisenhower opened today in Washington. News Secretary Hagerty said after the morning session, "of course" the Middle East question was discussed. He also announced that President Coty of France will visit the United States in June.

Talks began in Washington today on the subject of economic aid to Poland. The negotiations between a Polish delegation and representatives of the State Department are expected to last about three weeks. The ~~independent~~ Communist government of Poland is expected to ask for dollar aid, as well as for surplus corn and wheat.

The leaders of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan... meeting with President Nasser in Cairo... have put over their final discussions until tomorrow. Their policy talks had been expected to end tonight.

A crowd of Palestinian Arabs rioted in a suburb of Cairo today. Witnesses say at least five were killed by Egyptian police. The crowd reportedly stormed a police headquarters to obtain arms for fighting Israel.

Today... in Damascus... 11 Syrians and one Lebanese were sentenced to death on charges of trying to overthrow the government of Syria. Thirty other defendants drew prison terms ranging up to life. More than half of the accused were tried in absentia.

The foreign ministers of seven NATO countries met today in London. At the top of the agenda was Britain's proposal for cutting its armed forces in West Germany from 80-thousand to 50-thousand men. The talks between Britain and West Germany, Italy, France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg were TO have lasted two days. Instead, they ended abruptly tonight with the brief announcement that no decisions were reached... and that another conference will be held later. It was no secret that the six continental countries objected to the British plan to cut down its troop commitments. And there are reports that Britain promised to study these protests and perhaps modify its proposal.

In Congress today, the Senate Judiciary Committee conducted a hearing on the nomination of William J. Brennan, Jr., as associate justice of the Supreme Court. Senator McCarthy accused Brennan of demonstrating "an underlying hostility to congressional attempts to expose the Communist conspiracy." He said Brennan once referred... in a speech... to the congressional investigations as "Salem witch hunts". Brennan denied that he was referring to any congressional committee. His reference, he said, was to the "general notion" that hysteria was dominating the internal fight against Communism at that time. McCarthy is the only senator who has opposed the Brennan appointment. And it is expected to be approved.

A special Senate committee opened public hearings today in its investigation of alleged racketeering in labor and industry. A teamsters union official... Albert Ruhl of Spokane... testified that he loaned union money to gamblers. ~~One loan of 20 thousand dollars, he said, went to a college classmate, Dave Beck, Jr., son of the teamsters union president, to open a bar.~~ Two reporters for the Portland Oregonian, William Lambert and Wallace Turner, told the committee there had been a "conspiracy" between Portland city officials and officers of the teamsters

union to establish organized gambling in Portland.

The dispute over National Guard training was settled today. The Army agreed to postpone its six-month basic training program for enlistees between the ages of 17 and 18 and a half. ~~The program was to have gone into effect in April. The Army agreement with the National Guard Association now exempts enlistees in this age bracket until next January. Recruits over 18 and a half will still have to take the six-month basic training course, starting in April.~~

Edward R. Murrow: February 26, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

It doesn't take any special knowledge of foreign affairs to know that the United States is going through a tremendous crisis over the Middle East. The White House, theState Department, the Senate -- and here in New York the United Nations - are working around the clock on that crisis. The newspapers are full of it, radio and television talk mostly of that in handling world news. Anyone might think the Middle East is the most important region in the world for this country, and our security is going to be determined by the solutions found for the Gaza Strip and the Aqaba Gulf. of Aqaba —

Fundamentally the Middle East plays only a secondary role in our future. Of course it is important, for we are testing our leadership. Also, another war might break out which we would not be able to stop and which might involve our forces. But the security of the United States really lies elsewhere and in other considerations. Let me suggest some that are more important.

We don't know how long we shall keep our superiority in the air and in nuclear weapons, that is, if we have it. This might be called the most acute question before this country. The Eisenhower Doctrine is vital, but the Symington report on air power, which has hardly been discussed at all, is certainly no less vital.

Next to weapons and air power ranks the problem of Europe. Our safety does rest with Europe. It depends on our ability to hold Western Europe together, and to keep NATO effective and powerful. If we are not going to lose the power conflict by default we cannot relax our efforts until Germany is unified in freedom, and the Soviet Union consents to live as a peaceful neighbor whose satellites have been granted the right to run their own affairs.

We face this long-term and hazardous complex of problems with our Western alliances shaken if not shattered, and with the tide in Europe ebbing away from our leadership. A new era is dawning. All is not black by any means. But all is not well, either.

It is in perspectives like these that the visit of Premier Mollet of France to Washington becomes highly newsworthy. Mr. Mollet is not here to negotiate any new agreements with this country. He is not even asking for money. He is here simply because it has become unthinkable that our western alliances should suffer any longer from the postponement of personal contacts at the highest level. ~~He has not come at the same time as Prime Minister MacMillan of Britain solely because a meeting of three heads would look conspiratorial to the Arabs. Mr. MacMillan's visit with Mr. Eisenhower in Bermuda next month, is however, part of the same repair job in our foreign~~

~~relations that has to be rushed through before we can even begin to tackle the real problems.~~

I have said that Premier Mollet is not asking for money. That is not because he does not need it. France is not yet floundering in a sea of inflation, but it is rocking badly and financial aid will be sought later in the year. He is not seeking it now because the restoration of cordial relations with President Eisenhower had better not be tied in with a begging mission. And French public opinion wants a visit that does not start off hat-in-hand.

Both France and Britain believe we need them as certainly as they need us, and they want acknowledgement of it in other ways than credits and loans. They do not see how the creation of a new era in Europe can be furthered without the highest sense of partnership.

So Premier Mollet is sure to be telling President Eisenhower about striking gains in the last days in unifying Europe economically, with a unified market at last begun, and with a new surrender of sovereignties in the common development of peaceful atomic power. Mr. MacMillan will be adding to the narrative at Bermuda, by telling that Britain is at last preparing to join a free European market of industrial goods.

This is the optimistic side of the picture. But more immediate and material things don't look so well. One is the fate of NATO. The French have undermined it by sending their troops to Algeria. The British now propose to weaken it by reducing their garrison in Germany by thirty thousand men. NATO itself is undergoing change because nuclear weapons are revolutionizing the nature of warfare. Guided missiles now are a big issue; so is a supply by the United States of atomic warheads for the use of our allies.

And beyond the weapon question looms a divided Germany, and how to negotiate its unification with the Russians, if it can be negotiated at all. These are the considerations that will determine the future of the United States more than the Middle East.

Geo. Bryan

The Mollet visit was not planned to coincide with the Israeli crisis which has eclipsed it so completely. And its importance, as I have suggested, is social rather than political. A friendship has to be re-moulded. That in itself should not be hard to do. But it is a confession that our foreign relations are shaky indeed that it has to be done at all. And it is not much comfort to realize that when the friendship with Britain and France is in working order again, we shall not be ahead, but only be beginning to catch

up, on ~~the work [illegible] Europe.~~

~~Stewart Mott~~

George Bryan

It is easy... in the light of the Middle East crisis... to overlook the even more serious problems that confront us in Europe and in the realm of weapons research. Leonardo da Vinci wrote in his famous Notebook, "Perspective is the bridle and rudder of painting." And certainly the same can be said of perspective in the conduct of foreign policy.

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Fundamentally the Middle East plays only a secondary role in our future. Of course it is important, for we are testing our leadership. Also, another war might break out which we would not be able to stop and which might involve our forces. But the security of the United States really lies elsewhere and in other considerations. Let me suggest some that are more important.

We don't know how long we shall keep our superiority in the air and in nuclear weapons, that is if we have it. This might be called the most acute question before this country. The Eisenhower Doctrine is vital, but the Symington report on air power, which has hardly been discussed at all, is certainly no less vital.

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I have said that Premier Mollet is not asking for money. That is not because he does not need it. France is not yet floundering in a sea of inflation, but it is rocking badly and financial aid will be sought later in the year. He is not seeking it now because the restoration of cordial relations with President Eisenhower had better not be tied in with a begging mission. And French public opinion wants a visit that does not start off hat-in-hand.

Both France and Britain believe we need them as certainly as they need us, and they want acknowledgement of it in other ways than credits and loans. They do not see how the creation of a new era in Europe can be furthered without the highest sense of partnership.

So Premier Mollet is sure to be telling President Eisenhower about striking gains in the last days in unifying Europe economically, with a unified market at last begun, and with a new surrender of sovereignties in the common development of peaceful atomic power. Mr. MacMillan will be adding to the narrative at Bermuda, by telling that Britain is at last preparing to join a free European market of industrial goods.

This is the optimistic side of the picture. But more immediate and material things don't look so well. One is the fate of NATO. The French have undermined it by sending their troops to Algeria. The British now propose to weaken it by reducing their garrison in Germany by thirty thousand men. NATO itself is undergoing change because nuclear weapons are revolutionizing the nature of warfare. Guided missiles now are a big issue; so is a supply by the United States of atomic warheads for the use of our allies.

And beyond the weapon question looms a divided Germany, and how to negotiate its unification with the Russians, it if can be negotiated at all. These are the considerations that will determine the future of the United States more than the Middle East.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: It is easy .. in the light of the Middle East crisis..to overlook the even more serious problems that confront us in Europe and in the realm of weapons research. Leonardo da Vinci wrote in his famous Notebook, "Perspective is the bridle and rudder of painting." And certainly the same can be said of perspective in the conduct of foreign policy.

Goodnight and good luck"

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Feb. 27, 1957

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In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles conferred with Israeli Ambassador Eban... and with the foreign minister of Israel, Mrs. Golda Meir. A State Department spokesman said, "The United States has not altered in any respect the position as set forth by the President on February 20." On that date, Mr. Eisenhower said the United Nations has "no choice" but to exert pressure on Israel, if it does not withdraw from Egyptian territory. (In a few minutes we will have a report on these developments, direct from United Nations headquarters).

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The heads of four Arab states said tonight that they will work for the immediate... and unconditional... withdrawal of Israeli forces to the lines laid down in the 1949 armistice. /The four Arab leaders---President Kuwatly of Syria, King Hussein of Jordan, President Nasser of Egypt, and King Saud of Saudi Arabia---have been meeting the past three days in Cairo. The final communique said they rejected all attempts to reduce Egypt's "sovereignty and rights" over the Suez Canal... and supported Egypt's demand for compensation from Britain, France and Israel for damage incurred by their attacks. The Arab leaders also declared their support of the independence movement in Algeria. /The Arab countries, they said, should depend on

their own defenses "outside the sphere of foreign pacts." This would appear, on the basis of early reports, to be the closest the Arab leaders came to criticizing American Middle East policy.

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(LL to run 4:30
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That was the report of my colleague, Larry Lesueur, on the outlook on the Middle East crisis, as viewed from the United Nations.

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Word for Today

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

Or 4-7160

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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This could still be a bargaining point on the part of the Arabs. But they haven't given in thus far, although they now realize that their own demand for punishing sanctions against Israel cannot summon enough votes at the UN to gain the necessary two-thirds majority. But if the American resolution can't get the support of the Arab-Asians, it won't be able to pass either. And neither will the Canadian proposal to turn the Gaza Strip over to the UN. So the Arabs are being told tonight that if they don't agree to the American formula avoiding sanctions, they probably won't get any UN action at all and

they'll have to rest their case on the ambiguous resolutions of three weeks ago to which Israel has declined to comply. So the deadlock on trying to get a two-thirds majority on any resolution to force Israel out of the Gaza and Aqaba areas seems to be complete at the moment. There's always a chance for a break if the Arabs give in to the American desire to bypass sanctions. But it's possible that no resolution at all can be agreed upon here at the UN. That is - no resolution which could command a two-thirds majority. And remember - all member states are carefully canvassed before a resolution is actually introduced, in order to preserve the prestige of a big power introducing it.

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The latest word reaching us here is that the Israelis are hopeful that American assurances about freedom of passage through the Gulf of Aqaba can be formalized, to use a diplomatic expression. And then, they say, they'd be willing to withdraw from the Strait. But as for the Gaza Strip, whether Egypt has any legal rights there or not under the armistice agreement, the Israeli diplomats say they refuse to permit a nation, which says she's still at war with them, to take it over. And that's the crux of the matter. Israel's main objective appears

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But there's one thing on which all the Arab States agree, and that is that Israel should not be recognized with a peace settlement. Not at least along her present frontiers, which have been expanded of course since the Arab defeat in 1948.

Now, the Arabs still maintain that any UN settlement of the Gaza Strip, without Egypt in control, would constitute a reward to Israel for its invasion. And further, that such a settlement would touch upon the entire Palestine question. And before that can be settled, they say, they want some iron-clad guarantees of their own. Presumably, they want to go back to the original UN Palestine map, which divided the British mandate into separate Jewish and Arab States.

So the rest of the Arab States seem to be stiffening Egypt's back against giving the Gaza Strip over to UN control. But it's rumored here at the UN that Egypt is wavering because her own domestic economy is getting shaky.

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Feb. 28, 1957

This is the news:

Israel says it will announce its plans for withdrawing from the Gaza Strip, and the Gulf of Aqaba, in the United Nations General Assembly tomorrow. The Israeli ambassador, Abba Eban, gave this assurance in Washington this afternoon after another talk with Secretary of State Dulles. He did not give details. ~~He predicted, however, that tomorrow's announcement "will cause widespread satisfaction among those people interested in bringing peace and security and non-belligerency to the Middle East." The agreement reportedly~~ But, reportedly, the agreement calls for replacement of Israeli forces in the two disputed areas by United Nations troops. In the case of Gaza, the U.N. force would undertake the task of administration, as well as security. ~~There are reports circulating in the United Nations that~~ It is also expected that the Israeli announcement tomorrow will be followed by

declarations by other countries, including the United States and France, supporting the principle of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba.

In the General Assembly this afternoon, Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi complained that Egypt was barely consulted during the negotiations in Washington. Anything less that a pledge of "immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal," Fawzi said, would be "a mockery."

In Congress today, Senate Leader Johnson said he hopes for a showdown vote tomorrow on a proposal to drop the economic aid provision from President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution. Secretary Dulles reassured the Senate today, by letter, that the Administration has no intention of undertaking a vast new spending program in the Middle East.

President Eisenhower and French Premier Mollet today expressed their "common conviction" that Middle East problems can be solved "by peaceful means in conformity with the principles of justice and international law." The expression was contained in a joint communique ending three days of top-level talks. The communique stated... with regard to the Suez Canal... that the president and prime minister "reaffirmed their adherence to the six requirements unanimously adopted by the Security Council and accepted by Egypt last October. These requirements included "free transit through the canal without discrimination and insulation of the operation of the canal from the politics of any country." The communique said Mr. Mollet explained the "marked progress" made toward the creation of a European atomic community and toward a common European market. And it spoke of "the vital importance of the North Atlantic Pact as a basic element of free world defense." ~~The two leaders agreed that "a common approach" must be made with regard to the Communist threat in Europe and in other parts of the world.~~

After his [redacted] meeting with the President this morning, Mollet flew to New York. In a New York speech, he again advocated a community of

European and African states. [redacted]

Vice President Nixon left Washington today on an 18-thousand-mile tour that will take him to eight African countries. Nixon said at the airport that if Africa "goes on the side of the free nations, it could be decisive in the struggle between freedom and slavery." [redacted]

The religious parties of Indonesia today rejected President Sukarno's plan to abandon the western democratic system. At the same time, [redacted] thousands of Communists and Communist sympathizers demonstrated outside the presidential palace in favor of the proposal. Sukarno [redacted] wants to turn the reins of government over to a national council, with veto power over parliament. [redacted]

West German Chancellor Adenauer has agreed to discuss expansion of trade with Russia. Adenauer voiced his agreement in a reply to Premier Bulganin's letter of February 8. The chancellor also agreed to negotiate the opening of consulates to facilitate the repatriation of Germans held in Russia since World War Two. He rejected Bulganin's proposal for direct talks between East and West Germany on unification. Adenauer said again unification must come through free, all-German elections.

~~And he defended the alliance of his government with the West. Russia, he said, has no [illegible] "[illegible]."~~

The puppet premier of Hungary... Janos Kádar... today reorganized his government. Ferenc Muennich (FEH-RENTS), who has been serving as both interior minister and minister of defense, becomes first deputy prime minister. ~~His two old jobs... which he combined... have not been filled separately.~~ There are also new ministers of culture and health. Kadar himself becomes head of a new five-man party secretariat. The Budapest radio says this was done to provide "strict, central leadership."

The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to authorize the Treasury Department to raise the interest rate on U.S. Savings Bonds to three and a half percent. The Treasury does not plan, at this time, to pay more than three and a quarter percent interest---an increase of one-quarter percent over the present rate. If finally approved, the new rate would be retroactive to February first.

~~Postmaster General Summerfield told the House Post Office Committee today that the postal savings system has outlived its usefulness and should be scrapped. "Today," he said, "funds are invested with confidence in U.S. bonds, and in government guaranteed banks, savings and loans deposits."~~

The Agriculture Department reports a 2 percent drop in farm prices in the month ending February 15th. In the same period, prices farmers have to pay went up nearly one percent.

The special Senate committee investigating labor practices today ordered contempt proceedings against a teamsters union official who refused to answer questions. The official was Frank Malloy, business agent for Teamsters Local 223 in Portland, Oregon. Malloy had been named by James Elkins, a Portland gambler, as a member of a ring that tried to take over the city's gambling operations. El~~kins testified today that~~

racketeers supported by the teamsters union used picket lines, in an effort to monopolize pinball operations throughout Oregon.

Edward R. Murrow: February 28, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

It would be helpful if someone would invent a device - a kind of political steam gauge - that would register the precise status at any moment of the conflict between the totalitarian communists and what we call the free world. This struggle gets into the news chiefly through detached events, and it is not easy to know ~~how much the communists are gaining and~~ who is winning or loosing what we ~~are losing~~.

A number of events now in the news point to very considerable communist gains. An instance came in the conference of Arab leaders in Cairo, where King Saud, fresh from his talks in Washington, tried to line up his colleagues behind a strong anti-communist declaration. He did not get it. President Shukri of Syria resisted, saying it would give offense to the Soviet Union. President Nasser was reported to have been on the fence, King Hussein of Jordan on the side of Saud.

Shukri's stand was not unexpected. The Soviet Union has made perceptible gains in Syria. It has supplied arms, and aspires to be allowed a military base in another year or two. If it gets it, the Russians would at last have the foothold on the Mediterranean which has been their objective for more than a century. That would be an enormous communist victory. The victory is still not won. But it is significant that Nasser, who already has

Communist arms, should have been on the fence on a strong anti-Soviet declaration, and that the Syrian president should speak out on the Kremlin's side. The Soviet Union is making headway.

In another area of news reactionary communists can be seen regaining the ground they lost in the brief hiatus of anti-Stalinism in Soviet policy. It will be remembered that the first beneficiary of the anti-Stalinist twist was Yugoslavia. Tito, the man who had defied Stalin, was brought back garlanded to Moscow, feasted as a prodigal son and overwhelmed with gifts. He was promised 250 million dollars' worth of Soviet credits.

Now all of that has gone like the bloom ~~on the leaf.~~ withone by Frost x Tito is out again, out of favor and out of money. His foreign minister reported to the Yugoslav parliament this week that the Kremlin had cancelled the 175 million-dollar hydro-electric and aluminum project promised in August, and all Yugoslavia is getting is 18 million dollars' worth of credits and 7 millions' worth of machinery.

Another victory for reactionary communism comes from Poland. The man who fought Gomulka on behalf of the Stalinists in Warsaw last October has now been made deputy premier in the first ministry of the Gomulka regime. He is Zenon Nowak. Gomulka himself insisted on Nowak's retention and told his

coalition colleagues they had to accept him. Two other notable Stalinists were dropped, and it had been confidently expected that Nowak also would be out. But Gomulka made him deputy premier instead.

This does not mean that Gomulka is turning Stalinist. It means simply that he is trying his utmost to save his revolution from the rising reaction in the Kremlin. He is in a delicate position. He must hope that patience and tact may do his regime more good at this stage than revolutionary abruptness. But in terms of the power of the communist reaction the event is revealing.

There is news of another part of the world that may be even more significant as an indication of rising communist strength. Indonesia so far has been listed among the world's democracies. With its population of 82 million, it ranked as the third largest democracy, behind India and the United States and ahead of Japan. Now Indonesia is moving out of the democratic column. It is preparing to end party rule and set up a central authority in which communists will have representation.

President Sukarno calls it "guided" democracy, which of course is semantic nonsense. He finds that the democratic processes so far tried have been "imported" and are the wrong system. This is despite the fact

that he toured this country recently and saw what democracy could do. Subsequently he visited Red China and saw how convenient it was to have a strong central authority. In the meantime the inexperienced Indonesians were not doing too well in their first attempts at self-government, and were failing notably to establish the authority of the state in all parts of the vast island republic. That made the Chinese system particularly alluring.

So today Indonesia is in transition. The central authority is still to be worked out. It is promised that the communists - who were the fourth strongest party in the last election - will not be allowed to dominate it. But they would be on the inside, and once they are given this foothold, they know how to seize the rest of the power. At any rate it is likelier that they will do that than that the democratic parties ever will regain full control.

The old hymn advises us to "count our blessings"..it may be usefull occasionally to also count the gains being made by our enemies

George Ryan

Word for Today

There is [redacted] no end to the Cold War. On many fronts... in Europe, and in Asia.... [redacted] the political, economic and ideological contest continues. A political barometer is needed to give us our status as of this moment. This is good to know. But Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "The great thing is not where we stand, but in what direction we are moving."

Goodnight and good luck!

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But one of the bitterest pills that Egypt must swallow is that while the UN Force will be deployed on Egyptian soil in the Gulf of Aqaba and on Egyptian-claimed territory in the Gaza Strip, there has been no mention of it being deployed on Israeli soil, except on the armistice line, which would make the Israeli victory in the field and over the conference table, just about complete. Here now is Edward R. Murrow.

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The International News Service says the Arab League has been able by means of a blacklist to keep major oil companies from trading with Israel. The Arab blacklist is reported to have affected oil interests, not only in the United States, but in at least 16 other countries.

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Playwright Arthur Miller pleaded innocent today to charges of contempt of Congress. Last summer, Miller refused..on grounds of conscience..to give the House Un-American Activities Committee the names of Communist writers with whom he attended several meetings in 1947. He testified that he, himself, had never been under Communist discipline. Trial has been set for May 13th.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans today declared the school segregation laws of Louisiana unconstitutional. The court ordered New Orleans to desegregate its public schools "with all deliberate speed."

This is Ed Murrow. I"ll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The agreement with Israel was the fruit of secret diplomacy, conducted patiently over a period of weeks. Benjamin Franklin said, "Energy and persistence conquer all things." However, to be effective, the agreement must still have Arab approval. And this recalls another Franklin proverb. "Applause", he said, "waits on success."

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LESUEUR: If I said that everyone in that emotion charged UN Assembly hall applauded Mrs. Meir's concluding words, I must now point out that the Russian delegation and the Arabs did not. The Arabs sat with glum faces throughout today's historic UN session. One of their worst fears was apparently realized when the UN Secretary General, his voice quivering with emotion, apparently endorced the Israeli stand and announced that he was urgently instructing the UN Commander in Chief to meet with the Israeli Commander and to arrange to

deploy the UN Force in the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba, following the Israeli withdrawal. The Arabs could only gather from this that Dag Hammarskjold foresaw no legal obstructions in the previous Assembly resolutions to the Israeli interpretation that the UN Force can remain in these two vital points until peace is sasured.

But following Krishna-Menon's ferewell admonition to the Arab-Asian states, to place their trust in God but keep your powder dry, the Arab states desisted from commenting on today's events. Except for Egypt's Mahmoud Fawzi's statement that Egypt had not changed its stand, that Israel's withdrawal must be unconditional. There's no doubt that the Arabs believe that Israel's assurance that the UN Force will occupy the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba until peace is assured is a political condition.

But just how the Arab states or Egypt can resist the UN Force's continued deployment in Gaza or Aqaba is not easy to see. It seems unlikely that they would attack the UN Force to drive it out, or risk going to war with France and the maritime states over freedom of passage through the Gulf of Aqaba. Their last reliance on blocking what appears to be a complete psychological victory for Israel will have to be on India's warning that it might leave the UN Force, if it's used as a political army. But, as many observers pointed out, when the UN Army was first formed, it was really a political force from its first day of creation and acceptance by Egypt.

But one of the bitterest pills that Egypt must swallow is that while the UN Force will be deployed on Egyptian soil in the Gulf of Aqaba and on Egyptian-claimed territory in the Gaza Strip, there has been no mention of it being deployed on Israeli soil, except on the armistice line, which would make the Israeli victory in the field and over the conference table, just about complete. Here now is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles told the representatives of nine Arab countries that the Israeli agreement involves "no promises or concessions whatsoever to Israel by the United States." Dulles also denied the existence of any "secret understanding" with Israel.

In Tel Aviv, the right-wing Freedom Party has called for nationwide demonstrations tomorrow against the decision taken by the Israeli government. The Freedom Party is the second largest party in Israel. It has demanded all along that Israel maintain its control of Gaza and the Gulf of Aqaba. The Freedom Party is not represented in the Ben Gurion cabinet, but other parties which are, are threatening to quit the government.

The International News Service says the Arab League has been able by means of a blacklist to keep major oil companies from trading with Israel. The Arab blacklist is reported to have affected oil interests, not only in the United States, but in at least 16 other countries.

According to I.N.S. the Arab League has blacklisted at least 150 tankers which ingored an Arab warning not to trade with Israel. THe blacklist bars these ships from Arab ports and, hence, from all Arab oil. The Israeli economics minister reports that, as a consequence, 95 persent of the American oil companies will not sell to his government.

In this country..in Congress.. Democratic Leader Johnson says the Senate now plans to vote tomorrow on the amendment that would drop the economic provision from President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution. That amendment..introduced by Democratic Senator Russell..has run into increasing opposition from his fellow Democrats.

Vice President Nixon arrived in Morocco today..the first stop on his three-week African tour. The vice President and Mrs. Nixon were warmly greeted by the crown prince and a crowd estimated at 200-thousand. In the afternoon, they had tea with the Sultan -- Mohammed the Fifth.

The French reported hard fighting today in the mountains, a hundred miles west of Algiers. The action began last night, when a French column was ambushed by Algerian rebel forces. At least 20 French soldiers were killed.

The Soviet government today accused the late Andrei Vishinsky of violating the "basic concepts of Soviet justice" during the days of Stalin. Twenty years ago, Vishinsky was prosecutor in the Moscow purge trials. The government newspaper Izvestia now says he made "many serious mistakes", including too much reliance on confessions. Vishinsky became foreign minister under Stalin, and served as Russia's permanent representative at the United Nations. He died in 1954.

President Eisenhower today asked Harold Stassen, his special assistant on disarmament, to report..from now on..directly to Secretary of State Dulles. Stassen has been reporting directly to the President. Dulles told reporters the change was made "in view of the fact that the disarmement program now is primarily in the phase of negotiations with foreign governments." Stassen keeps the title of special assistant to the President. He said today he is "pleased" with the new arrangement..and that he has no plans to resign.

Secretary of the Navy Thomas did resign today. President Eisenhower accepted the resignation with "very real regret." Thomas gave no specific reason for his action. He is being succeeded by the undersecretary of the Navy, Thomas Gates.

The President..who has been troubled with a cough since Inauguration Day... told John L. Lewis today that he would like to get away for awhile to a warm, dry climate. Mr. Eisenhower mentioned Tuscon, Arizona. Lewis had called at the White House with other members of the President's advisory committee on foreign aid. The committee recently completed an on-the-spot survey in 18 countries. And the report on its findings will be made public on Tuesday. White House aides say there are no definite plans for the President to go to Arizona. (Mr. Eisenhower is suffering from inflamation of the trachea, or windpipe. His personal physician, General Snyder, says that in the past week his condition has

improved.)

Playwright Arthur Miller pleaded innocent today to charges of contempt of Congress. Last summer, Miller refused..on grounds of conscience..to give the House Un-American Activities Committee the names of Communist writers with whom he attended several meetings in 1947. He testified that he, himself, had never been under Communist discipline. Trial has been set for May 13th.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans today declared the school segregation laws of Louisiana unconstitutional. The court ordered New Orleans to desegregate its public schools "with all deliberate speed."

This is Ed Murrow. I"ll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The agreement with Israel was the fruit of secret diplomacy, conducted patiently over a period of weeks. Benjamin Franklin said, "Energy and persistence conquer all things." However, to be effective, the agreement must still have Arab approval. And this recalls another Franklin proverb. "Applause", he said, "waits on success."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 4, 1957

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~~Tonight the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization issued its second annual report. The report says the main Communist threat to Free Asia has now taken the form of political and economic subversion... a form "as dangerous and more insidious than armed aggression." The report says that subversive tactics."~~

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Edward R. Murrow: March 4, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

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There is, of course, a difference between conditions and assumptions. Certainly the Israelis have received from us certain assurances upon which they rely. But aside from these assurances, and the presence of the U.N. emergency force, we are back where we started. There is no peace in the Middle East; Israel's Arab neighbors remain publicly and solemnly committed to the wiping of Israel from the map. Nasser has agreed to nothing; not the free passage of ships through the Gulf of Aqaba; not U.N. control of Gaza; not passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal. His intentions

in these areas must now soon be revealed. The portents are not promising. A spokesman for the nine-nation Arab League today protested to our government against any plans to enforce freedom of Israeli navigation in the Gulf, or for international control of Gaza.

The Israelis have said in effect that they will shoot their way through the Gulf of Aqaba, if Egypt tries to re-impose the blockade. In breaking such a blockade, if it should be imposed, Israel would certainly have the support of the United States, Britain and France. And this may count as one tangible gain for Israel.

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justice and fair play occur in any of the disputed areas. When that U.N. force went into Egypt, it was agreed that it could stay there only so long as Egypt agreed. Another condition was that the terms of the '49 armistice were again to be imposed - that is, that Egypt would again occupy the Gaza Strip. President Nasser is in a position to order the U.N. troops out of his country at any time. / Secretary-General Hammarskjold has made it clear that he has no choice but to obey what Nasser orders in this matter. True, he has recommended that there be no return to the conditions that produced the crisis. But he has no power - he can only ask. / If he should ask the emergency force to stay on, and Nasser orders it to leave, it will be for the nations who supply the forces to choose whom to obey.

India has already said that if the U.N. forces are used for "political purposes," the Indian contingent will withdraw. If that happened, Yugoslavia and Indonesia would probably follow suit. And in any event, U.N. forces will not long remain after Nasser tells them to get out.

The Israelis, in withdrawing, have "assumed" on the basis of their conversations in Washington, that the blockade will not be re-imposed, and that the murderous raids from Sinai will not be resumed. So they withdrew, not on "conditions" but on "assumptions." Whether their assumptions are correct

remains to be seen. It also remains to be seen whether the United Nations, and particularly the United States, will apply as much pressure to Colonel Nasser as they did to Israel. For the basic crisis in the Middle East remains what it was. It is now Colonel Nasser's turn to help resolve it. Many members of the British and French Governments contend that he respects only force, and that history will prove that their method - that is the use of force - is the only way to deal with him.

Opinion in Washington appears to be divided. One school of thought holds that he must be so grateful to the United States for having saved his face after a most humiliating defeat at the hands of the Israeli Army, that he will now act like a changed man. The other is that he doesn't reform so easily, that he will go on gambling, risking everything on the chance of becoming the accepted leader of the Arab world - still determined to destroy Israel.

It is now up to Colonel Nasser to show which theory is right.

Stewart Metz.

Word for Today

Prime Minister Ben Gurion says he is ordering the Israeli withdrawal as "an act of faith in the international community." The Bible observes, on the subject of faith, that "faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." And the Bible also says, "Faith without works is dead." This would seem to be the occasion for works.

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Israel's Arab neighbors remain publicly and solemnly committed to the wiping of Israel from the map. Nasser has agreed to nothing - not the free passage of ships through the Gulf of Aqaba; not UN control of Gaza; not passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal; not even diplomatic recognition of the existence of Israel. His intentions in these areas must now soon be revealed. The portents are not promising.

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ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

Now, here's Mr. Murrow with his Word For Today.

MURROW: I was speaking a minute ago about the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gulf of Aqaba and from Gaza. The Israelis, in this withdrawal, have assumed that in due course they will receive the support, not only of the United States, but also of Great Britain and France. This is an act of faith which will, of course, produce a considerable argument in the Knesset, or the Israeli Parliament, tomorrow; because Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, in announcing his decision today, did so without consultation with his Cabinet and without consulting with his Parliament. This means of course, that there may be a split in the coalition in the Knesset and this will place Prime Minister Ben-Gurion under very considerable pressure and strain.

It is quite clear that the Israelis took this decision reluctantly. It is equally clear that the final decision

was made, not as a result of action taken in the UN General Assembly, but as a result of old-fashioned diplomacy between the Israelis and ourselves in Washington. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion says he is ordering the Israeli withdrawal as an act of faith in the international community. The Bible observes, on the subject of faith, that "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." And the Bible also says, "Faith without works, is dead." This would seem to be the occasion for works. Goodnight and good luck.

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There is, of course, a difference between conditions and assumptions. Certainly, the Israelis have received from us certain assurances upon which they rely. But aside from these assurances and the presence of the UN Emergency Force, we are now back where we started. There is no peace in the Middle East.

Israel's Arab neighbors remain publicly and solemnly committed to the wiping of Israel from the map. Nasser has agreed to nothing - not the free passage of ships through the Gulf of Aqaba; not UN control of Gaza; not passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal; not even diplomatic recognition of the existence of Israel. His intentions in these areas must now soon be revealed. The portents are not promising.

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Col. Nasser is a calm, shrewd, gambling man, fully conscious of the power geography has conferred upon him. He may be counted upon to claim the Israeli withdrawal as a great personal victory; and he is certain to be a hard bargainer. He has already told his Arab colleagues that he no longer feels bound by the six principles agreed to in the United Nations for the administration of the Suez Canal. It is not realistic to expect the UN Emergency Force to see that justice and fair play occur in any of the disputed areas.

When the UN Force went into Egypt, it was agreed that it could stay there only so long as Egypt agreed. Another condition was that the terms of the '49 Armistice were again to be imposed - that is, that Egypt would again occupy the Gaza Strip. President Nasser is in a position to order the UN troops out of his country at any time. Sec. Gen. Hammarksjold has made it clear that he has no choice but to obey what Nasser orders in this matter. True, he has recommended that there be no return to the conditions that produced the crisis, but he has no power. He can only ask.

If he should ask the Emergency Force to stay on and Nasser orders it to leave, it will be for the nations who supply the forces to choose whom to obey. The Israelis, in withdrawing, have assumed, on the basis of their conversations in Washington, that the blockade will not be reimposed and that the murderous raids from Sinai will not be resumed. So they withdrew, not on conditions, but on assumptions. Whether their assumptions are correct remains to be seen. It also remains to be seen whether the United Nations and, particularly,

the United States will apply as much pressure to Col. Nasser as they did to Israel.

For the basic crisis in the Middle East remains what it was. It is now Col. Nasser's turn to help resolve it. Many members of the British and French governments contend that he respects only force and that history will prove that their method, that is the use of force, is the only way to deal with him. Opinion in Washington appears to be divided. One school of thought holds that he must be so grateful to the United States for having saved his face, after a most humiliating defeat at the hands of the Israeli army, that he will now act like a changed man. The other is that he doesn't reform so easily; that he will go on gambling, risking everything on the chance of becoming the accepted leader of the Arab world. It is now up to Col. Nasser to show which theory is right.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with The Word For Today. Now, here is George Metz.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

Now, here's Mr. Murrow with his Word For Today.

MURROW: I was speaking a minute ago about the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gulf of Aqaba and from Gaza. The Israelis, in this withdrawal, have assumed that in due course they will receive the support, not only of the United States, but also of Great Britain and France. This is an act of faith which will, of course, produce a considerable argument in the Knesset, or the Israeli Parliament, tomorrow; because Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, in announcing his decision today, did so without consultation with his Cabinet and without consulting with his Parliament. This means of course, that there may be a split in the coalition in the Knesset and this will place Prime Minister Ben-Gurion under very considerable pressure and strain.

It is quite clear that the Israelis took this decision reluctantly. It is equally clear that the final decision

was made, not as a result of action taken in the UN General Assembly, but as a result of old-fashioned diplomacy between the Israelis and ourselves in Washington. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion says he is ordering the Israeli withdrawal as an act of faith in the international community. The Bible observes, on the subject of faith, that "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." And the Bible also says, "Faith without works, is dead." This would seem to be the occasion for works. Goodnight and good luck.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS has been brought to you by Charles Feizer and Company, makers of wonder-working Teromycin Egg Formula, guaranteed to give you more eggs or your money back. Listen to Murrow- tomorrow. This is the CBS . RADIO Network.

Ed. trans. FAD

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Prime Minister Ben Gurion today ordered the first step toward the "prompt withdrawal" of Israeli troops from the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. Ben Gurion instructed his chief of staff, General Moshe Dayan, to confer at once with United Nations Commander Burns on arrangements for carrying out the withdrawal. Burns met Dayan at the Lydda Airport, near Tel Aviv, for about an hour. It was then announced by General Burns that they had reached "full agreement in principle" on plans for the Israeli evacuation and replacement by U.N. troops. He gave no details as to timetable or procedure.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion will make a statement tomorrow to the Israeli parliament, where he must undergo a vote of confidence because of the opposition of a number of parties. Today, a crowd of demonstrators..shouting slogans against the withdrawal..tried to stage a march on parliament, wut was stopped by police. About 10 of the demonstrators were placed under arrest.

The agreement between General Burns and General Dayan was also announced in the United Nations General Assembly by the Israeli foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir. "I am happy to state," she said," that they have come to full agreement on the technical details." The British minister of state, Allan Noble, formally welcomed the announcement. And then..in obvious support of Israel..he told the Assembly the British government will assert its right to freedom of passage in the Gulf of Aqaba, and will join other nations "so secure general recognition of this right." Both the United States and France have made similar statements on the issue of free passage through the gulf. The British minister also supported the Israeli position that Gaza must be kept under international control, pending a final settlement. Britain, he said, expects no further hostilities.

In Moscow today, the Communists newspaper Pravda said the United States is "playing with fire" in pressing for internationalization of the Gulf of Aqaba. "The United States," is said, "is out to use U.N. troops to get a foothold on Egyptian territory."

In Congress, the Ben Gurion decision was warmly applauded. Republican Senator Javits of New York said, "The whole free world may now breathe more freely." Democratic Senator Johnson said Ben Gurion was to be congratulated. But, he added, Russia is still "fomenting trouble" in the hope of preventing the solution of other Middle East problems.

The Senate today began winding up debate on President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution. And a final vote appears likely late tomorrow or Wednesday. Democratic Senator Monroney of Oklahoma warned the Senate today that it might be "very dangerous" not to give the President the standby military aud economic authority he wants for blocking Soviet penetration of the area.

The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved President Eisenhower's nomination of William J Brennan, Jr. as a justice of the Supreme Court. The vote among the 11 members present was unanimous. Chairman Eastland said public hearings on the nomination of Charles Evans Whittaker to the Supreme Court -- announced over the week-end--will be held on March 18th. Judge Whittaker was named to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement last week of Justice Stanley Reed.

The West German foreign minister.. Heinrich von Brentano..conferred in Washington today with Secretary of State Dulles on various problems, including the Middle East. Von Brentano told reporters, after the two-hour meeting, that West Germany and the United States are in "complete agreement on all questions." The West German foreign minister will confer will Dulles again tomorrow and he will see President Eisenhower on Thursday. The question of German reunification is figuring prominently in these talks.

In Accra today, Vice President Nixon conferred with the prime minister of the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast..which has been a colony of Britain will become an independent member of the British Commonwealth on Wednesday. Its name will then be Ghana. And the prime minister told Mr. Nixon today that the new state will follow a "national"policy..and never submit to foreign domination.

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 5, 1957

This is the news:

The Senate tonight approved President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution. The vote was 72 to 19. The resolution serves notice on Russia that the United States is prepared to use its armed forces, if necessary, to repel Communist aggression in the Middle East. It also authorizes the President to spend up to 200-million dollars in the area in military and economic aid. This afternoon the Senate approved two amendments. One... introduced by Democratic Senator Mansfield... pledges American support for the United Nations emergency force. The other amendment... introduced by Democratic Senator Douglas... in effect reaffirms the ban on military aid for any purpose other than self-defense. The resolution now goes back to the House, which can accept the modified Senate language, or send the proposal to a conference committee.

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The decision to withdraw has created dissention in the Israeli government. For a direct report, we switch to Jerusalem and my colleague, Winston Burdett.

(Tape rune 1:57
Ends on cue: "--to Edward R.
Murrow in N.Y.")

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the Israeli decision to withdraw "is a matter of great gratification to the United States." Mr. Dulles told

→

his weekly news conference that it was not an "easy" decision. But it is one, he said, which should make it possible to bring about more stable conditions in the area. Dulles said Egypt appears to have been "dragging its feet" in reopening the Suez Canal. And he expressed hope that now that Israel has agreed to withdraw its forces, Egypt will get the canal cleared and open to traffic in short order. He indicated that economic aid to Egypt will be withheld until the canal is back in operation. Dulles reiterated that the United States regards the Gulf of Aqaba as an international waterway. ~~He said an American ship should be going into the gulf soon... although he called that a matter for the shipping companies to decide.~~

Mr. Dulles spoke at some length on the question of admitting American reporters to Red China. He said there are no plans to take legal action against the three newsmen who went into China recently despite the State Department ban. But the question of whether to renew their passports, he said, has not been settled. Mr. Dulles said the problem is how to satisfy the demands of the American press for coverage from Red China without lowering the barriers and permitting the cultural exchanges demanded by the Peiping government. He suggested that SETTING would be a dangerous

example for the free nations bordering on Communist China.

~~The Senate hopes to reach a final vote tonight on President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution. Right now, they are voting on a flurry of last-minute amendments. One amendment... introduced this afternoon by Democratic Senator Mansfield of Montana (and approved 48 to 43.).. pledges American support for the United Nations emergency force in the Middle East. Another amendment was approved by a voice vote. It was introduced by Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois... and, in effect, reaffirms the prohibition on military aid for any purpose other than self-defense.~~

Southern members of the House Judiciary Committee today won further postponement of action on President Eisenhower's civil-rights program. Committee discussion of the measure was put over until next Tuesday. ~~The senior Republican on the committee---Keating of New York---called the decision "part and parcel of a strategy of delay."~~

The President proposed today that states be required to pay a larger share of the cost of drought relief. Mr. Eisenhower said, in a special message to Congress, that state and local governments should assume a greater role, "calling on the Federal Government only to supplement their own

resources."

In St. Louis, a federal judge today sentenced T. Lamar Caudle and Matthew J. Connelly to serve two years in prison for conspiring to defraud the government. Each defendant was also fined 25-hundred dollars. They were charged... specifically... with trying to "fix" an income tax case. Connelly was once appointments secretary to former President Truman. Caudle was head of the Justice Department's tax division. And he was discharged by Mr. Truman for having outside interests conflicting with his official duties. Both defendants are free on 5-thousand dollars bond, pending an appeal.

A parliamentary election was held today in Ireland. At stake... besides 146 seats in the lower house... is the leadership of the next government. Eamon de ~~Kam~~ Valera (KAHS-TELLO) is trying a comeback, to succeed Premier John Costello. ~~First returns will not be in until late tonight or tomorrow.~~ ~~And~~ Final results will not be known for several days.

Edward R. Murrow: March 5, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

A new nation came into existence tonight, the state of Ghana, formerly the African Gold Coast. This not only is a rare event, it is happening in a rare way. Ghana is not raising its national flag amid the graves of a prolonged and bitter guerilla war. One might almost say it is graduating with honors after a collegiate course in law and self-government. It has fulfilled the conditions set for membership in the British Commonwealth, and now has achieved that status, including the full right of secession. This is true independence.

But it must not be made to sound too easy. Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, the first head of the new state, was sitting in a prison cell when his party won a sweeping majority in the election of 1951. He had been sentenced to two years for calling an illegal general strike. The British Governor General wisely pardoned him so that he could take his place as Prime Minister. Then he went on working for full independence, ~~having the enthusiastic co-operation of the governor general, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, and the British Colonial Office.~~

Ghana is a small territory, not much larger than England, and has a population just under five million. But it is second largest earner of dollars

in the British Empire, ranking next to Malaya. It produces half the world's supply of cocoa, and has vast resources of bauxite, which may make it a big producer of aluminum once the great Volta dam is built. It also has gold and diamonds. It may be small, but one day it may be very rich. Certainly it is no colony the British found troublesome and were glad to be rid of. They trained it for freedom and then recognized that the time for freedom had arrived.

So it becomes the first all-negro colony of Africa to win independence, the eighth member of the British Commonwealth, its first all-negro member and the ninth sovereign state in Africa.

All the remaining negro colonies in Africa are now tingling with excitement. If Ghana makes a go of democratic independence, the other colonies may in time blossom in the same way. On the other hand, if Ghana does not live up to ~~its~~ promise, the future of Africa may be different. The present empires are sure to pass, but the nations shaped from their colonies would hardly be democracies. They would be dictatorships and would gravitate to the center of dictatorships in Moscow.

Ghana ~~already is well aware that its role in a world of rival~~ powers is significant. ~~Its independence ceremonies are being attended by~~ notables

from all corners of the earth. Vice President Nixon is there representing President Eisenhower. The Soviet Union and Communist China have ambassadors, and the Kremlin's alert propaganda mill already has produced an invitation to the Ghana Assembly to send a delegation on a free trip to Moscow. A notable absentee is any distinguished representative of President Nasser of Egypt. It seems that in Nasser's book, Ghana is too British to be annexed to his African ambitions.

Ghana has two particular identifications with the United States. Most of the negroes sold into slavery in this country came from the Gold Coast. The people of Ghana are aware that they have blood ties with American negroes, and they watch the development of racial equality in this country with close interest. To some extent what Ghana thinks about this country, all African negroes in time are likely to think, which gives Ghana importance to us, policy-wise, beyond its size.

The other tie is educational. Prime Minister Nkrumah had his college education in Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. However, he went from there to the London School of Economics, and derived most of his social philosophy from Labor Party intellectuals. Certainly he is no British stooge. He fought bitterly for independence and he wants passionately to see the British

Empire, and all empires, liquidated.

All the same, the training of the Gold Coast for independence came from the British. If Ghana now succeeds, it will be due in part to the fact that the British endowed it with a body of laws and a functioning civil service. It is the same kind of preparation that has worked so far in keeping India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma in good political health.

Ghana's immediate dangers are not insuperable. It may have a too easy-going attitude toward petty corruption in government. It also needs a broader economic base. It depends too much on cocoa, which now is suffering from a serious plant disease. But its main challenge is where it stands as a free nation. Mr. Nkrumah told Mr. Nixon that in a cold war Ghana cannot be a neutral, but that its own nationalism must be its chief concern. If he can hold to this course, and other African negroes follow it, Africa should end by enlarging and enriching the free world.

Word for Today

As a new independent country, Ghana will be setting an important example for all African peoples who seek freedom. Other colonies will also seek independence. For as the English philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, observed more than three hundred years ago, "There are very few so foolish that they would not rather govern themselves than be governed by others."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

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Tuesday, March 5, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The United Nations Commander, General Burns, says the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the west coast of the Gulf of Aqaba will be completed by this week-end. The operation is expected to get underway tomorrow or Thursday, and it includes the replacement of Israeli forces with United Nations troops.

The decision to withdraw has created dissention in the Israeli government. For a direct report, we switch to Jerusalem and my colleague, Winston Burdett.

BURDETT: For the first time since the Arab-Israeli war eight years ago, the Israeli Parliament tonight met behind barbed wire barricades, with an unprecedented concentration of police standing by, to hear Prime Minister Ben-Gurion defend and explain his reasons for ordering the Israeli withdrawal. The feared violence in the streets did not take place. The demonstrators who had gathered outside carrying placards that said "Sell Out" and waving Israeli flags that were draped in black crepe in mourning for the loss of Gaza, the demonstrators dispersed quietly at nightfall. Inside the Parliament there was uproar as Ben-Gurion spoke. There were continual interruptions, cat-calls, shouts, whistles, disturbances organized by the Right-Wing opposition that ~~is~~ violently opposed to the withdrawal decision. Twice Ben-Gurion appealed to the Speaker to restore order. Each time he stood with arms folded until the storm died down. He looked pale and tired. He spoke calmly and quietly throughout.

Ben-Gurion admitted frankly that Israel had failed to get in Gaza the minimum guarantees that she had wanted. He said that there was no certainty, no clear undertaking that the Egyptins would not return to Gaza. In a poignant passage, he said "My

heart is with the border settlements who heard with anxiety of the decision to withdraw." Ben-Gurion took his decision, he said, because he was conscious of the needs of Israel's Army, conscious that this army depends for its arms and equipment on Israel's relations with other countries. What was decisive, he said, was the needs of security and the hope for a free outlet through the Gulf of Aqaba to the Red Sea.

Eight hours have been allotted to debating Ben-Gurion's statement. The Right-Wing opposition is presenting a motion of no confidence. There seems no doubt tonight that this motion will be voted down when the debate ends tomorrow and Ben-Gurion's decision will be upheld.

And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Secretary of State Dulles said today that the Israeli decision to withdraw is a matter of great gratification to the United States.

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And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Secretary of State Dulles said today that the Israeli decision to withdraw is a matter of great gratification to the United States. Mr. Dulles told his weekly news conference that it was not an "easy" decision. But it is one, he said, which should make it possible to bring about more stable conditions in the area. Dulles said Egypt appears to have been "dragging its feet" in reOpening the Suez Canal. And he expressed hope that now that Israel has agreed to withdraw its forces, Egypt will get the canal cleared and open to traffic in short order. He indicated that economic aid to Egypt will be withheld until the canal is back in operation. Dulles reiterated that the United States regards the Gulf of Aqaba as an international waterway.

Dulles spoke at some length on the question of admitting American reporters in Red China. He said there are no plans to take legal action against the three newsmen who went into China recently despite the State Department ban. But the question of whether to renew their passports, he said, has not been settled. Mr. Dulles said the problem is how to satisfy the demands of the American press for coverage from Red China without lowering the barriers and permitting the cultural exchange demanded by the Peiping government. He suggested that would be setting a dangerous example for the free nations bordering on Communist China.

Southern members of the House Judiciary Committee today won further postponment of action on President Eisenhower's civil-rights program. Committee discussion of the measure was put over until next Tuesday.

The President proposed today that states be required to pay a larger share of the cost of drought relief. Mr. Eisenhower said, in a special message to Congress, that state and local governments should assume a greater role, "calling on the Federal Government only to supplement their own resources."

In St. Louis, a federal judge today sentenced T. Lamar Caudle and Matthew J. Connelly to serve two years in prison for conspiring to defraud the government. Each defendant was also fined 25-hundred dollars. They were charged... specifically...with trying to "fix" an income tax case. Connelly was once appointments secretary to former President Truman. Caudle was head of the Justice Department's tax division. And he was discharged by Mr. Truman for having outside interests conflicting with his official duties. Bothe defendants are free on 5-thousand dollars bond, pending an appeal.

A parliamentary election was held today in Ireland. At stake..besides 146 seats in the lower house..is the leadership of the next government. Eamon de Valera is trying a comeback, to succeed Premier John Costello. Final results will not be known for several days.

A new nation came into existence tonight, the state of Ghana, formerly the African Gold Coast. This not only is a rare event, it is happening in a rare way. Ghana is not raising its national flag amid the graves of a prolonged and bitter guerilla war. One might almost say it is graduating with honors after a collegiate course in law and self-government. It has fulfilled the conditions set for membership in the British Commonwealth, and now has achieved that status, including the full right of secession. This is true independence.

But it must not be made to sound too easy. Prime Minister Kwame Kkrumah, the first head of the new state, was sitting in a prison cell when his party won a sweeping majority in the election of 1951. He had been sentenced to two years for calling an illegal general strike. The British Governor General wisely pardoned him so that he could take his place as Prime Minister. Then he went on working for full independence.

Ghana is a small territory, not much larger than England, and has a population just under five million. But it is second largest earner of dollars in the British Empire, ranking next to Malaya. It produces half the world's supply of cocoa, and has vast resources of bauxite, which may make it a big producer of aluminium once the great Volta dam is built. It also has gold and diamonds. It may be small, but one day it may be very rich. Certainly it is no colony the British found troublesome and were glad to be rid of. They trained it for freedom and then recognized that the time for freedom had arrived.

So it becomes the first all-negro colony of Africa to win its independence, the eighth member of the British Commonwealth, its first all-negro member and ninth sovereign state in Africa.

All the remaining negro colonies in Africa are now tingling with excitement. If Ghana makes a go of democratic independence, the other colonies may in time blossom in the same way. On the other hand, if Ghana does not live up to its

promise, the future of Africa may be different. The present empires are sure to pass, but the nations shaped from their colonies would hardly be democracies. They would be dictatorships and would gravitate to the center of dictatorships in Moscow.

Ghana has two particular identifications with the United States. Most of the negroes sold into slavery in this country came from the Gold Coast. The people of Ghana are aware that they have blood ties with American negroes, and they watch the development of racial equality in this country with close interest To some extent what Ghana thinks about this country, all African negroes in time are likely to think, which gives Ghana importance to us, policy-wise beyond its size.

The other tie is educational. Prime Minister Nkrumah had his college education in Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. However, he went from there to the London School of Economics, and derived most of his social philosophy from Labor Party intellectuals. Certainly he is no British stooge. He fought bitterly for independence and he wants passionately to see the British empire, and all empires, liquidated.

All the same, the training of the Gold Coast for independence came from the British. If Ghana now succeeds, it will be due in part to the fact that the British endowed it with a body of laws and a functioning civil service. It is the same kind of preparation that has worked so far in keeping India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma in good political health.

Ghana's immediate dangers are not insuperable. It may have a too easy-going attitude toward petty corruption in government. It also needs a broader economic base. It depends too much on coaoa, which now is suffering from serious plant disease. But its main challange is where it stands as a free nation. Mr. Nkrumah told Mr. Nixon that in a cold war, Ghana cannot be a neautral, but that its own nationalism must be its chief concern. If he can

hold to this course, and other African negroes follow it, Africa should end by enlarging and enriching the free world.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER:

MURROW: As a new and independent country, Ghana will be setting an important example for all African peoples who seek freedom. Other colonies will also seek independence. For as the English philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, observed more than three hundred years ago, "There are very few so foolish that they would not rather govern themselves than be governed by others."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., March 6, 1957

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~~In another move today, the Syrian government commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences imposed last month on five Syrian leaders charged with treason. The prison sentences given 20 other alleged plotters still stand.~~

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The West German foreign minister... Heinrich von Brentano... said in Washington today, that a neutral Germany would become "a pawn in world politics." / Von Brentano told the National Press Club his government will maintain its alliance with the West. He denounced Russia's control of East Germany as "a permanent, unjustified intervention in the rights of a free people." And Russian action blocking reunification, he said, is "a constant and incessant aggression by the Soviet Union." / Von Brentano has been conferring with Secretary of State Dulles. Tomorrow, he will see President Eisenhower... and then make a tour of the United States. At the same time, the United States, West Germany, Britain and France will be making a new study of the reunification problem.

Secretary Dulles took off from Washington today for Australia, where he will attend a meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Mr. Dulles said at the airport that SEATO... in its two and a half years of

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Jane Rogers

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

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7:45 to 8:00 PM

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 7, 1957

This is the news:

An Egyptian official said today that "all ships that pay tolls to Egypt" will be allowed transit through the Suez Canal. The statement was made by the chief public relations officer of the Egyptian canal authority. The disagreement over tolls is one of the root causes of the Suez crisis. The United States, Britain and France have proposed that half the revenue be paid to Egypt, and the other half to the World Bank, pending a final settlement.

Egypt says the canal will be open to ships of 500 tons or less, starting tomorrow. And reports from Cairo say that work toward final clearance of the canal ~~may~~ WILL get underway ~~by the week-end.~~ TOMORROW. The Egyptian government has been holding up removal of the sunken tug Edgar Bonnet, pending the ~~[illegible]~~ withdrawal of Israeli ~~[illegible]~~ forces from the west coast of the Gulf of Aqaba

→

and the Gaza Strip. Israel today completed its evacuation of Gaza without incident. The United Nations has taken over military and civilian administration of the strip. In Cairo, the U.N. commander... General Burns... announced that this was done with Egyptian consent. Tonight, for the first time in four months, Israeli farmers are manning the watchtowers in their collective settlements along the Gaza frontier.

To the southeast... at Sharm el Sheikh... the Israelis are preparing to pull out of their positions at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. Today they blew up a munitions depot and the two Egyptian gun emplacements commanding the strait. Most of the Israeli equipment already has been loaded aboard ship. Tents are being dismantled, and tomorrow the evacuation will be complete.

Today... in Tel Aviv... a crowd of 10-thousand demonstrators protested the withdrawal and demanded that Prime Minister Ben Gurion RESIGN. The demonstration was sponsored by the right-wing Herut Party. There was no violence.

Here in New York, the United Nations General Assembly will meet tomorrow afternoon to hear a report by Secretary General Hammarskjold on the Israeli withdrawal. The assembly may then take an indefinite recess.

Congress completed action today on President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution. The House approved the Senate version... by a vote of 350 to 60... and sent it to the White House for the President's signature. House Democratic Leader McCormack said it is now up to Mr. Eisenhower to carry out a "positive" Middle East program. ~~The resolution says the United States is prepared to use armed force, if necessary, to block Communist aggression in the Middle East. It also authorizes the President to spend up to 200-million dollars in the area, in the form of military and economic aid.~~

Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference today that the outlook in the Middle East is "brighter"... but many problems remain. He said, "Congress approves of what we are trying to do in this area, and that is the important thing." He expressed the view that it is up to the United Nations to deal with the underlying causes. A reporter asked whether this country might not be relying too much on the U.N. Mr. Eisenhower said... in reply... "I would doubt that there is anyone here that really feels the United States ought to try to stand up above the world, flex its muscles, say 'I am the policeman'... and go everywhere and try to compel people to follow its dictates."

He reiterated the American position that the Gulf of Aqaba is an international waterway. He was not prepared to say whether an American ship... passing through the gulf... can assume that it will be protected.

The President said the Administration is reviewing its entire budget for possible economies to hold down the cost of living. But he does not anticipate any substantial cut. He said the Administration is "still studying" the question of letting American newsmen visit Red China.

Mr. Eisenhower was handicapped at his news conference by a cold. He had cotton in his left ear, and asked the reporters to speak distinctly because, he said, "I am having a little temporary difficulty with my hearing." He was also still troubled with the cough he has had since Inauguration Day, although he said that is somewhat improved. News Secretary Hagerty said after the conference that the President had the cotton in his ear because of a slight inflamation of the Eustachian tube.

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said Mackensen was released in Shanghai, following the expiration of his five-year sentence. There was no immediate word as to his future plans.

In Eire, the party of Eamon de Valera has won Tuesday's general election. De Valera's party will have 78 seats in the new parliament. The party of Prime Minister Costello got only 38 seats. This gives de Valera's party a clear majority. And it is expected he will become premier when the new parliament meets in two weeks.

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The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously today to admit the new African state of Ghana to the world organization. The application now goes to the General Assembly, where approval is assured.

The Senate committee investigating labor racketeering in Portland, Oregon, heard testimony today that Mayor Schrunk of Portland had taken a 500-dollar bribe from the operator of a ~~gambling~~ gambling club (TWO YEARS AGO, WHEN HE WAS A SHERIFF). Schrunk denied the charge... called it "fantastic".

Edward R. Murrow: March 7, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The President said today that any substantial cut in our foreign aid spending would damage American security.

In recent days he has received two reports on the subject of foreign aid: one from a committee headed by Ben Fairless of U.S. Steel; the other by Eric Johnston, former president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. There are some interesting points of agreement and disagreement in these two reports. The Fairless committee puts its main emphasis on collective security. It comes up with an eight billion dollar figure as the maximum cost of the foreign aid program. But only one billion, seven hundred million should go for non-military aid. It recommends a high priority for those countries that have joined us in a collective security system. The Fairless committee believes that collective security should dominate our thinking in the whole field of economic aid to foreign countries. This committee feels that we must go on spending at about the present rate; but it wants everything possible done to replace government aid by trade and private financing. It wants lowered tariffs and the removal of trade restrictions. It wants our government to adopt tax measures that would encourage American private capital to invest in the foreign countries. In general it favors loans rather than outright gifts. And it would like government loans to be

linked with private loans wherever possible. Instead of the old slogan of trade following the flag, the committee thinks that private money should follow government money when it comes to investing in foreign countries. And that the government money should go where it is likely to increase the strength and stability of mutual security arrangements.

The Fairless committee recommends long-term economic assistance to foreign countries; wants the whole matter placed under the State Department.

The Johnston committee takes a somewhat different view. It recommends that aid to under-developed countries be substantially increased. And it wants that aid divorced from military assistance. The committee thinks "a dollar spent for economic development may produce more permanent security for our nation than a dollar spent on military assistance." This committee doesn't suggest any reduction in military aid, but it wants a separate international development fund to handle non-military affairs. The Johnston committee is more impressed than is the Fairless committee with the need to help those neutral countries not allied with us militarily.

Both committees point out that our non-military aid to foreign countries is considerably less than is generally supposed . Of the total mutual security money appropriated in the current year, only ten percent goes for

the economic development of countries with which the United States does not have military agreements. ~~About two-thirds of all our non-military aid goes to six countries - South Korea, Nationalist China, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Turkey and Iran. That leaves only one-third for the nine hundred million people in the other under-developed countries of the free world.~~

Both committees encourage private investment abroad, more loans rather than outright grants; and both want longer range economic assistance. That is something the Congress has not yet shown any disposition to grant.

The basic difference between the two reports is one of emphasis. Neither advocates a reduction in our military expenditures abroad. But on the non-military side the Fairless committee believes that our economic aid should be tied as tightly as possible to our far-ranging system of collective security. The Johnston committee is more concerned about those nations that are not identified with any collective security system - in other words the neutrals. It believes that our non-military economic assistance is a form of preventive medicine against future expenditures and loss of life. And it says there has been ample evidence of the vulnerability of weak societies to subversion, manipulation, or attack by the Soviet bloc, Indo-China, Greece, Korea, and more recently the Middle East. And the committee

adds: "Once an international crisis develops, it may be too late to save the situation with money alone. Meeting the cause of crisis beforehand is always far less costly to U.S. resources and at times U.S. lives.

There is a considerable area of agreement in these two reports, but they tend to distil an old argument; and that is whether non-military economic aid should be confined, more or less, to those nations with which we have military alliances. Is it, for example in our national self-interest to aid countries such as India, Poland, Yugoslavia and Saudi-Arabia? The two reports distil the argument, they do not resolve it.

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER:

MURROW: The United States would seem to have inherited a considerable financial responsibility to the rest of the world. Senator Borah once gave some good advice on this subject. "We cannot stand up before the world," he said, and say we will help save civilization and then -- in the next breath -- say, 'We will do so only provided you pay cash."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 8, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower hopes to go to Florida for a vacation, around the middle of next week. Plans are not complete... but News Secretary Hagerty says the President expects to be in Florida for five or six days. Mr. Eisenhower has been troubled since Inauguration Day with a persistent cough. And now he has a cold, which has caused a slight inflamation of the inner ear. Hagerty said today that the cough seems to be "a little better."

The House Appropriations Committee approved a resolution today, calling on President Eisenhower to recommend "substantial" reductions in the federal budget. The resolution was passed on a straight 22-to-12 party line vote. The committee then proceeded to cut the budget requested for the White House and the executive agencies, by 23 percent. The Budget Bureau is one of these agencies.

Republican Senator Case of New Jersey said today that the United States needs to set up a long-term foreign economic aid program as a bulwark against Communism. He told the Senate, "The time has come, I believe, when those at the highest levels of our government must consider a comprehensive systematic and adequate program of assistance for the underdeveloped countries."

Today... in the United Nations... Secretary General Hammarskjold formally notified the General Assembly that Israel has complied with the U.N. resolutions calling for evacuation of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. Both the disputed areas, he said, are now occupied by United Nations troops. The Israelis abandoned their positions at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba today, 24 hours after completing their evacuation of the Gaza Strip. Hammarskjold told the assembly that "a small party" of Israeli mechanics and dock personnel will remain at the entrance to the gulf until March 12. He said: "The Israeli withdrawal by sea is proceeding as planned." Mr. Hammarskjold reminded the assembly that the care of Arab refugees in the Gaza Strip will require added expenditures by the United Nations relief agency. He did not spell out plans for posting United Nations forces along the Israeli-Egyptian frontier.

Thousands of Arabs demonstrated in the streets of Gaza today for the return of Egyptian control. The United Press correspondent in Gaza says the demonstrations appeared to be well-organized.

The Suez Canal was opened today to ships of 500 tons or less. [redacted] The Associated Press quotes Egyptian officials as saying [redacted] Israeli vessels are barred from using the waterway, on grounds that a state of belligerency still exists. An official of the Egyptian canal authority said again today that canal tolls must be paid to Egypt. This matter of tolls... and free transit through the canal... will be taken up tomorrow in Paris, where British Prime Minister Macmillan will be meeting with French Premier Mollet. Britain and France... as well as the United States... would like to see some of the toll money held by the World Bank, pending [redacted] final settlement of the Suez problem.

The Associated Press quotes "reliable sources" in Budapest as saying that Communist police there have arrested five leaders of the Calvinist Church. The Hungarian government denies knowledge of the arrests.

Central Greece was struck today by a series of earthquakes. Twenty small villages were destroyed. The ministry of the interior... in Athens... says 30 casualties have been reported so far. There was no immediate distinction as to dead and injured.

On Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot underground has called a general strike tomorrow, to protest the deportation of Archbishop Makarios. Tomorrow will mark the first anniversary of the exiling of Makarios by the British authorities.

Reports from Indonesia say that North Sumatra and Borneo may join the revolt against the central Indonesian government. If this happens, only Java would remain under full government control. The provinces of Indonesia have been demanding more autonomy. There is also opposition to President Sukarno's plan to abandon western-style democracy.

The United Nations General Assembly today admitted the new African state of Ghana as the 81st member of the world organization.

The Senate committee investigating racketeering heard Mayor Schrunk of Portland, Oregon, deny again today that he ever took a 500-dollar bribe. James B. Elkins, a Portland gambler, testified yesterday that Schrunk took the bribe in 1955, when he was a sheriff. The bribe allegedly was paid for "protection" of a gambling club. Schrunk said today that he is willing to take a lie-detector test, but conceded he flunked a similar test on the same subject in Oregon. Chairman McClellan asked the Justice Department to examine the conflicting testimony for possible perjury.

Here in New York, the tugboat workers have voted to end their 36-day-old strike... the longest walkout in the harbor's history. The strikers approved a four-year contract providing an 11 percent increase in pay.

In Alcorn, Mississippi, the students of Alcorn A. & M. (a state-supported all-Negro college) staged a mass walkout today. The students are boycotting their classes because of a series of articles written by Professor Clennon King, a member of the faculty, voicing criticism of integration leaders. They accuse the teacher of placing the school in "a controversial situation." Classes have been suspended.

The Florida Supreme Court today ruled against the admission of Negro students to the University of Florida Law School at this time. The 5-to-2 decision was returned in the case of Virgil Hawkins, of Daytona Beach, who has sought admittance to the university since 1948. Last year, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Hawkins should be admitted without delay. The state Supreme Court said... in its majority decision... that it is "cognizant of its duty" to compel the admission of Hawkins to the university. "But," it said, "we have an equally compelling duty to perform in respect to the public peace."

A New York federal judge ruled today that the International Boxing Club is a monopoly... and promotes boxing contests "in restraint of trade." The ruling grew out of an anti-trust action filed by the government in March, 1952.

Edward R. Murrow: March 8, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Louis Seltzer is the editor of the Cleveland Press - a Scripps Howard newspaper. His record shows that as reporter and editor he is equipped with courage and tenacity. His paper and three of his employees are in trouble - contempt of court - pictures taken and published without the knowledge or consent of the presiding Judge, during a child custody hearing. This action raises issues of interest outside the Cleveland area. We have asked Mr. Seltzer, who is at our WGAR microphone in Cleveland, to answer a few questions. Are you there, Louis?

1) What exactly happened?

2) Why did you do it?

3) What are you trying to prove?

4) Is it your feeling that access to news is being unduly restricted?

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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Are you there, Louis?

SELZER: I am, Ed.

MURROW: What exactly happened?

SELZER: Well, Ed, we carefully chose a routine case, one which did not figure importantly as a news event. The judge did not know the picture was being taken, the attorneys did not know, the principals did not know; the judge says he was in no way distracted; the proceedings were not interrupted, and nobody was aware the picture was being taken, that the dignity of his court was completely unaffected. The demonstration was clear - the issue is sharply drawn simply that under today's circumstances the picture and the pen are inseparable in telling a story and the people, we believe, are entitled to both.

MURROW: Louis, why did you do it?

SELZER: Ed, we are simply attempting to prove three basic things: one, that in this modern, visual world the picture is equally as important in telling a story as a printed word; two, that modern photographic equipment and techniques in no way distract from orderly courtroom procedure; and third, that there is no such thing as a law against taking courtroom pictures. There is, instead, a so-

called rule, written by the Bar Associations and known as Canon No. 35. This canon was ordered into effect by the Supreme Court of Ohio, as in other states, without the opportunity for public discussion, demonstration or review. The Cleveland Press has been seeking honorable ways to overcome this defect. It has sought such reviewing interest of what it believes is the public's right to know a principle about which we feel profoundly.

MURROW: Then as I understand it, you deliberately sought a court test in this matter. You sent your photographer into the court, he took the pictures; the judge himself said that he was in no way inconvenienced or disturbed and the decorum of the court was also not disturbed. Is that right?

SELZER: That's correct, Ed. We had ... and this wasn't a mere isolated incident. For the last approximate three years, we have been attempting to get an official judicial decision in this matter. We, for example, persuaded the Bar Association to hold a mock hearing in Cleveland, presided over, by the way, the same Chief Justice who cites us for contempt.

MURROW: Yes.

SELZER: And we took pictures - and nobody in that audience, including the Chief Justice, was aware pictures were being taken. Immediately afterward, the entire Common Police Court of this county, unanimously requested the Supreme Court of Ohio to take another look at this Canon No. 35, with the idea that individual judges should be given the right to decide whether pictures are taken in their courtroom. The Supreme (inter.)

MURROW: Well, now, Louis (inter.)

SELZER: Excuse me ...

MURROW: Excuse me - is it your feeling that access to

news in general is being unduly restricted?

SELSER: Ed, that is the basis for the feeling we have which expresses itself in this incident we're now talking about. I have a very profound concern about the steadily shrinking area of information in this democracy. We can expect sources of information to shrink and dry up in authoritarian countries and dictatorships. But in a democracy, the last surviving, true democracy on the face of this earth, at a time when so many political, economic, sociological and international matters are pressing upon this country which exerts such influence on the rest of the world, I just do not believe that we can stand by and permit official sources to shrink away from the people who have the decisions upon which the ultimate destiny of this country and the world really rest.

MURROW: Then you're concerned not just about the taking of pictures in the courtroom, but the whole area of the shrinking of news.

SELSER: Ed, I believe - and I cannot speak for you - but I believe that all of us in the field of communications, whether of television, radio, newspapers, magazines, books or whatever we're in, I think that each of us, and all of us, have a very deep responsibility to the public of the United States of America. This is a great land of freedom and we ought - all of us - to be much more vigilant, fight much more vigorously and draw the issues much more sharply than we've been willing thus far to do. I believe ... (inter.)

MURROW: Louis Selser, you have also spoken for me. Thanks very much, (inter.) ...

SELSER: Right. OK, Ed.

MURROW: ... for sitting there and answering questions. That was Louis Selser, the editor of the Cleveland Press. This is Ed

Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

Word for Today

Archibald MacLeish once said... with regard to radio broadcasting... that the freedom of speech of which this country is so proud is also freedom to hear... that freedom to hear is indeed the whole foundation and reason of freedom to speak. In chatting ~~these few minutes~~ with Louis Seltzer, it occurred to this reporter that freedom to see... ~~though it be second-hand by means of a camera~~... is no less a part of freedom of the press.

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MURROW: Then you're concerned not just about the taking of pictures in the courtroom, but the whole area of the shrinking of news.

SELSER: Ed, I believe - and I cannot speak for you - but I believe that all of us in the field of communications, whether of television, radio, newspapers, magazines, books or whatever we're in, I think that each of us, and all of us, have a very deep responsibility to the public of the United States of America. This is a great land of freedom and we ought - all of us - to be much more vigilant, fight much more vigorously and draw the issues much more sharply than we've been willing thus far to do. I believe ... (inter.)

MURROW: Louis Selser, you have also spoken for me. Thanks very much, (inter.) ...

SELSER: Right. OK, Ed.

MURROW: ... for sitting there and answering questions. That was Louis Selser, the editor of the Cleveland Press. This is Ed

Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower hopes to go to Florida for a vacation around the middle of next week. Plans are not complete..but News Secretary Hagerty says the President expects to be in Florida for five or six days. Mr. Eisenhower has been troubled since Inauguration Day with a persistent cough. And now he has a cold, which has caused a slight inflamation of the inner ear. Hagerty said today that the cough seems to be "a little better"

The House Appropriations Committee approved a resolution today calling on President Eisenhower to recommend "substantial" reductions in the federal budget. The resolution was passed on a straight 22-to-12 party line vote. The committee then proceeded to cut the budget requested for the White House and the executive agencies by 23 percent. The Budget Bureau is one of these agencies.

Republican Senator Case of New Jersey said today that the United States needs to set up a long - term economic aid program as a bulwark against Communism. He told the Senate, "The time has come, I believe, when those at the highest levels of our government must consider a comprehensive systematic and adequate program of assistance for the underdeveloped countries."

Today..in the United Nations...Secretary General Hammarskjold formally notified the General Assembly that Israel has complied with the U.N. resolutions calling for evacuation of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. Both the disputed areas, he said, are now occupied by United Nations troops. The Israelis abandoned their positions at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba today, 24 hours after completing their evacuation of the Gaza Strip. Hammarskjold told the assembly that "a small party" of Israeli mechanics and dock personnel

will remain at the entrance to the gulf until March 12. He said: "The Israeli withdrawal by sea is proceeding as planned." Mr. Hammarskjold reminded the assembly that the care of Arab refugees in the Gaza Strip will require added expenditures by the United Nations relief agency. He did not spell out plans for posting United Nations forces along the Israeli - Egyptian frontier.

Thousands of Arabs demonstrated in the streets of Gaza today for the return of Egyptian control. The United Press correspondent in Gaza says the demonstrations appeared to be well- organized.

The Suez Canal was opened today to ships of 500 tons or less. The Associated Press quotes Egyptian officials as saying Israeli vessels are barred from using the waterway, on grounds that a state of belligerency still exists. An official of the Egyptian canal authority said again today that canal tolls must be paid to Egypt, This matter of tolls..and free transit through the canal..will te taken up tomorrow in Paris, where British Prime Minister Macmillan will be meeting with French Premier Mollet. Britain and France...as well as the United States...would like to see some of the toll money held by the World Bank, pending final settlement of the Suez problem.

The Associated Press quoted "reliable sources" in Budapest as saying that Communist police there have arrested five leaders of the Calvinist Church. The Hungarian government denies knowledge of the arrests.

Central Greece was struck today by a series of earthquakes. Twenty small villages were destroyed. The ministry of the interior .. in Athens..says 30 causualties have been reported so far. There was no immediate distinction as to dead and injured.

On Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot underground has called a general strike tomorrow to protest the deportation of Archbishop Makarios. Tomorrow will mark the first anniversary of the exiling of Makarios by the British authorities.

Reports from Indonesia say that North Sumatra and Borneo may join the revolt against the central Indonesian government. If this happens only Java would remain under full government control. The provinces of Indonesia have been demanding more autonomy. There is also opposition to President Sukarno's plan to abandon western - style democracy.

The United Nations General Assembly today admitted the new African state of Ghana as the 81st member of the world organization.

The Senate committee investigating racketeering heard Mayor Schrunk of Portland, Oregon, deny again today that he ever took a 500 - dollar bribe. James B. Elkins , a Portland gambler, testified yesterday that Schrunk took the bribe in 1955, when he was a sheriff. The bribe allegedly was paid for "protection" of a gambling club. Schrunk said today that he is willing to take a lie-detector test, but conceded he flunked a similar test on the same subject in Oregon. Chairman McClellan asked the Justice Department to examine the conflicting testimony for possible perjury.

Here in New York, the tugboat workers have voted to end their 36- day-old strike..the longest walkout in the harbour's history. The strikers approved a four-year contract providing an 11 percent increase in pay.

The Florida Supreme Court today ruled against the admission of Negro students to the University of Florida Law School at this time. The 5 - to - 2 decision was returned in the case of Virgil Hawkins, of Daytona Beach, who has sought admistance to the university since 1948. Last year, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Hawkins whould be admitted without delay. The state Supreme Court said,..in its majority decision..that it is "cognizant of its duty" to compel the admission of Hawkins to the university. "But" it said, "we have an equally compelling duty to perform in respect to the public peace."

MURROW: Louis Selzer is the editor of the Cleveland Press, a Scripps-Howard newspaper. His record shows that - as reporter and editor - he is equipped with courage and tenacity. His paper and three of his employees are in trouble, contempt of court, - pictures taken and published without the knowledge or consent of the presiding judge, during a child custody hearing. This action raised issues of interest outside the Cleveland area. We have asked Mr. Selzer, who is at our WGAR micorphone in Cleaeland, to answer a few questions.

Are you there, Louis?

SELZER: I am, Ed.

MURROW: What exactly happened?

SELZER: Well, Ed, we carefully ohose a routine case, one which did not figure importantly as a news event. The judge did not know the picture was being taken, the attorneys did not know, the principals did not know; the judge says he was in no way distracted; the proceedings were not interrupted, and nobody was aware the picture was being taken, that the dignity of his court was completely unaffected. The demonstration was clear - the issue is sharply drawn simply that under today's circumstances the picture and pen are inseparable in telling a story and the people, we believe are entitled to both.

MURROW: Louis, why did you do it?

SELZER: Ed, we are simply attempting to prove three basic things: one, that in this modern, visual world the picture is equally as important in telling a story as a printed word; too, that modern photographic equipment and techniques in no way distract from orderly courtroom procedure; and third , that there is no such thing as a law against taking courtroom pictures. There is, instead, a so-called rule, written by the Bar Associations and known as Canon Number 35. This canon was ordered into effect by the Supreme Court of Ohio, as in other states, without the opportunity for public discussion, demonstration or review. The Cleveland Press has been seeking honorable ways to overcome this

defect. It has sought such reviewing interest of what it believes is the public's right to know a principle about which we feel profoundly.

MURROW: Then as I understand it, you deliberately sought a court test in this matter. You sent your photographer into the court, he took the pictures; the judge himself said that he was in no way inconvenienced or disturbed and the decorum of the court was also not disturbed. Is that right?

SELZER: That's correct, Ed. We had...and this wasn't a mere isolated incident. For the last approximate three years, we have been attemptnng to get an official judicial decision in this matter. We, for example, persuaded the Bar Association to hold a mock hearing in Cleveland, presided over, by the way, by the same Chief Justice who cites us for contempt.

MURROW: Yes.

SELZER: And we took pictures - and nobody in that audience, including the Chief Justice, was aware pictures were being taken. Immediately afterward, the entire Common Police Court of this county, unanimously requested the Supreme Court of Ohio to take another look at this Canon Number 35, with the idea that individual judges should be given the right to decide whether pictures are taken in their court-room. The Supreme (interruption)

MURROW: Well , now, Louis (interruption)

SELZER: Excuse me...

MURROW: Excuse me - is it your feeling that access to news in general is being unduly restricted?

SELZER: Ed, that is the basis for the feeling we have which expresses itself in this incident we're now talking about. I have a very profound concern about the steadily shrinking area of information in this democracy. We can expect sources of information to shrink and dry up in authoritarian countries and dictatorships. But in a democracy, the last surviving, true democracy on the face of this earth, at a time when so many political, economic, sociological and international matters are pressing upon this country which exerts such

influence on the rest of the world, I just do not believe that we can stand by and permit official sources to shrink away from the people who have the decisions upon which the ultimate destiny of this country and our world really rest.

MURROW: Then you're concerned not just about the taking of pictures in the courtroom, but the whole area of the shrinking of news.

SELZER: Ed, I believe - and I cannot speak for you - but I believe that all of us in the field of communications, whether of television, radio, newspapers, magazines, books or whatever we're in, I think that each of us, and all of us, have a very deep responsibility to the public of the United States of America. This is a great land of freedom and we ought - all of us - be be much more vigilant, fight much more vigorously and draw the issues much more sharply than we've been willing thus far to do. I believe..(interruption)

MURROW: Louis Selzer, you have also spoken for me. Thanks very much, (interuption)

SELZER: Right. OK, Ed.

MURROW: ....for sitting there and answering questions. That was Louis Selzer, the editor of the Cleveland Press. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the world for today. Now, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER:

MURROW: Archibald MacLeish once said..with regard to radio broadcasting..that the freedom of speech of which this country is so proud, is also freedom to hear..that freedom to hear is indeed the whole foundation and reason of freedom to speak. In chatting with Louis Selzer, it occurred to this reporter that freedom to see...is no less a part of freedom of the press.

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 11, 1957

This is the news:

Egypt today announced appointment of an Egyptian governor to take over administration of the Gaza Strip. Egypt said the United Nations Emergency Force in Gaza had "overstepped its functions"... and it charged United Nations troops with firing on civilians demonstrating yesterday for return to Egyptian control. It said a protest had been sent to Secretary General Hammarskjold, here in New York.

The charge of firing on civilians was promptly denied by the emergency force headquarters in Gaza. United Nations guards did fire over the heads of demonstrators who tried to storm the U.N. headquarters. It was pointed out that no casualties occurred. The Cairo radio claims that "tens of thousands" of Arabs demonstrated in Gaza again today. But U.N. officials say there

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were only a few hundred demonstrators... and that the Gaza Strip tonight is calm.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, the United Nations undersecretary general, visited the strip today. He told reporters afterwards that the United Nations has never questioned Egypt's legal rights regarding Gaza. He said that when the Egyptian governor arrives in Gaza, General Burns (the United Nations commander) "will shake his hand."

No official statement was issued at United Nations headquarters, here in New York. Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred with American Ambassador Lodge and Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi. Later, Fawzi left for Cairo... as scheduled. A source close to Hammarskjold is reported to have called the Egyptian action "regrettable".

In Jerusalem tonight, an Israeli official expressed "grave concern". Earlier, an Israeli foreign ministry spokesman said, "Responsibility now rests on the U.N.---responsibility for asserting international rule in Gaza and making it impossible for Egypt to return to the area and resume its murderous activities." The spokesman charged that Egypt had resumed its fedayeen raids on Israel. "Israel," he said, "has made it perfectly

clear she will not tolerate provocations of this kind."

Syria today declared its "full support" of the stand taken by the Egyptian government.

Oil began flowing across Syria in pipelines today for the first time since the Anglo-French intervention in November. The pipelines... belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company... had been sabotaged by the Syrian Army. Oil has also started flowing from Saudi Arabia to the refinery on the British-protected island of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf.

The United States, Britain and France tonight rejected the Soviet proposal of February 11 for a Big Four agreement on the Middle East. The rejection was contained in separate notes delivered in Moscow. The United States note expressed "considerable doubt" as to the seriousness of the Russian bid for American cooperation in the area. It pointed out that even as Russia was proposing cooperation, Kremlin leaders were attacking American Middle East policy. This, the note said, "suggests that the U.S.S.R. neither desires nor expects such cooperation." Russia also proposed an end to arms shipments to the Middle East... and the liquidation of foreign bases in the area. The United States observed that while it has consistently tried to avoid

an arms race between Israel and the Arab states, Russia itself has seen fit "to effect massive shipments of arms into the area."/ The State Department said Russia can demonstrate its good faith by respecting the United Nations resolutions addressed to it regarding Hungary. The British and French notes were in a similar vein.

Vice President Nixon arrived in Ethiopia today for a two-day visit.

In London, a delegation from Singapore today submitted proposals for internal self-government. Britain is being asked to surrender all functions in the island colony, except foreign affairs and defense.

[redacted]

Reports from Indonesia say the government may resign on Wednesday. The central government in Jakarta has been beset... for months... by rebellion in the eastern provinces.

In Australia, the annual meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization has gone into its second day. New Zealand's external affairs minister... Thomas MacDonald... said the "heartening" new development in Southeast Asia is the emergence of the strong, anti-Communist regime in Free Vietnam.

In Washington, the Supreme Court today reinstated an indictment charging the United Auto Workers with violating the Corrupt Practices Act in paying for political broadcasts. The charge arises from four broadcasts paid for out of the union's general fund in the 1954 congressional elections. The lower court dismissed the indictment on grounds that the payments were not within the meaning of the word "expenditures" as used in the act. The Supreme Court ruled... in a split 6-to-3 decision... that the lower court made an "erroneous interpretation", and sent the case back for trial. ~~Justice Douglas wrote... in the dissenting opinion... that the majority decision "greatly impairs" such rights as freedom of expression and freedom of assembly, guaranteed under the First Amendment. "Until today," he said, "political speech has never been considered a crime." Douglas called this a "fundamental problem", applicable not only to unions but to other groups.~~

The Boeing 707... a jet prototype designed for the airlines... flew coast-to-coast today at an average speed of 612 miles an hour. The flight from Seattle, Washington to Baltimore, Maryland was made in three hours and 48 minutes---a new record for passenger aircraft. The Boeing 707 is scheduled to go into service next year.

Edward R. Murrow: March 11, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Nearly eight-and-a-half months have passed since Colonel Nasser seized the Suez Canal and set off a chain reaction that brought the world to the brink of a universal war and gave it a few days of a lively local war.

The aftermath of that war has been devoted to the efforts of the United Nations, and chiefly the United States, to get the British, French and Israelis out of Egypt. To do this, the Western leaders and Secretary General Hammarskjold have promised that there must not be a return to the conditions that brought on the crisis, and committed themselves to work for a new situation in which peace can be made between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Now the world is to find out whether a new situation is being created. The invaders of Egypt have departed. But the first impression of the present status is that "this is where we came in." Once more Egypt is in the center of the stage saying "No" to the West. It is saying it in sweeping aside the administration of the Gaza strip by the U.N. emergency forces. It also is saying "No" to an offer by the Suez Canal users on the payment of canal dues. They proposed to pay half the canal dues into the World Bank, to be held until a final settlement was reached. Egypt in saying "No", proposed that it would itself set aside half the dues, pending

a final settlement. The difference between the two proposals no doubt was meant to sound small, but in fact it is basic. It is the difference between absolute and limited sovereignty.

Nasser by reasserting the right to absolute sovereignty was implying his right to exclude Israeli ships from the Canal. Also he was implying his right to ignore the U.N. Security Council's recommendation that the Canal be insulated from the politics of any nation. Nasser has not said positively that he will exclude Israeli ships. But when he holds out for absolute sovereignty, he naturally conjures up the use he could make of it. For it is use he already has made.

If this has a doleful and familiar ring, so does the news that the offer about dues was haltingly made, and purposely kept in what is called "flexible" terms. That is, Nasser was allowed to feel free to reject the offer and make a counter-offer. So we are back in the bargaining time of last summer. The irony is that Nasser has not been weakened by his defeat on Sinai. He has been given back his full bargaining position.

Today the emphasis is on the Gaza Strip, and Nasser's showdown with the United Nations and a big part of world opinion about Gaza. Here the United States is not in a strong position to influence Nasser. At best as

an inducement we can offer aid, or release frozen Egyptian assets in this country. We have tied ourselves uncompromisingly to the thesis that a return had to be made to the armistice conditions, and that these are binding on both sides. The armistice entitles Egypt to occupy and administer Gaza, though not to annex it. If Nasser insists on going back we can only hope to delay him by arguing that danger remains and he had better leave the U.N. emergency forces in charge for a while. ~~But Nasser knows that we support the inviolability of the armistice, and he has only to insist on his rights.~~

Only in the Gulf of Aqaba does it look as though a new situation could be created for Israel. If international oil tankers can pass to the Israeli port of Elath, then new piplines could bring the oil across Israel to reach the West without the use of the Suez Canal. This would be an enormous gain for Israel and a corresponding loss for Egypt.

But these possibilities are clouded under a legal fog. Egypt has been hinting that it would abide by a ruling of the International Court about the Gulf being an international waterway. This sounds as though Egypt felt sure of getting a favorable ruling. Israel has hinted that it would not be bound by a world court ruling, as though it was fairly sure of losing.

But some competent legal authorities are confident that the court would uphold Secretary Dulles, who said that the Gulf of Aqaba "comprehends international waters", and that access to it can only be denied if all the states bordering on the straits leading to the gulf agree to deny it. Israel is one of the four bordering states, which would make it impossible to deny access.

Far from expecting a favorable court ruling, Egypt, according to some observers, talks of going to the court simply as a way to lose its case without losing face.

However, such a dim prospect, seen through a legal fog, does not greatly diminish Nasser's powers for making trouble and getting what he wants. Certainly he is not feeling squelched by anything that has happened, nor does he act afraid of anything likely to happen. In that respect he is the same Nasser who seized the Suez Canal last July.

Christ Unity

Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Stuart Metz:

METZ:

MURROW: The Middle East situation would appear to be almost back where it was last summer. The Red Queen in "Alice Through the Looking Glass" had a special view of this sort of thing. "It takes all the running you can do, to keep in place," she said. "If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that." Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 12, 1957

This is the news:

The United States today urged Egypt to cooperate with the United Nations in preserving peace in the Middle East. The American appeal... issued by the State Department in Washington... said the United States is following the situation closely, with respect to both the Gaza Strip and the Suez Canal. "We hope," the statement said, "that all parties concerned will continue to cooperate with the United Nations and its agencies in efforts to maintain peace and tranquility in the area." The statement did not mention Egypt by name. But yesterday the Egyptian government said it had appointed a governor who would take over administration of the Gaza Strip "forthwith". There is still no definite word when the Egyptian governor-designate may go to Gaza.

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The White House said today that President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles are keeping in close touch with regard to the Middle East situation. (Mr. Dulles is attending the SEATO conference in Australia).

In Jerusalem today, the Israeli foreign minister...Mrs. Golda Meir... conferred separately with the American and French ambassadors. The Israeli ambassador to the United States... Abba Eban... was instructed to cut off his Flordia vacation and return to Washington. Prime Minister Ben Gurion said tonight that Israel will continue its struggle for free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba, come what may. During the day, he conferred with members of his cabinet.

In Gaza itself, the situation is reported calm... although an Arab refugee, said to have been shot in the course of the rioting on Sunday, died of his wounds. The United Nations under-secretary... Dr. Ralph Bunche... conferred for two hours today with Egyptian officials, but there was no announcement as to the result of their talks. Secretary General Hammarskjold also held a round of conferences at United Nations headquarters, here in New York. But, again, no announcement as to what took place. ~~There are rumors that Hammarskjold may fly to Cairo on Saturday to see President Nasser.~~

Former Representative Richards took off from Washington today for the Middle East. Mr. Eisenhower recently appointed Richards... who is a Democrat... as his special adviser on Middle East affairs with the rank of ambassador. Richards said... at the airport... that he will try to clear up any misunderstandings which may exist on the part of Middle East countries regarding the Eisenhower doctrine. He "guessed" he would be gone about two months.

President Eisenhower received another check-up today at Walter Reed Hospital. The examination showed that Mr. Eisenhower still has a slight cold and cough... and a slight inflammation of the left ear. But the White House physician, General Snyder, says, "In all cases, the President's condition is improved."

The government reports that employment went up in February, to off-set nearly a third of the January decline. Total employment in February reached 63-million, 190-thousand---a new record for the month.

In Congress today, the House passed a resolution saying that President Eisenhower's 72-billion-dollar budget must be cut "in the public interest." The resolution asks the President to "indicate where he thinks substantial reductions may best be made." It was passed 219 to 178---an almost straight party-line vote/

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The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved the nomination of David Bruce as ambassador to West Germany. The committee also approved the appointment of Amory Houghton (hō'-tun) as ambassador to France.

~~The Senate today cited Ludwig Rajchmann, a former Polish delegate at the United Nations, for contempt. Rajchmann was accused of spying for Russia while in Washington during World War Two. He left the United States last month after defying a subpoena issued by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.~~

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~~Reports from Indonesia say that army officers have seized control of Southern Borneo in a bloodless revolt. The central Indonesian government already has lost control of the Celebes and most of Sumatra.~~

The actress, Josephine Hull, died here in New York today after a long illness. She was 71 years of age.

President Eisenhower said today that... in the death of Admiral Byrd... the world lost "one of the truly great explorers of all time." Funeral services for Admiral Byrd will be conducted on Thursday, followed by burial... with full military honors... in Arlington National Cemetery.

The United States announced today that it will take part in the Polish Trade Fair to be held in Poznan in June. American products displayed will range from farm equipment to fashions.

At the time of Poland's bloodless revolution, when Gomulka wrested ~~the maneuver~~ a measure of control from the Kremlin, President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles publicly offered our aid as well as our congratulations. Mr. Eisenhower spoke of our "mission" to help "the freedom-loving people who need and want and can profitably use our aid." "We seek", he said, "neither material gain nor military alliance. We merely seek their freedom for their sake and for freedom's sake." Secretary Dulles was even more specific. He assured the captive peoples that they should never have reason to doubt that they have in us a sincere and dedicated friend. "They must know" he declared, "that they can draw on our abundance to tide them over the period of economic adjustment which is inevitable, as they re-dedicate their productive efforts to the service of their own people, rather than the service of their exploiting masters."

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fodder, farmers will kill their animals to stay alive themselves.

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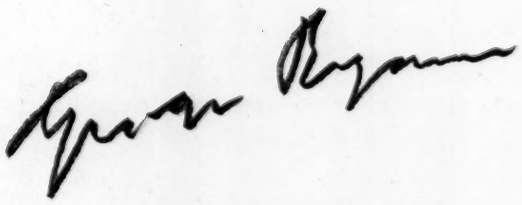

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States today urged Egypt to cooperate with the United Nations in preserving peace in the Middle East. The American appeal..issued by the State Department in Washington..said the United States is following the situation closely, with respect to both the Gaza Strip and the Suez Canal. "We hope", the statement said, "that all parties concerned will continue to cooperate with the United Nations and its agencies in efforts to maintain peace and tranquility in the area." The statement did not mention Egypt by name. But yesterday the Egyptian government said it had appointed a governor who would take over the administration of the Gaza Strip "forthwith" There is still no definite word when the Egyptian governor-designate may go to Gaza.

The White House said today that President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles are keeping in close touch with regard to the Middle East situation. (Mr. Dulles is attending the SEATO conference in Australia.)

In Jerusalem today, the Israeli foreign minister...Mrs. Golda Meir..conferred separately with the American and French ambassadors. The Israeli ambassador to the United States...Abba Eban..was instructed to cut off his Florida vacation and return to Washington. Prime Minister Ben Gurion said tonight that Israel will continue its struggle for free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba, come what may. During the day, he conferred with members of his cabinet.

In Gaza itself, the situation is reported calm..although an Arab refugee, said to have been shot in the course of the rioting on Sunday, died of his wounds. The United Nations under-secretary..Dr. Ralph Bunche..conferred for two hours today with Egyptian officials, but there was no announcement as to the result of their talks. Secretary General Hammarskjold also held a round of conferences at United Nations headquarters here in New York. But, again, no announcement as to what took place.

Former Representative Richards took off from Washington today for the Middle East. Mr. Eisenhower recently appointed Richards...who is a Democrat... as his special adviser on the Middle East affairs with the rank of ambassador. Richards said...at the airport...that he will try to clear up any misunderstandings which may exist on the part of Middle East Countries regarding the Eisenhower doctrine. He "guessed" he would be gone about two months.

President Eisenhower received another check-up today at Walter Reed Hospital. The examination showed that Mr. Eisenhower still has a slight cold and cough...and a slight inflammation of the left ear. But the White House physician, General Snyder, says, "In all cases, the President's condition is improved."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

MURROW: We must decide whether to grant aid to Poland to encourage it in becoming independent of Moscow. Paul Hoffman, who helped administer the Marshall Plan, once said we should try to make such countries genuinely independent--independent not only of Russia but of the United States as well. "A program with any narrower goal," he said, "would be bad politics, bad psychology, and bad morals."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., March 13, 1957

This is the news:

A new attempt was made in Cuba today to overthrow the Batista government by force. The presidential palace in Havana was attacked by perhaps as many as forty rebels, armed with rifles, sub-machine guns and hand grenades. Some of the attackers penetrated the palace... where President Batista REPORTED lunch... and were inside for an hour before they were driven out. Troops guarding the palace summoned reinforcements, and... about two hours ago... the government said order had been restored. Batista is said to have escaped unhurt. 20 of the rebels are reported killed. Four are known to have been captured.

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The Senate committee investigating the International Teamsters Union heard testimony today about another alleged bribe. The testimony was given by Reginald Mikesell, treasurer of teamsters council No. 37 in Portland, Oregon. Mikesell said a check for 5-thousand dollars was paid by the union to a lawyer for William Langley, the district attorney of Portland who has been indicted on charges of malfeasance in office. Mikesell told the committee he had "no idea" what the check was for.

Vice President Nixon arrived today in Khartoum, the capital of the Sudan, and received the least enthusiastic reception of his trip so far. There was some Communist agitation.

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Edward R. Murrow: March 13, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

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But if there is obscurity and doubt about Nasser's purposes, the Russians are doing their best to dispel it. Whether or not they were directly responsible for the Gaza riots, these were not spontaneous. They were staged and organized with the most familiar communist techniques. Only a small number of Arabs took part - a few hundred. They were given banners with appropriate inscriptions. They appear to have been told just what to do, which was to drive the United Nations forces to some kind of violent reaction. Someone had to be killed if the demonstration was to be worth much. It happens that a single Arab did die of a bullet wound. Whether the bullet was one that ricocheted from a wall after the troops fired over the heads of the crowd, or was fired by someone else, cannot be ascertained. It is amply attested that the U.N. forces did not fire into the crowd. But as soon as there was rioting and an Arab was dead Nasser named his governor,

and accused the U.N. of exceeding its rights. Nasser needed a riot and a dead Arab.

But not only Nasser. Moscow needed them. Today the Communist newspapers there have launched a poisonous attack on the United States and the United Nations based on the riot and the slain Arab. The talent for distortion has rarely been so shamelessly used. Pravda states that the Gaza riot is the Eisenhower doctrine at work. It says this is part of the United States design to fill the vacuum of power and to establish itself in the Middle East. It loudly upholds Nasser's right to take over the Gaza Strip with administrators and troops.

Thus a riot is made to serve two purposes. Nasser puts his foot in the door of Gaza, and a criminal indictment of the United States rings in the ears of all who can hear Soviet propaganda.

This Soviet propaganda blast dispels any doubt about the nature of the Middle East crisis. The Soviet Union continues to exploit the unrest and friction of the region so as to prevent peace and enable it to establish its own foothold there. If it can control the fuel supply to Europe, it will have a stranglehold on Europe's economy. This was the nature of the conflict when the Kremlin chose to send arms to Egypt. It was the meaning

of the intervention at the time of the British and French attack on Suez. Now the Soviet Union is again heralding to all the world that it stands behind Nasser.

In times past, we seem to have tried to counter the Russians by competing with Moscow for Nasser's good will. Maybe we are trying it again, when we decline to be upset by what Nasser is doing. But in the past the policy has not proved very successful.

The Russians are again proving the obvious - they do not want peace and tranquility in the Middle East. And Colonel Nasser is beholden to them - For Military & Economic Support -

George Ruppe

Word for Today

The Middle East is again plunged into crisis... if, indeed, of late it has been in any other state. President Nasser once said, "History is charged with great historic roles for which we do not find actors." But J.B. Priestly observed, "In every country you see them rise, the actors who will not use the theatre. And always they bring down disaster from the gods."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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of Arabs took part - a few hundred. They were given banners with appropriate inscriptions. They appear to have been told just what to do, which was to drive the United Nations forces to some kind of violent reaction. Someone had to be killed if the demonstration was to be worth much. It happens that a single Arab did die of a bullet wound. Whether the bullet was one that ricochet from a wall after the troops fired over the heads of the crowd, or was fired by someone else, cannot be ascertained. It is amply attested that the U.N. forces did not fire into the crowd. But as soon as there was rioting and an Arab was dead, Nasser named his governor, and accused the U.N. of exceedint its rights. Nasser needed a riot and a dead Arab.

But not only Nasser. Moscow needed them. Today the Communist newspapers there have launched a poisonous attack on the United States and the United Nations based on the riot and the slain Arab. The talent for distortion has rarely been so shamelessly used. Pravda states that the Gaza riot is the Eisenhower doctrine at work. It says this is part of the United States design to fill the vacuum of power and to establish itself in the Middle East. It loudly upholds Nasser's right to take over the Gaza Strip with administrators and troops.

Thus a riot is made to serve two purposes. Nasser puts his foot in the door of Gaza, and a criminal indictment of the United States rings in the ears of all who can hear Soviet propaganda.

This Soviet propaganda blast dispels any doubt about the nature of the Middle East crisis. The Soviet Union continues to exploit the unrest and friction of the region so as to prevent peace and enable it to establish its own foothold there. If it can control the fuel supply to Europe, it will have a stranglehold on Europe's economy. This was the nature of the conflict when the Kremlin chose to sent arms to Egypt. It was the meaning of the intervention at the time of the British and French attack on Suez. Now the Soviet Union is again heralding to all the world that it stands behind Nasser.

In times past, we seem to have tried to counter the Russians by competing with Moscow for Nasser's good will. Maybe we are trying it again, when we decline to be upset by what Nasser is doing. But in the past the policy has not proved very successful.

The Russians are again proving the obvious - they do not want peace and tranquility in the Middle East. And Colonel Nasser is beholden to them for military and economic aid.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN:

MURROW: The Middle East is again plunged into crisis..if, indeed, of late it has been in any other state. President Nasser once said, "History is charged with great historical roles, for which we do not find actors." But J.B. Priestly observed, "In every country you see them rise, the actors who will not use the theatre. And always they bring down . disaster from the gods."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 14, 1957

This is the news:

The Cairo radio says Egyptian General Latif (LA-TEEF) has arrived in Gaza to take over civil administration of the Gaza Strip. The Cairo broadcast says Latif was greeted by cheering crowds. It does not say when the general will take over as civil administrator. But the Egyptian announcement of his appointment... on Monday... said he was to assume his duties "forthwith". The United Nations emergency force presumably would continue to carry out its police functions.

The United Nations undersecretary... Dr. Ralph Bunche... today disavowed statements he was reported to have made yesterday in Cairo regarding the Gaza Strip. Bunche said he had made... or authorized to be made... none of the statements attributed to him. He was quoted among other things as saying that the Egyptian administrator "most certainly" would have the

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British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons today that... in his opinion... the Gaza Strip ought to be placed under international control. Lloyd said the boundaries of Israel must be re-drawn. He emphasized that in advocating what he called "sensible" boundaries for Israel he was not asking for "a sacrifice of territory on one side alone"... but, rather, for a compromise solution by both sides.

President Eisenhower flew to Norfolk, Virginia, this afternoon to board the cruiser Canberra for a leisurely voyage to Bermuda. It is hoped that the trip... and plenty of sunshine... will help his cough. Mr. Eisenhower has a date with British Prime Minister Macmillan in Bermuda on March 21. [redacted] The Canberra is weighing anchor just about now.

Vice President Nixon flew from the Sudan to Libya today after an eight-hour delay due to engine trouble. Mr. Nixon is now past the half-way mark on his African tour.

~~And the special United Nations envoy... Gunnar Jarring... arrived in Karachi today to try to mediate the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. The Swedish diplomat undertook his mission on orders of the Security Council.~~

On Cyprus today, the Cypriot underground offered a cease-fire... on condition that the British will let Archbishop Makarios come back from exile. The truce proposal was circulated in leaflets throughout the island shortly after British authorities hanged an 18-year-old youth for possessing a gun. The underground said it was making its offer "in the spirit of the recent United Nations resolution expressing the desire to see a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem." The leaflets called for a resumption of negotiations between the archbishop and the British government.

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District Attorney William Langley of Portland, Oregon, invoked the Fifth Amendment today in the Senate rackets investigation. Langley refused to answer questions regarding his reported tie-up with racketeers on grounds of possible self-incrimination. He already has been indicted for malfeasance in office.

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Edward R. Murrow: March 14, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

There is more than just buck-passing in the exchange going on between President Eisenhower and Congress over the size of the budget. The President submitted the budget - the largest in history - and then agreed with Secretary Humphrey that it was too large, and that Congress ought to cut it. The House passed a resolution asking the President to suggest where cuts could be made. The President at his news conference yesterday passed the issue back to Congress, saying it has to decide the cuts for itself, but that he would go along with any made.

If the government were running according to tradition, the President would have his shirt-sleeves rolled up and would be working to beat down the opposition to his budget. It is for the President to ask, and for Congress to give; that is the law governing the finances of the Republic. Normally a President does not suggest that Congress should tell him what to ask. Normally Congress does not ask that the President point out what he should not be given. This is a reversal of functions. It is happening for the first time since the budget system was adopted under President Harding's regime, with Charles Gates Dawes as first budget director.

Two explanations can be given for this topsy-turvy state of affairs. One has to do with policy, the other with politics. As to the policy of

spending, the big and overwhelming item in the budget, of course, is defense. The reason this year's budget breaks all records is because of the high cost of maintaining our present military strength. Congress doesn't dare meddle with that program; that would be almost irresponsible. So it must look elsewhere for economies. The most popular place to look is the foreign aid program. The trouble here is that cuts cannot amount to much, even if it were safe to make them. Non-military foreign aid is such a small part of the budget that to eliminate it altogether would not save the country from inflationary pressure. So Congress must go after the social items in the budget, like roads and schools, and in due course the fight to trim these is pretty sure to develop.

That brings me to the political reasons for the present situation. First to be mentioned is that President Eisenhower is not the fighting-type of chief executive. As has often been said, he is the chairman-of-the-board type. He rarely goes down the line for anything, and he only goes when he knows precisely how strong he is. At this juncture he undoubtedly knows that he does not have the strength to whip the Republican party in line for a record-breaking budget. For one thing, big budgets just aren't good Republicanism. Neither are they essential to the new Republicanism

that Mr. Eisenhower would like to leave as his great political bequest. The present budget does not sum up the Eisenhower philosophy; it violates it.

Even so, under normal conditions, a president who found he must take exception to his principles would come out and say so, would explain why the budget has to be the way it is, and above all else would strive to retain his leadership. But right here one comes upon a fact that helps make present conditions abnormal. The President's leadership already is impaired. That is not saying that anyone is trying to take it away from him. It is saying that Republicans in Congress no longer are looking to him to get them re-elected. The Eisenhower coat-tails - which were so useful to so many candidates in the last election - are forever out of business.

The Wall Street Journal has asked two hundred House Republicans what steps they consider most important for their own re-election. Many of them already are mapping out their next campaigns. Their overwhelming reply was: "cuts in federal spending and taxes." Perhaps the most significant answer was from Representative Bruce Alger of Texas. He is an Eisenhower Republican if ever there was one. He replied: "If the Eisenhower administration does not return to conservative principles then it cannot help me. Rather, I must, and shall, go it alone."

The Eisenhower coat-tails were put out of business by the Twenty-second Amendment, which forbids a President to serve a third term. It was not realized, when this was adopted, that slamming the door on a third term would seriously and even dangerously reduce the power of a President in a second term. But that is what is happening. A more pugnacious president might not find himself so much handicapped as does Mr. Eisenhower. It may be one of his claims to greatness that Mr. Eisenhower is not pugnacious. It certainly is one of the reasons for his popularity. But a popular president without coat-tails is far less powerful than one with them. And both Mr. Eisenhower and the Republicans in Congress now are learning it.

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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BRYAN:

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Good night and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 15, 1957

This is the news:

The Israeli foreign minister... Mrs. Golda Meir... is flying to the United States for urgent talks regarding the Gaza Strip. The trip was precipitated by Egypt's action yesterday, taking over administration of Gaza from the United Nations Emergency Force. The Egyptian governor of Gaza told the inhabitants of the strip today, to cooperate with the emergency force. But, at the same time, he said everything was going "back to normal, just as it was before the Israeli aggression." "Everything here," he said, "will be taken over by the Egyptian authorities." Mrs. Meir told reporters, as she boarded her plane, that the Israeli government is "extremely disturbed" by the Gaza developments. "It was decided," she said, "that before my government takes any decision, it would be preferable that we

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do everything we can, diplomatically, in order to try to find a positive solution." The main purpose of her trip, she said, "is to contact the American government." The Israeli ambassador to the United States, Abba Eban, said Mrs. Meir will seek "a very frank exchange of views" with Secretary of State Dulles. "There are certain assumptions and expectations," he said, "which Israel held in common with the United States. We want to find out if they were valid." / Eban said the Israeli foreign minister also wishes to consult Secretary General Hammarskjold. And today Hammarskjold postponed his scheduled trip to Cairo. He was to have left New York tomorrow.

In Washington, a spokesman for the State Department... Lincoln White... said the United States supports the United Nations Emergency Force and "all the functions it has to perform." The department called in the representatives of Britain, Norway, Italy, Holland and France for what was described as "a review of recent developments." Secretary of State Dulles is due back in Washington on Sunday.

The Cairo radio claimed tonight that Saudi Arabia has taken the position Israel does not have the right of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba. There is no confirmation of this. Saudi Arabia forms the east shore of the gulf.

~~The president of the Yugoslav national assembly... Moshe Pijade... died of a heart attack today in Paris. He was returning home after a goodwill visit in Britain.~~

President Sukarno of Indonesia has called on the chairman of the Nationalist Party to form a new government. During the day, Sukarno conferred with political and military leaders, in an effort to end the rash of revolts which have beset Indonesia since December. The army is said to have reiterated its opposition to Sukarno's plan to include Communists in the new cabinet.

President Eisenhower is about 200 miles off the coast of Florida tonight, aboard the cruiser Canberra, on his slow voyage to Bermuda. Mr. Eisenhower is reported "feeling fine", despite cloudy weather and some rain.

~~The White house today confirmed that President Eisenhower has under consideration a proposal for the transfer of presidential powers when a chief~~

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executive is seriously disabled. The White House gave no details. According to the New York Times, the proposal is for a constitutional amendment which would authorize the vice president to take over the "powers and duties" of the President... but not the office... in case of presidential disability. Such a transfer, it said, would be temporary for the duration of the disability.

The Atomic Energy Commission says an experimental power reactor "exploded" at Los Alamos, New Mexico, on February 12th. No one was injured... and no atomic explosion was involved. The commission says a chain reaction in a "critical assembly" momentarily went out of control.

And tonight a Navy blimp... the Z.P.G. 2 ... landed at the Key West naval air station, ending 264 hours and 14 minutes of continuous flight. In crossing the Atlantic twice, it also broke the distance record set by the Graf Zepplin in 1929. It flew more than 8-thousand miles, at least a thousand miles farther than the German airship.

The House Appropriations Committee today cut more than half a billion dollars from the 6-billion-dollar budget requested for running 18 government agencies. A cut of 206-million dollars was voted in new funds requested for the Veterans Administration. That's a slash of about 4 percent. And the committee voted to allow the Civil Defense Administration only 40-million of the 130-million dollars requested. The economies were achieved by cutting down on office space, new cars and travel allowances, and on what was called "the gingerbread and waste that often characterizes V.A. hospital construction." No cut was made in the money requested for actual operation of the V.A. hospital program.

A presidential fact-finding board today recommended wage increases totaling 26 and a half cents an hour, for 160-thousand members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The increases would be spread over a three-year period. The board also recommended an escalator clause, providing raises tied to the government's consumer price index.

This was Independence Day in Hungary... the 109th anniversary of the revolt against the Hapsburgs. The streets of Budapest were patroled by Soviet troops. And, so far as we know, there were no disorders. Polish Communist Leader Gomulka sent a message... appealing to the Hungarian people to reject what he called "counter-revolutionary unrest".

My colleague, Daniel Schorr, has been in Poland this past month. And he has noted what may be a new trend in Polish politics. For that story we switch now to Warsaw.

(Schorr tape runs 5:30
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(Ends on cue "---tp Edw. R.
(
(Murrow in N.Y."

That was my colleague, Daniel Schorr, reporting on the delicate political situation in Poland.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) Now, here is George Bryan.

The leaders of Poland... the so-called independent Communists... must take care not to anger Moscow. In walking the tight-rope between the liberal reformers and the Stalinists, they must exercise discretion. Josh Billings said, "Courage without discretion iz a ram with horns on both ends---he will hav more fites on hand than he kan well attend to."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: Polish Communist leader, Gomulka, sent a message, appealing to the Hungarian people to reject what he called "counter revolutionary unrest". My colleague, Daniel Schorr, has been in Poland this past month, doing a great deal of travelling, and, he has noted what may be a new trend in Polish politics. For that story, we switch now to Warsaw.

SCHORR: The crusading reformist weekly, "Po Prostu", which means "Plain Speaking", did not come out on schedule today, held up by the censor. The editor, Aledius Glosota ?, agreed to yank some stories that the censor didn't like, and the paper will be out tomorrow. One column of type tossed into the hot-box, was a story about the ferment among students in Cracow, who adopted a resolution protesting against the retention in the new government of Stalinist Vice-Premier Zenon Nowak. Censorship has been tightened up lately, especially on copy that might displease the Russians or indicate controversy within the Communist ranks. Party chief, Gomulka, has not been quick to undertake the clean-up of the diehards that was expected after the January election. Instead, he's trying to pull together the warring reformists and conservative wings of his party, and enforce unity. The liberal editor of the party organ, Trybuna Ludu, has been dismissed and eight staff members have resigned. Orders have gone out for a war against both the dogmatists which means Stalinists and against revisionists which means Liberal Reformers. But, so far, it seems to be directed mainly against the Liberals. An article in the theorectical organ, reprinted for emphasis in Trybuna Ludu, seems to lay down the new line, a line stressing check reins on reform. Democratization must not become a tool of reaction. The attack on Beuracracy must be curbed lest it turn into an attack on Communist authority. There can be no free competition of political forces in Poland. Anti-Soviet feelings must be dispelled. The idea of National Communision is an invention

of Secretary Dulles and must be fought. Workers' councils must be restricted. But, evidence came just today that the fight within Gomulka's party is far from over. At a plenary meeting of the Warsaw party, the city party leader, Jarosinski, gave a report which seemed directly to contradict the Trybuna Ludu line. It warned against calling all Poland's troubles, the result of International bougeois plots; demanded a new fight against beuracracy and dogmatism; upheld the workers' councils against Russian criticism and asserted, there is no going back to October, the October anti-Stalin ----- ---------- will be defended against all those who attempt to break it up from within. This is the first time in recent weeks that the voice of reform has been so loudly heard again in Poland. It came shortly before broadcast time when my script was already written, and it frankly took me, like other foreign observers, by surprise. I had been prepared to say in this report, that reform was apparently stemmed in Poland; that Gomulka was moving back into line with the Communist camp. Now, I am not so sure. It remains to be seen whether today's speech signifies another new trend or only a rear-guard action of the October reformers. Still I think I must report on the mood of Poland, as I found it developing and changing during the month I've been travelling in this country, even though that mood may change again. Gomulka, himself, has not spoken in public since the January election, except for a routine speech to an Engineers' Congress. And the reformers who were the intellectual spark plug of last October's national upserge have been privately dismayed, bouyancy slowly giving away to nervousness. Poland is still the freest country in the Communist orbit. The Secret Police structure remains shattered and some dissidents are eased out of positions but not jailed. Warsaw University's students still vent unorthodox opinions on their bulletin boards, but there are questions. One bulletin board displayed clippings about the conservatives reinstated in government and asked, "Does this mean a change in policy?" In Cracow, I attended a meeting where students, sick of having the monolithic youth organization imposed on them, talked about starting their own group; then, decided to defer

action, not sure now, how far they could go. In Posnan, the Bunker Hill of Poland's revolution, a man who helped to lead the strike last June admitted he was confused by the reappointment of Nowak as Vice-Premier, then said, uncertainly, "We must have faith in Gomulka." A month ago, Poles were applying in large numbers for passports for immigration or for tourists' trips abroad. Feeling now, that to ask for passports would not mean possible punishment, as it did during Stalin days. But now again the regime has tightened up on issuing passports, and again there's a certain kind of nervousness. Once again, Poles begin to wonder if they can mix freely with foreigners; if they can speak their minds with that sense of intoxicating liberty, that seized them after last October. That sense of freedom was too new, too untried for Poles to feel quite sure of it. And every sign of a slight reversal of trend caused unease. Whether unease was justified or whether Gomulka, as some of his defendents have told me, was only taking a step backward to take two steps forward, the coming month will tell. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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7:45 to 8:00 PM

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SCHORR: The crusading reformist weekly, "Po Prostu", which means "Plain Speaking", did not come out on schedule today, held up by the censor. The editor, Aledius Glosota ?, agreed to yank some stories that the censor didn't like, and the paper will be out tomorrow. One column of type tossed into the hot-box, was a story about the ferment among students in Cracow, who adopted a resolution protesting against the retention in the new government of Stalinist Vice-Premier Zenon Nowak. Censorship has been tightened up lately, especially on copy that might displease the Russians or indicate controversy within the Communist ranks. Party chief, Gomulka, has not been quick to undertake the clean-up of the diehards that was expected after the January election. Instead, he's trying to pull together the warring reformists and conservative wings of his party, and enforce unity. The liberal editor of the party organ, Trybuna Ludu, has been dismissed and eight staff members have resigned. Orders have gone out for a war against both the dogmatists which means Stalinists and against revisionists which means Liberal Reformers. But, so far, it seems to be directed mainly against the Liberals. An article in the theorectical organ, reprinted for emphasis in Trybuna Ludu, seems to lay down the new line, a line stressing check reins on reform. Democratization must not become a tool of reaction. The attack on Beuracracy must be curbed lest it turn into an attack on Communist authority. There can be no free competition of political forces in Poland. Anti-Soviet feelings must be dispelled. The idea of National Communision is an invention

of Secretary Dulles and must be fought. Workers' councils must be restricted. But, evidence came just today that the fight within Gomulka's party is far from over. At a plenary meeting of the Warsaw party, the city party leader, Jarosinski, gave a report which seemed directly to contradict the Trybuna Ludu line. It warned against calling all Poland's troubles, the result of International bougeois plots; demanded a new fight against beuracracy and dogmatism; upheld the workers' councils against Russian criticism and asserted, there is no going back to October, the October anti-Stalin ----- ---------- will be defended against all those who attempt to break it up from within. This is the first time in recent weeks that the voice of reform has been so loudly heard again in Poland. It came shortly before broadcast time when my script was already written, and it frankly took me, like other foreign observers, by surprise. I had been prepared to say in this report, that reform was apparently stemmed in Poland; that Gomulka was moving back into line with the Communist camp. Now, I am not so sure. It remains to be seen whether today's speech signifies another new trend or only a rear-guard action of the October reformers. Still I think I must report on the mood of Poland, as I found it developing and changing during the month I've been travelling in this country, even though that mood may change again. Gomulka, himself, has not spoken in public since the January election, except for a routine speech to an Engineers' Congress. And the reformers who were the intellectual spark plug of last October's national upsurge have been privately dismayed, bouyancy slowly giving away to nervousness. Poland is still the freest country in the Communist orbit. The Secret Police structure remains shattered and some dissidents are eased out of positions but not jailed. Warsaw University's students still vent unorthodox opinions on their bulletin boards, but there are questions. One bulletin board displayed clippings about the conservatives reinstated in government and asked, "Does this mean a change in policy?" In Cracow, I attended a meeting where students, sick of having the monolithic youth organization imposed on them, talked about starting their own group; then, decided to defer

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MURROW: That was my colleague, Daniel Schorr, reporting from Warsaw on the very delicate political situation in Poland.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Israeli foreign minister.. Mrs. Golda Meir..is flying to the United States for urgent talks regarding the Gaza Strip. The trip was precipitated by Egypt's action yesterday, taking over administration of Gaza from the United Nations Emergency Force. The Egyptian governor of Gaza told the inhabitants of the strip today to cooperate with the emergency force. But, at the same time, he said everything was going "back to normal, just as it was before the Israeli aggression." "Everything here," he said, " will te taken over by the Egyptian authorities." Mrs. Meir told reporters as she boarded her plane that the Israeli government is "extremely disturbed" by the Gaza developemnts. "It was decided," she said, "that before my government takes any decision, it would be preferable that we do everything we can, diplomatically, in order to try to find a positive solution." The main purpose of her trip, she said, "is to contact the American government." The Israeli ambassador to the United States, Abba Eban, said Mrs. Meir will seek "a very frank exchange of views" with Secretary of State Dulles. "There are certain assumptions and expectations," he said, "which Israel held in common with the United States. We want to find out if they were valid." Eban said the Israeli foreign minister also wishes to consult Secretary General Hammarskjold. And today Hammarskjold postponed his scheduled trip to Cairo. He was to have left New York tomororw.

In Washington, a spokesman for the State Department...Lincoln White.. said the United States supports the United Nations Emergency Force and "all the functions it has to perform." The department called in the representatives of Britain, Norway, Italy, Holland and France for what was described as "a review of recent developments." Secretary of State Dulles is due back in Washington on Sunday.

The Cairo radio claimed tonight that Saudi Arabia has taken the position Israel does not have the right of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba. There is no confirmation of this. Saudi Arabia forms the east shore of the gulf.

President Sukarno of Indonesia has called on the chairman of the Nationalist Party to form a new government. During the day, Sukarno conferred with political and military leaders in an effort to end the rash of revolts which have beset Indonesia since December. The army is said to have reiterated its opposition to Sukarno's plan to include Communists in the new cabinet.

President Eisenhower is about 200 miles off the coast of Florida tonight, aboard the cruiser Canberra, on his slow voyage to Bermuda. Mr. Eisenhower is reported "feeling fine", despite cloudy weather and some rain.

The Atomic Energy Commission says an experimental power reactor "exploded" at Los Alamos, New Mexico, on February 12th. No one was injured..and no atomic explosion was involved. The commission says a chain reaction in a "critical assembly" momentarily went out of control.

And tonight an Navy blimp .. the Z.P.G. 2 landed at the Key West naval air station, ending 264 hours and 14 minutes of continuous flight. In crossing the Atlantic twice, it also broke the distance record set by the Graf Zepplin in 1929. It flew more than 8 - thousand miles, at least a thousand miles farther then the German airship.

The House Appropriations Committee today cut more than half a billion dollars from the 6 - billion - dollar budget requested for running 18 government agencies. A cut of 206-million dollars was voted in new funds requested for the Veterans Administration. That's a slash of about 4 percent. And the committee voted to allow the Civil Defense Administration only 40-million of the 130-million dollars requested. The economies were achieved by cutting down of office space, new cars and travel allowances and on what it called "the gingerbread and waste that ofted characterises V.A. hospital construction."

No cut was made in the money requested for actual operation of the V.A. hospital program.

A presidential fact-finding board today recommended wage increases totaling 26 and a half cents an hour for 160-thousand members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The increases would be spread over a three-year period. The board also recommended an escalator clause providing raises tied to the government's consumer price index.

This was Independence Day in Hungary...the 109th anniversary of the revolt against the Hapsburgs. The streets of Budapest were patroled by Soviet troops. And, so far as we know, there were no disorders. Polish Communist leader Gomulka sent a message..appealing to the Hungarian people to reject what he called "counter - revolutionary unrest".

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MURROW: That was my colleague, Daniel Schorr, reporting on the delicate political situation in Poland.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. NOw, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The leaders of Poland..the so-called independent Communists..must take care not to anger Moscow. In walking the tight-rope between the liberal reformers and the Stalinists, they must exercise discretion. Josh Billings said, "Courage without discretion iz a ram with horns on both ends ---he will hav more fites on hand than he kan well attend to."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 18, 1957

This is the news:

[redacted]

[redacted]. A joint statement issued today by Secretary of State Dulles and the Israeli foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, said the United States "stands firmly by the hopes and expectations it has expressed with regard to the situation which should prevail in the area." These "hopes and expectations", it said, concern "the exercise of the responsibility of the United Nations in Gaza, the free and innocent passage of the Straits of Tiran by the ships of all nations in accordance with international law, and the settlement of the Suez Canal problem in accordance with the six principles adopted by the Security Council." One of those six principles was that there shall be "free and open transit" through the canal. And the joint statement... issued in Washington... refers pointedly to the fact that Egypt accepted these principles. The statement described Mr. Dulles as "concerned" with

what
it called "current developments". As a consequence, it said, he is in close touch with Secretary General Hammarskjold, and other members of the United Nations. It quotes Secretary Dulles as saying the United States will "continue to use its influence", in pursuit of peace in the Middle East. It also quotes Mrs. Meir as expressing "deep concern" over the return of Egypt to the Gaza Strip... and as pointing out the "gravity with which Israel views the situation." The joint statement was issued after Mrs. Meir conferred at the State Department for more than three hours. Late in the afternoon she flew to New York. And she has an appointment to see Secretary General Hammarskjold tonight, at United Nations headquarters. Hammarskjold again postponed his scheduled departure for Cairo. The latest plan is that he will take off tomorrow.

The Cairo radio said tonight that United Nations troops will leave all the towns in the Gaza Strip within 48 hours. The United Nations Emergency Force is being relegated to patroling the perimeter of the strip. And that patrol, we're told, is now being carried out 24 hours a day. My colleague Dan Karasik (who is in Gaza) says he is encountering more and more Egyptian military personnel. Egyptian troops are reported, unofficially, to have advanced to a point within 25 miles of the mouth of

the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel sent a ship through the gulf today, to the Red Sea, without incident.

Crown Prince Faisal, of Saudi Arabia, said today, "We do not accept internationalization of the Gulf of Aqaba. We will oppose it with every means in our power." Faisal made the statement in Cairo, after a meeting with President Nasser.

President Eisenhower received reports on the Middle East situation on board the guided missile cruiser Canberra. In the morning, he saw a Terrier missile destroy a target aircraft, flying by remote control seven and a half miles from the ship. In the afternoon, the President... in News Secretary Hagerty's phrase... "soaked up more sun." The Canberra is proceeding on a northwest course toward Bermuda, where Mr. Eisenhower will meet British Prime Minister Macmillan on Thursday for top-level talks.

In Congress today, a special committee... headed by Senator Fulbright of Arkansas... opened hearings in its investigation of Middle East policy. Fulbright said the State Department has agreed to furnish the committee documents, concerning withdrawal of the United States offer to help Egypt build the Aswan Dam.

The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved the nomination of Charles

Evans Whittaker, of Kansas City, as an associate justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Whittaker succeeds retired Justice Stanley Reed.

The House Judiciary Committee approved a modified version of President Eisenhower's civil rights program... and sent it to the Rules Committee. And the full House voted to authorize a higher interest rate on Savings Bonds purchased after last February first. The Treasury wants to raise the present three percent rate to three and a quarter percent to stimulate sales. The measure... authorizing an interest rate as high as three and a half percent... now goes to the Senate.

A federal grand jury today indicted four officers of the international teamsters union on charges of contempt of Congress. They are Frank Brewster, chairman of the teamsters' western conference; Einar (MOAN) Mohn, an international vice president, and two lesser officials, Nugent La Poma and Harry Reiss. All four had refused to answer questions put to them by the Senate investigations subcommittee, on grounds the subcommittee lacked jurisdiction. The inquiry has since been turned over to a special Senate committee. And today President Eisenhower signed an executive order authorizing the committee to examine the income tax returns of union officials involved. Committee counsel Robert Kennedy says the returns examined will include those of

~~teamsters president Dave Beck. Beck has until Wednesday to submit his personal financial records, or have them subpenaed.~~

In Manila, Carlos Garcia (GAR-SEE-A) was sworn in today as president of the Philippines succeeding Ramon Magsaysay, who died Saturday in an airplane accident. Garcia had held the office of vice president. He says he will continue his predecessor's pro-American, anti-Communist policies.

A new round of disarmament talks opened today in London... attended by representatives of Russia, Britain, Canada, France and the United States. Russia offered... right away... to cut the strength of its forces in the satellite states, on condition NATO forces in Western Europe also are reduced.

Edward R. Murrow: March 18, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

In examining Egypt's moral right to be in the Gaza Strip, as distinguished from its legal right (which no one questions), one need go back only to the statement of Secretary General Hammarskjold to the United Nations February 22nd. This outlined the agreement he had reached with President Nasser. He said Egypt would be willing to have the United Nations Emergency Force act exclusively during the take-over in the Gaza Strip "in the first instance." At the time, the vagueness of this phrase: "in the first instance" was criticized, but it had been hard to get a majority in the United Nations for the use of the emergency force, and the vagueness was held to be useful.

Mr. Hammarskjold went on to fill in details of the understanding. Egypt, he said, would make special and helpful arrangements with the United Nations and its various agencies "during the period of transition." These would cover police protection, assure good civilian administration, give maximum assistance to the refugee program, and foster economic development in the Gaza region. Here again is a vague phrase: "the period of transition". Here again, if its duration were to be spelled out, the formal rights of Nasser in Gaza would be limited. So this, too, was left vague. But the

list of the helpful arrangements Nasser agreed to, made it clear that a lengthy stay of the emergency force was foreseen. Colonel Nasser and Mr. Hammarskjold had reached an agreement that did not prejudice Egypt's legal rights in Gaza, but by which Colonel Nasser undertook not to exercise them for an "indefinite" time.

The Secretary-General informed the United States of Colonel Nasser's promise, and the United States thereupon endorsed Israel's "assumption" that the withdrawal of Israeli forces would bring into the Gaza Strip the emergency forces, which alone would occupy and administer it. Colonel Nasser made no promise to us, so he did not break his word to us. But he violated an understanding with Mr. Hammarskjold, and this led to an assurance we gave to Israel being proved worthless.

Nasser's action angered the State Department, but did not altogether surprise it. Its first reaction came promptly; it announced that economic aid to Israel, which had been discontinued at the time of the invasion, would be renewed. And quite pointedly no mention was made of lifting economic sanctions on Egypt. Washington felt that for the first time since the crisis, it was openly taking sides in the conflict, though it was doing so in a subdued way. At the same time it sent strong notes to warn and caution

Nasser, while a note to Ben-Gurion asked only restraint and patience.

Some observers believe that Nasser decided to go back on the understanding with Hammarskjold so as to strengthen his bargaining position in the negotiations with Israel that lie ahead. He does not want the Gaza Strip permanently, but he does want to get something for giving it up. Maybe he has taken it back to be able to sell it later at a price. ~~It is conjectured that he heard that some people in Israel are planning to ask for an enlargement of territory, to give the country the frontiers of the old Palestine mandate. With Jordan's strength on the decline, the possibility may be under consideration of Israel seeking to become a bi-racial state. News of this may even have precipitated Nasser's sudden return to Gaza.~~

His action has left Washington in an unenviable position. We have no legal way to push him out of Gaza. Actually it is technically not our problem. It is a U.N. problem, as today's communique stressed. It was the United Nations, without acquiescence, that dealt Colonel Nasser the trump ace he now holds as to his legal right in Gaza. Even though he assured Dag Hammarskjold that he wouldn't play the ace, it can't be taken away from him.

What Washington wants now is to get over the Gaza hurdle, so as to take

up Phase Two of the Middle East crisis. Phase One was getting the invaders out of Egypt. Phase Two was to be devoted to the negotiation of a general settlement. Part of our program for Phase Two was to have the United Nations Emergency Force take over the Gaza-Israel frontier until a final settlement is reached. But legally, Nasser doesn't have to accept the U.N. in Gaza at all. So we have been pressing Israel to allow the emergency force to function on both sides of the armistice line, that is, to be partly in Israeli territory. In that way we hope to persuade Nasser to accept the forces on the Gaza side. In other words we are asking Israel to help us save Nasser's face.

~~To put it mildly, this is an odd time to be making such a request, and it gives American policy toward Israel a touch of unreality. For it comes at a moment when our own morality needs to be established beyond all misunderstanding, and this surely has priority over anything we can ask from Israel.~~

The whole complicated chain of events in the Middle East demonstrates at least two things: results can be achieved in that area through the United Nations when the United States and the Soviet Union want the same thing. We now want tranquility and agreement, and the Russians don't.

So far as Washington is concerned, it would probably be fair to say that the air will soon be thick with birds coming home to roost - birds called "assumptions", "~~presumptions~~ expectations", and "assurances".

Stewart Metz.

Word for Today

Diplomats are experts in language, as illustrated by the agreement last month on administration of the Gaza Strip. Galen, the ancient Greek, said, "The chief virtue language can have is clearness." But George said, "For parlor use, the vague generality is a lifesaver." And diplomats in search of agreement are inclined to go along with this point of view.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Stewart Metz.

METZ:

MURROW: Diplomats are experts in language, as illustrated by the agreement last month on administration of the Gaza Strip. Galen, the ancient Greek, said, " The chief virtue language can have is clearness." But Goerge Ade siad, "For Parlor use, the vague generality is a lifesaver. " And diplomats in search of agreement are inclined to go along with this point of view.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 19, 1957

This is the news:

Secretary General Hammarskjold took off today on another mission to the Middle East. He will confer with President Nasser in Cairo... and then, perhaps, go on to Jerusalem to talk with Prime Minister Ben Gurion. Hammarskjold said... at the airport... that he is going to Cairo for "clarification of pending questions to the extent that it is possible at this stage." He said there is no agenda. But he listed as issues of "immediate practical significance" questions affecting United Nations responsibility for canal clearance and continued activities of the United Nations Emergency Force. Hammarskjold is due in Cairo on Thursday.

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Congress should enact standby legislation for regulating installment buying. (President Eisenhower requested this study a year ago.)

A federal grand jury today indicted James Hoffa, vice president of the international teamsters union, on charges of conspiring to bribe an employe of the Senate rackets committee. Hyman Fischbach, an attorney, was indicted on the same charge. Hoffa and Fischback are accused of trying... by means of bribery... to plant a (NEW YORK LAWYER AS A) spy within the committee, to steal secret documents. Instead, the "spy" reported immediately to the F.B.I. [The Senate committee is currently investigating teamster activities.] Today, it questioned West Coast teamsters boss Frank Brewster. Brewster was confronted with a series of hotel vouchers and cancelled checks indicating union money was used to pay the expenses of his race horse jockey and trainer. Brewster said he couldn't recall such payments. Nor could he remember whether he had used 4-thousand dollars from a special union fund for a down-payment on a house in California.

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(Pierpoint tape runs 3:05
(Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R.
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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) Now, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

The United States has lost a friend in the death of President Magsaysay of the Philippines. He not only was pro-American, but also anti-Communist... and he demonstrated it in his deeds. As our first president, George Washington, said long ago: "Actions, not words, are the true criterion of the attachment of friends."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: Last Saturday, the President of the Philippines, Ramon Magsaysay, died in an airplane accident. My colleague, Bob Pierpoint, knew President Magsaysay. He also knows the problems of Southeast Asia. For a direct report on the possible repercussions, we switch to Bob Pierpoint in Tokyo.

PIERPOINT: The sudden death of Philippines' President, Ramon Magsaysay is tragic for both the Philippines and the United States. It is also, coming at this particular time, sheer bad luck. Almost as if the saints had loaded the dice against us in Asia. More than any other serious factor, it was Magsaysay' strong pro-Americanism, his wholehearted conviction that the best interests of his own country runs parallel to the interests of the United States. They kept the Filipinos firmly by our side during these past four years. There have been times when the strong ties between the Philippines and America were severely strained. For example, there was the quarrel over which country had title to the many American military bases, scattered throughout the Philippines. Most of these bases were not yens for military purposes, but America held title that it'd acquired, during the years the Philippines were an American colony. Many Filipinos resented this ownership of vast amounts of their land by a foreign government. But, President Magsaysay kept his resentment under control, kept it from boiling over while impatiently persuading the American government to restore title on all the military bases to the Filipinos. The American bases' problem is still not completely settled. The issue now, revolves around how much legal jurisdiction the Filipinos have or about American troops serving there. Negotiations tossed around late last year on this delicate subject but Magsaysay refused to allow even this diplomatic inquest

to jeopardize friendly Philippine-American relations. Now, with Magsaysay gone, the American bases problem could well be used by unscrupulous Philippine politicians. Perhaps, for example, to help win the November Presidential elections through inflaming sensitive Filipino feelings against the United States. Magsaysay' sudden passing could also jeopardize SEATO, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, America's defense plan for that vital area. The SEATO Pact is currently under strong attack by the Communists. Many of the neutralist nations of Asia also condemn SEATO, as 'an American alliance with aggressive designs'. There are even those in the Philippines, who for their own purposes have attacked SEATO, and have advocated greater neutralism for the Philippines. As long as their revered leader was outspokenly for SEATO, there was no question where the Filipinos stood. But, with the death of Magsaysay, the opposition voices are liable to sound much more appealing. President Magsaysay was a dedicated; dedicated to the welfare of his own people; dedicated to the cause of the free world. In Asia, he was a rare man; one who understood democracy and what it can do; one who understood Communism and what it is trying to do. In the Philippines, in Asia and the New World, President Magsaysay will be missed. This is Bob Pierpoint in Tokyo. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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Goodnight and good luck.

Good evening:

This is Charles Collingwood. I'm sitting in tonight for Ed Murrow, because he has a bad cold.

President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan have both arrived in Bermuda for their meeting that begins FORMALLY tomorrow---an intimate, top-level conference aimed at repairing the Anglo-American alliance, damaged by policy differences over the Middle East. The prime minister was the first to arrive. He flew from England, and when he got off the plane he expressed confidence that the talks "will be helpful in building up the strong tradition of Anglo-American friendship upon which the whole future of the free world depends. We have a great deal to get done," he said, "in a few days." Mr. Eisenhower arrived six hours later, on board the U.S.S. Canberra, looking tanned and fit after the cruise down from Norfolk that took six days. The sky was mostly overcast, but there

was no rain. And as he came ashore, in the captain's gig, he received two 21-gun salutes---one from the Canberra and another from a British warship standing by in the harbor. Mr. Eisenhower was greeted personally by the British prime minister and the colonial governor, General John Woodall, resplendent in a plumed helmet and tropical whites. "I am sure," the President said, "that in the next few days we will do much to strengthen the long and lasting friendship between the British Empire and my own country."

Secretary of State Dulles did not take off for the Bermuda conference until this forenoon. Mr. Dulles said... at Washington airport... that he looked forward to the conference and had hope for good results. He said he had no "independent" statement to make, since this is a meeting between the president and prime minister. However, Mr. Dulles did respond to questions put to him about the prospect for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. He said "a good deal of progress" toward a peaceful solution had been made over the past several months. "There are fluctuations from day to day," Mr. Dulles said, "but the general trend is satisfactory and in the interest of peace and justice."

Shortly after Secretary Dulles left Washington, the State Department voiced hope that a satisfactory interim arrangement will be arrived at for running the Suez Canal, pending a final settlement. The statement was in reference to the Egyptian memorandum yesterday, which [redacted] insisted---among other things---that canal tolls are to be paid to Egypt. The State Department said it is reserving judgment on the Egyptian memorandum. But, at the same time, it said the United States supports a solution of the problem, based on the six principles approved by the Security Council last October. [redacted] One of those principles was that there shall be free transit through the canal without discrimination. Egypt is still barring passage by Israeli ships. [redacted]

A 10-year program of foreign economic development... to cost 10-billion dollars... was proposed today to Congress. The proposal was made by Max E. Millikan, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for International Studies. Millikan was testifying before a Senate committee as it began a series of public hearings on the foreign aid question. He said 80 percent of the vast, new program should consist of loans and the rest in outright grants. Another witness was Herbert Robinson, president of the Council for Economic and Industry Research, who said underdeveloped countries must be able to count on long-range American assistance. Otherwise, they may be forced to seek help from Russia.

The House today cut President Eisenhower's request for 6-billion dollars... for running 18 government agencies in the next fiscal year... by 9 percent. The reduction amounted to 538-million dollars. And the Civil Defense Administration was the agency hardest hit. It got only 39-million of the 130-million dollars requested. The big money bill now goes to the Senate.

Dave Beck, president of the international teamsters union, bowed today to the authority of the Senate rackets committee. Last week, the committee chairman... Senator McClellan... gave Beck until 3 o'clock this afternoon to decide whether to produce his financial records. Today, an hour before the deadline, the teamsters president told reporters in Seattle he had complying with its request. he had sent McClellan a telegram saying in part, "I recognize the authority of your committee to require my presence before you. I will appear voluntarily at your pleasure, and will then bring with me records covering the period you specify." Beck said he was doing this on advice of counsel and without prejudice to his rights. McClellan then fired back a telegram... calling on the teamsters president to testify next Tuesday. Beck was asked to bring with him all personal financial records from 1949 through 1955, maintained either by himself or by others. And these records, McClellan said, are to include any pertaining to loans or advances from the union, "or any unit thereof."

The committee heard more testimony today from the West Coast teamsters boss, Frank Brewster. Brewster acknowledged he received about 5-thousand dollars a year... for three years...from the union's insurance broker. But he swore it was not a commission. The money, he said,

was for helping take care of race horses he and the broker owned together. Brewster said... in further testimony... that the union contributed to the 1954 campaign of Governor Knight of California and that later the union got the man of its choice appointed director of the Port of San Francisco. Governor Knight promptly issued a statement saying he had "no record" of any financial contribution by the teamsters union to any of his campaigns. He also said he had "nothing whatsoever" to do with the appointment of Charles Tait of Seattle as San Francisco port director.

The puppet premier of Hungary... Janos Kadar... arrived in Moscow today for 10 days of talks. There was no announcement of an agenda. But reportedly a wide range of political and economic problems will be discussed. Kadar made a speech at the Moscow airport, thanking Russia for its intervention in the Hungarian revolt. Premier Bulganin responded by calling Soviet-Hungarian friendship "a wonderful example of the vital strength of world socialism."

Today... in Dublin... the Irish parliament chose Eamon de Valera as prime minister. This was just a formality, since de Valera had led his party to victory in nationwide elections earlier this month.

The British government today offered to release Archbishop Makarios from exile, if he would call... publicly... for an end to anti-British "terrorism" on Cyprus. The offer was announced in the House of Commons by Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd. The Cypriot underground said... last week... it would issue a cease-fire if Makarios were set free. Lennox-Boyd said today that if Makarios is released, there is no question "at this stage" THAT HE WILL BE allowed to return to Cyprus. He announced that Britain is willing, in principle, to have NATO mediate the Cyprus dispute. (All three principals in the dispute... Britain, Greece and Turkey... are members of NATO). THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED REJECTION OF BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL FOR NATO MEDIATION.

Vice President Nixon has finished his goodwill tour of Africa, and tonight he and Mrs. Nixon are flying across the Atlantic on their way back to Washington. During the day... in Tunis... they attended the celebration marking the first anniversary of Tunisian independence from France. (The French representative, incidentally, boycotted the ceremony when he discovered that an Algerian nationalist leader was also going to attend).

Howard K. Smith, the chief European correspondent for CBS News, accompanied Vice President Nixon to all of the African countries he visited except Tunisia. And tonight he is here in New York. Howard, what was the real purpose of Mr. Nixon's trip?

(Tape runs 3:55
Ends on cue: "--in the years to come."

Thank you, Howard. It's good to have you here, after your journey.

This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with Ed Murrow's Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

Vice President Nixon is on his way home, after visiting eight countries on a trip that covered more than 8-thousand miles in 22 days. All but one of these countries was in Africa--an area of the world of which far too little still is known. Samuel Johnson would have understood what Mr. Nixon was about. "The use of traveling," he once said, "is to regulate imagination by reality and, instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are."

This is Charles Collingwood. Ed Murrow will see you tomorrow.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - COLLINGWOOD SUBSTITUTING

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1957
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COLLINGWOOD: Vice-President Nixon has finished his good will tour of Africa and tonight he and Mrs. Nixon are flying across the Atlantic on their way back to Washington. Howard K. Smith, the Chief European Correspondent for CBS News, accompanied Vice-President Nixon to all of the African countries he visited, except Tunisia. Tonight he's here in New York. Howard, what was the real purpose of Mr. Nixon's trip?

SMITH: Well, Charles, the men around Vice-President Nixon say that his tour of Africa had two purposes. One, to try to get America more interested in Africa; and two, to let the people of Africa know that America's interested in them. Not having been here, not having seen how much interest the Vice-President's odyssey aroused here at home, I cannot answer the purpose number one - to get the United States interested in Africa. But I believe the second purpose, that of making the Africans think that the world's greatest nation is concerned about them, was very well and favorably served by the tour.

Mr. Nixon, who seems to have absorbed all that Dale Carnegie had to teach about winning friends and influencing people, did things that no high personage has ever done before in Africa. He exported the American election campaign technique to the heart of that continent. On arrival in town, he would make flattering little speeches, in which some feature of every country he visited, the jungle of Liberia, the bush of Ghana, the mountains of Abyssinia always reminded him of some pleasant feature of his home state, California; though to those of us who had seen California, the parallel, sometimes, seemed obscure.

In his little speeches, he never neglected to pay tribute to everybody around - the local leaders; their police force;

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COLLINGWOOD: Thank you, Howard. It's good to have you here, after your journey.

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Well, Charles,

The men around Vice President Richard Nixon say that his tour of Africa has had two purposes: one, to try to get America more interested in Africa...and two, to let the people of Africa know that America is interested in them.

Not having been here and + not having seen how much interest the vice president's odyssey aroused here at home, I cannot answer for purpose number one-- which is to get the US interested in Africa. But I believe the second purpose, that of making the Africans think the world's greatest nation is concerned about them has been very well and favorably served by the tour.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

Good evening:

This is Charles Collingwood. I'm sitting in tonight for Ed Murrow, because he has a bad cold.

President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan have both arrived in Bermuda for their meeting that begins formally tomorrow - an intimate, top-level conference aimed at repairing the Anglo-American alliance, damaged by policy differences over the Middle East. The prime minister was the first to arrive. He flew from England, and when he got off the plane he expressed confidence that the talks "will be helpful in building up the strong tradition of Anglo-American friendship upon which the whole future of the free world depends. We have a great deal to get done," he said, "in a few days." Mr. Eisenhower arrived six hours later, on board the U.S.S. Canberra, looking tanned and fit after the cruise down from Norfolk that took six days. The sky was mostly overcast, but there was no rain. And as he came ashore, in the captain's gig, he received two 21-gun salutes - one from the Canberra and another from a British warship standing by in the harbor. Mr. Eisenhower was greeted personally by the British prime minister and the colonial governor, General John Woodall, resplendent in a plumed helmet and tropical whites. "I am sure," the President said, "that in the next few days we will do much to strengthen the long and lasting friendship between the British Empire and my own country."

Secretary of State Dulles did not take off for the Bermuda conference until this forenoon. Mr. Dulles said...at the Washington airport...that he looked forward to the conference and had hope for good results. He said he had no "independent" statement to make, since this is a meeting between the president and prime minister. However, Mr. Dulles did respond to

questions put to him about the prospect for a peaceful settlement in' the Middle East. He said "a good deal of progress" toward a peaceful solution had been made over the past several months. "There are fluctuations from day to day," Mr. Dulles said, "but the general trend is satisfactory and in the interest of peace and justice."

Shortly after Secretary Dulles left Washington, the State Department voiced hope that a satisfactory interim arrangement will be arrived at for running the Suez Canal, pending a final settlement. The statement was in reference to the Egyptian memorandum yesterday, which insisted - among other things - that canal tolls are to be paid to Egypt. The State Department said it is reserving judgment on the Egyptian memorandum. But, at the same time, it said the United States supports a solution of the problem, based on the six principles approved by the Security Council last October. One of those principles was that there shall be free transit through the canal without discrimination. Egypt is still barring passage by Israeli ships.

A 10-year program of foreign economic development...to cost 10-billion dollars...was proposed today to Congress. The proposal was made by Max E. Millikan, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for International Studies. Millikan was testifying before a Senate committee as it began a series of public hearings on the foreign aid question. He said 80 percent of the vast, new program should consist of loans and the rest in outright grants. Another witness was Herbert Robinson, president of the Council for Economic and Industry Research, who said underdeveloped countries must be able to count on long-range American assistance. Otherwise, they may be forced to seek help from Russia.

The House today cut President Eisenhower's request for 6-billion

dollars...for running 18 government agencies in the next fiscal year..by 9 percent. The reduction amounted to 538-million dollars. And the Civil Defense Administration was the agency hardest hit. It got only 39-million of the 130-million dollars requested. The big money bill now goes to the Senate.

Dave Beck, president of the International Teamsters Union, bowed today to the authority of the Senate rackets committee. Last week, the committee chairman...Senator McClellan...gave Beck until 3 o'clock this afternoon to decide whether to produce his financial records. Today, an hour before the deadline, the teamsters president told reporters in Seattle he had telegraphed the committee complying with its request. He had sent McClellan a telegram saying in part, "I recognize the authority of your committee to require my presence before you. I will appear voluntarily at your pleasure, and will then bring with me records covering the period you specify." Beck said he was doing this on advice of counsel and without prejudice to his rights. McClellan then fired back a telegram...calling on the teamsters president to testify next Tuesday. Beck was asked to bring with him all personal financial records from 1949 through 1955, maintained either by himself or by others. And these records, McClellan said, are to include any pertaining to loans or advances from the union, "or any unit thereof."

The committee heard more testimony today from the West Coast teamsters boss, Frank Brewster. Brewster acknowledged he received about 5-thousand dollars a year...for three years...from the union's insurance broker. But he swore it was not a commission. The money, he said, was for helping take care of race horses he and the broker owned together. Brewster said...in further testimony...that the union contributed to the 1954 campaign of Governor Knight of California and that later the union got the man of its choice appointed director of the Port of San Francisco. Governor Knight promptly issued a statement saying he had

"no record" of any financial contribution by the teamsters union to any of his campaigns. He also said he had "nothing whatsoever" to do with the appointment of Charles Tait of Seattle as San Francisco port director.

The puppet premier of Hungary...Janos Kadar...arrived in Moscow today for 10 days of talks. There was no announcement of an agenda. But reportedly a wide range of political and economic problems will be discussed. Kadar made a speech at the Moscow airport, thanking Russia for its intervention in the Hungarian revolt. Premier Bulganin responded by calling Soviet-Hungarian friendship "a wonderful example of the vital strength of world socialism."

Today...in Dublin...the Irish Parliament chose Eamon de Valera as prime minister. This was just a formality, since de Valera had led his party to victory in nationwide elections earlier this month.

The British government today offered to release Archbiship Makarios from exile, if he would call...publicly...for an end to anti-British "terrorism" on Cyprus. The offer was announced in the House of Commons by Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd. The Cypriot underground said...last week...it would issue a cease-fire if Makarios were set free. Lennox-Boyd said today that if Makarios <u>is</u> released, there is no question "at this stage" that he will be allowed to return to Cyprus. He announced that Britain is willing, in principle, to have NATO mediate the Cyprus dispute. (All three principals in the dispute...Britain, Greece and Turkey...are members of NATO.) The Greek government has announced rejection of Britain's proposal for NATO mediation.

Vice President Nixon has finished his goodwill tour of Africa, and tonight he and Mrs. Nixon are flying across the Atlantic on their way back to Washington. During the day...in Tunis...they attended the celebration marking the first anniversary of Tunisian independence from France. (The French representative, incidentally, boycotted the ceremony

when he discovered that an Algerian nationalist leader was also going to attend.)

Howard K. Smith, the chief European correspondent for CBS News, accompanied Vice President Nixon to all of the African countries he visited except Tunisia. And tonight he is here in New York. Howard, what was the real purpose of Mr. Nixon's trip?

SMITH: Well, Charles, the men around Vice-President Nixon say that his tour of Africa had two purposes. One, to try to get America more interested in Africa; and two, to let the people of Africa know that America's interested in them. Not having been here, not having seen how much interest the Vice-President's odyssey aroused here at home, I cannot answer the purpose number one - to get the United States interested in Africa. But I believe the second purpose, that of making the Africans think that the world's greatest nation is concerned about them, was very well and favorably served by the tour.

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COLLINGWOOD: Thank you, Howard. It's good to have you here, after your journey.

This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with Ed Murrow's Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: Vice President Nixon is on his way home, after visiting eight countries on a trip that covered more than 8-thousand miles in 22 days. All but one of these countries was in Africa - an area of the world of which far too little still is known. Samuel Johnson would have understood what Mr. Nixon was about. "The use of traveling," he once said, "is to regulate imagination by reality and, instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are."

This is Charles Collingwood. Ed Murrow will see you tomorrow.

Thurs., March 21, 1957

This is the news—

The Air Force reports that a MILITARY transport plane... with 67 persons aboard... is overdue and assumed down in the Pacific Ocean, some 200 miles southeast of Japan. The aircraft is identified as a C-97 transport, bound from Travis Air Force Base in California to Tokyo. It carries 57 passengers and a crew of 10. The Air Force says a full search is underway in the area between Wake Island and Japan.

[redacted]

The meeting between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan formally opened today in Bermuda. They discussed Middle East problems. And it is reported [redacted] that they achieved "a gratifying measure of agreement." For the details, we switch now to George Herman in Bermuda.

Tape runs 3:05

Ends on cue "--to ERM in NY."

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold today began a series of talks with President Nasser./ My colleague, Frank Kearns, reports from Cairo that these talks are strictly exploratory. There is no set agenda, not even a set schedule./ U.N. sources stress they are merely a continuation of talks which started in New York and which will be resumed when Hammarskjold returns to New York./ The discussions in Cairo are said to be jumping from the Suez Canal question, to Gaza, to Aqaba--all inter-connected. And Hammarskjold is said, for the first time in his five visits to the Middle East in just over a year, to be hacking away at the very roots of the Middle East problem, the whole Arab-Israeli situation./ Kearns quotes "top sources" in Cairo as saying that one of Hammarskjold's main goals is enforcement of the battered 1949 armistice agreement, down to the last paragraph and final period. For the Israelis, that would mean allowing United Nations troops on their side of the armistice line---a move which they have refused so far./ It also means Israel would have to pull out of the little triangle of land on the Sinai border, an area which was supposed to have been demilitarized but which Israeli forces occupied in 1955. Kearns says Nasser naturally goes along with these ideas, and happily, but that he is expected to balk... and balk hard... at the ideas

Hammarskjold has for him -- mainly for Egypt and the other Arab states to drop their insistence that they are still in a legal state of war with Israel. This, of course, would clear the way for Israeli ships to use the Gulf of Aqaba and, perhaps, even the Suez Canal. It might also knock down the Arab blockade of Israel which, Kearns predicts, will be fought every inch of the way by Nasser and his allies. In short, Kearns says, Hammarskjold is playing for high stakes -- real peace in the Middle East. And, he adds, it's probably the toughest diplomatic poker game of his entire career.

Vice President Nixon returned to Washington today from his 22-day African tour. Nixon said he found the problem of resettlement of Arab refugees from Palestine "more important" than he anticipated. All interested countries, including the United States, must devote "every effort" to solve this problem, he said, "if we are going to have peace in the Middle East." Nixon said the Administration should give higher priority to Africa. He recommended the stepping-up of cultural exchanges. And the size of State Department missions in the area, he said, should be increased. He said that in the next 25 years, the African continent may be the decisive battleground in the struggle for the survival of democracy. Nixon told reporters that regardless of Nasser's hopes for dominating Arab Africa, none of the African nations -- including Libya and the Sudan -- "will slavishly follow the line of any outsider." Each of the new independent states, he said, is "jealous" of its independence and "leery" of anyone seeking to dominate them from the outside. Nixon said he will submit a written report to the President within 10 days.

The Israeli foreign minister... Mrs. Golda Meir... stopped off in Paris today, on the way back to Jerusalem from her talks in Washington and New York. After conferring with French officials, Mrs. Meir said Israel has "no intention whatsoever" of accepting an Egyptian blockade of either the Suez Canal or the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel, she said, has received no reply to certain "concrete suggestions" she made to the State Department, during her Washington visit.

The Israeli army headquarters in Tel Aviv says that Syrians and Israelis exchanged fire for two hours yesterday, on the Syrian frontier. Israel says the Syrians started the action... and that there were no Israeli casualties. Syria says it was the Israelis who first opened fire. Israel also accuses Jordan of sending a patrol today into Israeli territory.

The House Appropriations Committee approved another money bill today after cutting it by about 4 percent. The measure requested nearly 3-billion dollars for running the Labor and Welfare Departments in the next fiscal year. The committee has now acted on five appropriation bills, with cuts totaling 800-million dollars.

Democratic Senator Byrd of Virginia proposed today that President Eisenhower's budget be slashed by six and a half billion dollars. The budget... in its original form... called for appropriation of a record 72-billion dollars. In a Senate speech, Byrd called this budget "dangerous". He said domestic programs can be cut by three billion dollars, foreign aid by two billion dollars, and the military-atomic programs by one and a half billion dollars simply, in his words "by squeezing out waste." He said he will follow through with details later.

In England, the port of Southhampton is reported shut down due to a dock strike. This morning, the government used Navy tugs to get the liner Queen Mary under way to New York. Shipyard workers... who have been on strike since Saturday... charged the government with strike-breaking. And, in sympathy, thousands of longshoremen in Southhampton walked off their jobs. A strike of a million industrial workers is still scheduled for Saturday.

The puppet government of Hungary today [redacted] rejected an American protest over the arrest of Hungarian visitors to the United States legation in Budapest. The government called the protest "unfounded". It claimed the arrests were part of a round-up of [redacted] "criminal elements".

Today... in Rangoon... the United States signed an agreement to help Burma's economic development. Under the agreement, Burma will receive two loans... totaling 40-million dollars... from the Export-Import Bank. Both loans are repayable in 40 years.

Word for Today

Much has been said in Bermuda of Anglo-American friendship... and the need for its preservation in these trying time. Woodrow Wilson once said, "Friendship (and he must have been speaking of friendship among nations) [redacted] is the only cement that will ever hold the world together." And George Washington said, "Friendship is a plant of slow growth and must withstand the shocks of adversity."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: Today in Rangoon, the United States signed an agreement to help Burma's economic development. Under the agreement Burma will receive two loans totalling a forty million dollars from the Export Import Bank. Both loans are repayable in ten years.

The Middle East was discussed today in Bermuda. Later on the discussion will go to an even more vital subject and that is the question of trade with Communist China. This will be a difficult subject on which to reach agreement. An increase of trade with Communist China is what Mr. Macmillan is expected to advocate. And he wants this trade to be put on the same basis as that governing trade with the Soviet Union. Britain needs additional trade to bolster its economic position, but the administration in Washington is not ready to offer any favors to the Chinese Communists. A preview of the Bermuda conference would indicate that there are many subjects upon which agreement is likely to prove difficult, if not impossible. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

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HERMAN: There has been a distinct change in atmosphere at the Big Two conference. The British delegation came here in a rather aggressive and challenging manner, bringing with them a press corps which had been thoroughly and repeatedly briefed in what Britain wanted in the way of American policy changes. The American delegation, on the other hand, has been giving the impression it would all be one big love-seat, concerned mainly with everybody getting to know the other fellow's point of view a little better.

Today, the entire day has been given over to discussions of the Middle Eastern problem. And tonight, during the official briefing of reporters, the English spokesman, Peter Hope, of the Foreign Office, suddenly volunteered the information that the main impressions gained on his side, was one of a surprising and gratifying amount of agreement and an extremely good atmosphere of mutual understanding. Presidential news secretary Hagerty joined in to say the two delegations found themselves not so far apart in their positions as they had expected or as other people had expected. The impression given was that the United States had decided, even before the conference, at some changes in policy or, perhaps, it would be fairer to say, some changes in policy emphasis before freezing to the British. Hagerty said, under questioning, that the United States position at the end of today's session was not

particularly different from the American position worked out before we came down to Bermuda.

In large part, today's discussions revolved around ways and means of understanding some of Egyptian President Nasser's extremely strong bargaining positions. Various means of bypassing the Suez Canal in a long-range program for oil supplies are and still are being discussed. That means includes not only the much talked about alternate pipeline routes from Iraq to the Mediterranean through Iran and Turkey, through the Baghdad Pact area and the ways of the Pan-Arabic area, but also stepped up construction of very heavy oil tankers, which can go around the Cape about as profitably as they can go through the Suez Canal. They also include additional emphasis on Euratom and other means of building up a European power economy, not dependent on the Middle East. The details are still under discussion. But tomorrow, the main emphasis of the talk is the European and NATO affairs and the questioning of strengthening Britain's defense and lowering its drain on her shaky economy.

Our Deputy Secretary of Defense, Reuben Robertson, will join the talks tomorrow morning; and Air Force Secretary Querles, Atomic Energy Chairman Strauss and Deputy Under-Secretary for Political Affairs Robert Murphy fly down tomorrow to join in later.

This is George Herman in Bermuda. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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The Air Force reports that a military transport plane..with 67 persons aboard is overdue and assumed down in the Pacific Ocean, some 200 miles southeast of Japan. The aircraft is identified as a C-97 transport, bound from Travis Air Force Base in California to Tokyo. It carries 57 passengers and a crew of 10. The Air Force says a full search is underway in the area between Wake Island and Japan.

The meeting between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister MacMillan formally opened today in Bermuda. They discussed Middle East problems. And it is reported that they achieved "a gratifying measure of agreement." For the details, we switch now to George Herman in Bermuda.

HERMAN: There has been a distinct change in atmosphere at the Big Two conference. The British delegation came here in a rather aggressive and challenging manner, bringing with them a press corps which had been thoroughly and repeatedly briefed in what Britain wanted in the way of American policy changes. The American delegation, on the other hand, has been giving the impression it would all be one big loveseat, concerned mainly with everybody getting to know the other fellow's point of view a little better.

Today, the entire day has been given over to discussions of the Middle Eastern problem. And tonight, during the official briefing of reporters, the English spokesman, Peter Hope, of the Foreign Office, suddenly volunteered the information that the main impressions gained on his side, was one of a surprising and gratifying amount of agreement and extremely good atmosphere of mutual understanding. Presidential news secretary Hagerty joined in to say the two delegations found themselves not so far apart in their positions as they had expected or as other people had expected. The impression given was that

the United States had decided, even before the conference, at some changes in policy or, perhaps, it would be fairer to say, some changes in policy emphasis before freezing to the British. Hagerty said, under questioning, that the United States position at the end of today's session was not particularly different from the American position worked out before we came down to Bermuda.

In large part, today's discussions revolved around ways and means of understanding some of Egyptian President Nasser's extremely strong bargaining positions. Various means of bypassing the Suez Canal in a long-range program for oil supplies are and still are being discussed. That means includes not only the much talked about alternate pipeline, routes from Iraq to the Mediterranean through Iran and Turkey, through the Baghdad Pact area and the ways of the Pan-Arabic area, but also stepped up construction of very heavy oil tankers, which go around the Cape about as profitably as they can go through the Suez Canal. They also include additional empahsis on Euratom and other means of building up a European power economy, not dependent on the Middle East. The details are still under discussion. But tomorrow, the main emphasis of the talk is the European and NATO affairs and the questioning of strengthening Britain's defense and lowering its drain on her shaky economy.

Our Deputy Secretary of Defense, Reuben Robertson, will join the talks tomorrow morning; and Air Force Secretary Quarles, Atomic Energy Chairman Strauss and Deputy Under-Secretary for Political Affairs Robert Murphy fly down tomorrow to join in later.

This is George Herman in Bermuda. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold today began a series of talks with President Nasser. My colleague, Frank Kearns, reports from Cairo that these talks are strictly exploratory. There is no set agenda, not even a set schedule. U.N. sources stress they are merely a continuation of talks which started in New York and which will be resumed when Hammarskjold returns to

New York. The discussions in Cairo are said to be jumping from the Suez Canal question, to Gaza, to Aqaba -- all inter-connected. And Hammarskjold is said, for the first time in his five visits to the Middle East in just over a year, to be hacking away at the very roots of the Middle East problem, the whole Arab-Israeli situation. Kearns quotes "top sources" in Cairo as saying that one of Hammarkkjold's main goals is enforcement of the battered 1949 armistice agreement, down to the last paragraph and final period. For the Israelis, that would mean allowing United Nations troops on their side of the armistice line-- a move which they have refused so far. It also means Israel would have to pull out of the little triangle of land on the Sinai border, an area which was supposed to have been demilitarized but which Israeli forces occupied in 1955. Kearns says Nasser naturally goes along with these ideas, and happily, but that he is expected to balk...and balk hard..at the ideas Hammarskjold has for him-- mainly for Egypt and the other Arab states to drop their insistence that they are still in a legal state of war with Israel. This, of course, would clear the way for Israeli ships to use the Gulf of Aqaba, and, perhaps, even the Suez Canal. It might also knock down the Arab blockade of Israel which, Kearns predicts, will be fought every inch of the way by Nasser and his allies. In short, Kearns says, Hammarskjold is playing for high stakes, real peace in the Mid. East. He adds, it's probably the toughest diplomatic poker game of his entire career.

Vice President Nixon returned to Washington today from his 22-day African tour. Nixon said he found the problem of resettlement of Arab refugees from Palestine "more important" than he anticipated. All interested countries, including the United States, must devote "every effort" to solve this problem, he said, "if we are going to have peace in the Middle East." Nixon said the Administration should give higher priority to Africa. He recommended the stepping-up of cultural exchanges. And the size of the State Department missions in the area, he said, should be increased. He said that in the next 25 years, the African continent may be the decisive battleground in the struggle for the survival of

democracy. Nixon told reporters that regardless of Nasser's hopes for dominating Arab Africa, none of the African nations -- including Libya and the Sudan -- "will slavishly follow the line of any outsider." Each of the new independent states, he said, is "jealous" of its independence and "leery" of anyone seeking to dominate them from the outside. Nixon said he will submit a written report to the President within 10 days.

The Israeli foreign minister..Mrs. Golda Meir..stopped off in Paris today on the way back to Jerusalem from her talks in Washington and New York. After conferring with French officials, Mrs. Meir said Israel has "no intention whatsoever of accepting an Egyptian blockade of either the Suez Canal or the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel, she said, had received no reply to certain "concrete suggestions" she made to the State Department during her Washington visit.

The Israeli army headquarters in Tel Aviv says the Syrians and Israelis exchanged fire for two hours yesterday, on the Syrian frontier. Israel says the Syrians started the action..and that there were no Israeli casualties. Syria says it was the Israelis who first opened fire. Israel also accuses Jordan of sending a patrol today into Israeli territory.

The House Appropriations Committee approved another money bill today after cutting it by about 4 percent. The measure requested nearly 3 - billion dollars for running the Labor and Welfare Departments in the next fiscal year. The committee has now acted on five appropriation bills, with cuts totaling 800-million dollars.

Democratic Senator Byrd of Virginia proposed today that President Eisenhower's budget be slashed by six and a half billion dollars. The budget..in its original form..called for approptiation of a record 72-billion dollars . In a Senate speech, Byrd called this budget "dangerous". He said domestic programs can be cut by three billion dollars, foreign aid by two billion dollars, and the military - atomic programs by one and a half billion dollars simply, in his words "by squeezing out waste." He said he will follow through with

details later.

In England, the port of Southhampton is reported shut down due to a dock strike. This morning, the government used Navy tugs to get the liner Queen Mary under way to New York. Shipyard workers..who have been on strike since Saturday..charged the government with strike - breaking. And, in sympathy, thousands of longshoremen in Southhampton walked off their jobs. A strike of a million industrial workers is still scheduled for Saturday.

The puppet government of Hungary today rejected an American protest over the arrest of Hungarian visitors to the United States legation in Budapest. The government called the protest "unfounded". It claimed the arrests were part of a round-up of "criminal elements."

Today..in Rangoon..the United States signed an agreement to help Burma's economic development. Under the agreement, Burma will receive two loans ... totaling 40 million dollars..from the Export - Import Bank. Both loans are repayable in 40 years.

The Middle East was discussed today in Bermuda. Later on the discussion will go on to an even more vital subject and that is the question of trade with Communist China. This will be a difficult subject on which to reach agreement. An increase of trade with Communist China is what Mr. Macmillan is expected to advocate. And he wants this trade to be put on the same basis as that governing trade with the Soviet Union. Britain needs additional trade to bolster its economic porition, but the administration in Washington is not ready to offer any favors to the Chinese Communists. A preview of the Bermuda conference would indicate that there are many subjects upon which agreement is likely to prove difficult, if not impossible. This is Ed Murrow. I"ll be back in a moment with the Word for today. Now, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER :

MURROW: Much has been said in Bermuda of Anglo-American friendship..and the need for its preservation in these trying times. Woodrow Wilson once said "Friendship (and he must have been speaking of friendship among nations) is the only cement that will ever hold the world together." And George Washington said, "Friendship is a plant of slow growth and must withstand the shocks of adversity.

Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

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(There will be 5-second delay due to reversal of network. Mozley will run three mins and return on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y.")

That was the first-hand report of my colleague, Don Mozley, in San Francisco.

The search is continuing... in the Western Pacific... for the Air Force transport plane that disappeared yesterday off the coast of Japan. ~~The aircraft was flying from Travis Air Force Base in California to Tokyo, and it carried 57 passengers and a crew of 10. All but three of the passengers are military personnel.~~ It is now daylight in the Pacific. Low clouds that limited visibility yesterday have

given way to clear skies. More than 70 aircraft... as well as U.S. Navy ships and Japanese fishing vessels... are taking part in the search.

President Eisenhower told British Prime Minister Macmillan today, in Bermuda, that the United States is willing to join the military phase of the Baghdad Pact. Specifically, the United States offered to join the military committee of the pact, if it is invited to do so. (There is no question the invitation will be issued.) The other members of the pact are Great Britain, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and Iraq. A British foreign office spokesman in Bermuda said, "Her Majesty's government warmly welcomes this development in United States policy." Mr. Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan talked alone today for about an hour, as their military aides discussed defense policy. There were no briefings. It was plain, however, that these discussions concerned Britain's plan to cut back its military forces in Western Europe... including the possibility of furnishing Britain with modern American weapons.

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2A

A 20-million-dollar economic program was suspended when Israel invaded Egypt in October. The State Department said talks "on a working level" were started Monday simultaneously in Washington and Tel Aviv.

The Israeli foreign minister... Mrs.Golda Meir... returned to Jerusalem today from her series of conferences in Washington and at United Nations headquarters, here in New York. The United States, she said, supports Israel's view that the United Nations should remain in control of the Gaza Strip.

Secretary General Hammarskjold is continuing his talks with Egyptian leaders in Cairo. For a direct report on that, we switch to Frank Kearns in Cairo.

Tape runs 3:20
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

President Eisenhower today formally announced the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as ambassador to the Philippines. Bohlen is the government's top expert on Russia and has served as ambassador to Moscow for the past four years. ~~He is expected to be succeeded in Moscow by Llewellyn Thompson, the present ambassador to Austria.~~

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Thomas S. Gates, Jr., of Philadelphia, as secretary of the Navy. Gates has been serving as Navy undersecretary. He succeeds Charles S. Thomas, who resigned.

President Eisenhower today asked the Senate to ratify the charter for the international atoms-for-peace agency. The agency... for worldwide development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes... was proposed by Mr. Eisenhower in 1953, in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly. ~~The program, as finally drafted, calls for international inspection. The President said today that the United States will provide fissionable material for agency projects "only as this safeguard system is put in effect." Russia ratified the charter last month.~~

The Senate Armed Services Committee today approved the promotion of Brigadier General Ralph Zwicker to the rank of major general. Zwicker was a key witness two years ago in the Army-McCarthy hearings.

West Coast teamsters boss Frank Brewster... and two other union officials... pleaded "not guilty" today to charges of contempt of Congress. The two other officers are Einar Mohn, executive vice president, and Nugent La Poma, secretary-treasurer of Local 174 in Seattle. All three had refused to answer questions put to them two months ago by the Senate investigations subcommittee. A fourth defendant... Harry Reiss of New York... did not appear for arraignment and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Brewster told the Senate rackets committee today that he, personally, disapproved of the action of teamsters president Dave Beck in borrowing union money without interest. Beck has said he borrowed at least 300-thousand dollars without interest, or security. He also said all the money has been repaid. Beck is due to testify before the committee on Tuesday. Chairman McClellan said today that 700-thousand [redacted] is "still unaccounted for."

A federal judge today sentenced Herman [redacted] of New Orleans to three months in jail for contempt of Congress. He [redacted] also imposed a

fine of 500 dollars. The charge grew out of Liveright's refusal last year to answer questions regarding alleged Communist activities. He has been released on 1-thousand dollars bond, pending an appeal.

The government reports that the cost-of-living went up in February for the sixth consecutive month. The consumer price index advanced four-tenths of one percent to reach a new all-time high. The February increase is attributed mainly to higher prices for household furnishings and food.

In Britain, a "basis of agreement" is said to have been reached in the shipyard strike. Details of the agreement were not announced. Government officials say a basis has also been reached for settling the threatened nationwide railroad strike. [redacted] the railroad workers would get a 5 percent wage increase, retroactive to March fourth. But a walkout of British government workers is still set for noon tomorrow.

Today, in this country, a study group of seven scientists reported that a direct relationship exists between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. "Lung cancer," the report said, "occurs five to fifteen times more frequently among cigarette smokers than non-smokers." Two sponsors of the study group

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The earthquake... with its terrible potential... is a manifestation of nature quite beyond the control of Man. John Ruskin was speaking of the paradoxical quality of nature when he said, "What nature does generally is sure to be more or less beautiful. What she does rarely will either be very beautiful, or absolutely ugly."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, March 22, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is the news. San Francisco was hit today by a series of earthquakes. For direct report we switch to Don Mozley in San Francisco.

MOZLEY: Well, Ed, San Francisco still has the shakes, both mentally and seismologically, this evening, as the after-shocks of today's terrifying earthquake continue every half hour or so. Statistically, we have twenty casualties, most of them only twisted ankles and the like, as office workers ran screaming into the street in San Francisco's Civic Center and in the financial district. Damage has been widespread and fairly heavy, extending well beyond the usual cracked windows, shattered merchandise, falling plaster and damaged walls. A portion of the Coast Highway slipped into the ocean just south of the county line, and helicopters were sent to the scene to rescue fishermen trapped on the rocks there with no way to go either north or south. In San Francisco itself, a four hundred foot length of road, bordering Lake Merced, toppled into the lake. But so far as anybody knows, the road was empty at the time. Persons having lunch in the famed Top of the Mark, in the Mark Hopkins Hotel, on Nob Hill, said it swayed like a tree limb in a good strong breeze. And the Golden Gate Bridge also bounced up and down. But engineers said the giant cables handled it easily, just as they do in a stiff wind.

The University of California's seismograph skated clear off the dial, after showing a reading of five and a half on a scale of ten. There have been stronger earthquakes, of course, but usually, they're not right underneath you as this one seemed to be.

My own experience was probably typical of

thousands. I was trapped in a room with a door that wouldn't open, because the frame was being pushed and shoved against the door itself. There's nothing to do in that case but wait for things to quiet down.

And a short time ago, Ed, as I prepared these notes, another after-shock sent my typewriter table sailing clear across the room. Fortunately, a lot of give is built into San Francisco's modern buildings, so they roll more alarmingly than dangerously.

A man who lived through the 1906 earthquake and fire in San Francisco, oddly enough, was in the Sheraton Palace Hotel today, the hotel which had been wrecked in that disturbance fifty years ago. He was Charles Rosenthal, who told us:

ROSENTHAL: Well, I lived through the earthquake in 1906 and I think this is much more severe. I think this is much heavier. Very much heavier. I think it's more heavier. I think it was much more direct.

MOZLEY: Well, in your own words, how would you describe this quake that hit here about 11:35 this morning?

ROSENTHAL: Well, I've gone through a great many of 'em, not only here but in ... down in ... south, and I think this is the most severe one I've ever gone through in my life.

MOZLEY: And from my own experience, Ed, having gone through the 1933 earthquake at Long Beach, in Southern California, I'd say today's was certainly the equal of it. But of shorter duration.

As for these after-shocks, seismologists say that all these minor jolts are a safety valve, keeping the pressure underground from building up to a really disastrous quake.

And that's the story from San Francisco. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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Secretary General Hammarskjold is continuing his talks with Egyptian leaders in Cairo. For a direct report on that, we switch to Frank Kearns in Cairo.

KEARNS: Tomorrow is expected to be a crucial day in the Nasser-Hammarskjold talks. Their initial meeting last night, according to top sources, was cordial and general. They apparently only scratched the surface of the three explosive and inter - locked problems out here, Gaza, Aqaba and the Suez Canal. But even that relaxed arm chair discussion in Nasser's house last night created a storm of paper work and legal talk today. Hammarskjold has spent practically all of this day with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi; and it's all preparation for the big session tomorrow. This meeting is scheduled to start tomorrow morning, at the Delta Barrage, a beautifully landscaped park-like area, at a Nile dam, eight miles north of Cairo. In the villa there Nasser and Hammarskjold are expected to talk all morning, have lunch, continue their session in the afternoon. And all sources here expect both men to take off their gloves at this meeting, to start punching away at the heart of all problems. The talks, like all those in which Hammarskjold is involved, are highly secret. Neither UN aides nor Egyptian officials will even hint at what's really going on. Even tonight they still stress the work "exploratory". They say the whole thing's on a day-to-day basis, with no set schedule. Neither side will even say whether progress is satisfactory.

However, the best informed circles here say Hammarskjold has two main objectives in mind: One, to renew and rejuvenate the shattered and bloody 1949 armistice agreement. This is expected to raise objections from the Israelis, who might have to withdraw from El Auja, let UN troops patrol their side of the border. But Nasser, who might go along happily with this idea, is expected to protest vehemently at what Hammarskjold reportedly has waiting for him, namely, a demand that the Arabs abandon their state of war with Israel. Reports earlier today said Egypt's President is in a moderate mood, willing to compromise, even anxious to show a spirit of cooperation. But things may be different tomorrow. If Nasser has any one pet hate, an intense and personal hate, it is

the Baghdad Pact. Some sources even maintain his anti-West moods all date from the birth of this pact.

Now, tonight, new stories out of Bermuda say President Eisenhower has declared the U.S. is ready to join the Baghdad Pact's key Military Committee. No official comment here as yet. But those who know Nasser best say this will infuriate him, may make him more anti- American, more anti-West, and perhaps, less cooperative with Hammarskjold'A delicate maneuverings.

Also, with Egypt's funds still blocked by the States, it's doubtful if his nerve will brighten any at today's State Department announcement that preliminary talks are started on resuming a twenty-million dollar economic aid program for Israel.

So, in almost every respect, tomorrow's Nasser-Hammarskjold talks are likely to be crucial. At the same time, no dramatic climax is expected as yet.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

ERM: President Eisenhower today formally announced the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as ambassador to the Philippines. Bohlen is the government's top expert on Russia and has served as ambassador to Moscow for the past four years.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 25, 1957

[redacted]

[redacted]

This is the news:

President Eisenhower summoned congressional leaders of both parties to the White House this afternoon for a briefing on the Bermuda conference. For that story, we switch to George Herman [redacted] in Washington. [redacted]

The Bermuda conference is [redacted] provoking comment in Britain. For a report on the British point of view, we switch to [redacted], Alexander Kendrick, in London. [redacted]

Talks aimed at settling the British shipyard strike broke up in deadlock today, when the union rejected an offer of a five percent pay increase. The union wants 10 percent. So do a million workers in the aviation, auto and machine tool industries who walked out on Saturday.

(more) 9

Tonight, the Conservative government set up a court of inquiry to deal with the dispute. And it immediately called for an end to both strikes, pending its investigation.

Prime Minister St. Laurent of Canada arrived in Bermuda today for two days of talks with British Prime Minister Macmillan. St. Laurent said the talks will be concerned primarily with trade.

The United Nations Secretary General... Dag Hammarskjold... will conclude his series of conferences with Egyptian leaders in Cairo tomorrow. He saw President Nasser tonight for what may have been the last meeting. Tomorrow he is scheduled to see Foreign Minister Fawzi... and then leave on Wednesday for New York.

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(more)

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N. Mohammed Ali

~~Vice President Nixon called at the White House this morning and talked to President Eisenhower about his recent tour of Africa. Later, Mr. Nixon will give the President a formal written report.~~

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

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The three negative rejoinders from the legislators emerging from the White House all point up the negative aspect of the Bermuda conference, an aspect which is certainly not as important as the positive accomplishments of that meeting, but which merits and receives extra stress because of a fundamental misunderstanding about this conference. And that misunderstanding is simple. Most people expected top level, bilateral conference of this kind to produce results as big and as spectacular as the personalities involved; and confused by the dramatic outcomes of Big Four and Big Five conferences, where numerous powers with partially or drastically conflicting interests have locked themselves into a conference room to hammer out a compromise, they expected concrete and perhaps dramatic results.

But this kind of bilateral conference between two so closely allied nations, in such constant and close touch, is a far different thing. It's not a separate moment in time and politics; it's not a beginning or even an ending. It's more along the lines of a spurt in the middle of a continuing flow of discussions and arrangements and the working out of details, which preceded the conference, and will certainly follow it.

Take, for example, the question of providing guided missiles to Britain, the most dramatic outcome. That idea has been under discussion and negotiation between our countries since British Defense Minister, Duncan Sandys, visited the United States at the end of last January. The arrangements certainly spurted ahead at Bermuda, but even they are not yet complete. Some of the financial agreements, for example, are still to be worked out. But all of this obscures the supremely important positive aspect of the talks. The fact that the disastrous split between our two countries in sympathies and understanding, in common purpose and in means of supporting that purpose, has now been very largely worked out. And that, once again, we intend to move forward together. Now back to Edward R. Murrow.

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KENDRICK: The primary fact about the Bermuda conference, in British eyes, is that it was held. It's main accomplishment was the visible restoration of the Anglo-American partnership on a frank and trustful basis. This doesn't mean that the two countries agree on everything. In fact, there were quite a few items President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan did not exactly agree on at the Mid Ocean Club. The embargo on Communist China was one. The UN's role as a repository of American foreign policy was another. The long range

aspects of the Middle East crisis was a third. But the Anglo-American promise to seek coordination of their policies means, to the British, not only that there cannot be a repetition of actions like the Suez invasion, taken without consultation, but also means less talk from Washington about a separate, strictly anti-colonial line.

The British are extremely pleased that the United States has decided to join the Military Committee of the Baghdad Pact and they are relieved that the United States has recognized the economic problems connected with defense and have confirmed a new lend-lease arrangement to supply atomic missiles to this country. As a result of Bermuda, the British, for the first time, see the Eisenhower Doctrine taking on flesh, blood and treaty commitments. But they are not so certain of a common front if the Hammarksjold mission to Cairo fails and Col. Nasser remains unyielding.

The British view is that the Bermuda agreement has yet to meet the acid test of events. As a golfer diplomat put it, "It isn't the stroke that counts, so much as the follow-through."

The one point on which British opinion tonight seems definite is that of future hydrogen bomb tests. It's recognized that in the absence of a disarmament agreement continued nuclear activity is inevitable. But the British are extremely worried about Strontium 90, and even the London Times today joined the Labor and Liberal opposition in advocating the limitations of H-bomb explosions by agreement with the Russians, instead of depending on mutual self-restraint.

The Labor Party is now building up the H-bomb as a major political issue in this country and opened its attack at question time today in the House of Commons. But on the whole, Bermuda is taken here as a distinct success for the new Prime Minister and the restoration of the Anglo-American alliance is welcomed, even if the British partnership is to be a junior one. And now back to Ed Murrow.

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MURROW: Talks aimed at settling the British shipyard strike broke up in deadlock today, when the union rejected an offer of a five percent pay increase. The union wants 10 percent. So do a million workers in the aviation, auto and machine tool industries who walked out on Saturday. Tonight, the Conservative government set up a court of inquiry to deal with the dispute. And it immediately called for an end to both strikes, pending its investigation.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The Bermuda Conference was concerned with the future. The leaders of the two countries recognized the truth of the old saying" "It's but little good you'Il do, watering last year's crops." They might also take note of Santayana's warning. " Those who cannot remember the past," he said, "are comdemned to repeat it."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 26, 1957

This is the news:

Dave Beck, president of the international teamsters union, appeared before the Senate rackets committee today, as he promised. But he refused to submit his financial records or to answer questions put to him regarding his alleged "misappropriation" of union funds. Repeatedly, perhaps as many as eighty times, he refused to answer on grounds of possible self-incrimination. And almost every time, he said he was invoking the Fifth Amendment on the advice of his chief counsel, former Senator James Duff. Chairman McClellan and other members of the committee got tired of these references to Duff. Finally Senator McNamara of Michigan retorted, "I want to say to you that I am not a bit impressed." Beck challenged the jurisdiction of the committee in his case. ~~He read a letter saying that insofar as the committee was seeking to adjudicate alleged criminal practices or activities, it was usurping judicial prerogatives~~

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[redacted] At one point, the committee subpoenaed Beck's financial records. But he still refused to surrender them. [redacted]

President Meany of the A.F.L. - C.I.O. has called a special meeting of his executive council on Friday to consider the Beck case. The A.F.L. - C.I.O. recently adopted a code of ethics for the labor movement. The code prescribes, among other things, that a union official who invokes the Fifth Amendment when questioned about his duties at a proper inquiry, is unfit to hold office. Beck himself is a member of the executive council. When the code was instituted, he refused to sign it.

The hearing before the Senate committee will resume tomorrow. There will be a summary of Beck's testimony on C.D.S. 10:05 E.S.T.

A federal court jury today convicted Seymour Peck, a New York newspaperman, of contempt of Congress. Peck refused... last year... to name Communists with whom he had associated before he quit the party in 1949. No date for sentencing was set.

Republican members of the House today approved a resolution... calling for reduced federal spending and a tax cut "as soon as practicable." The

resolution was voted after the weekly meeting of Republican congressional leaders with the President. Mr. Eisenhower was quoted as saying he would welcome any budget cut "that would not do damage to the vital interests of the country." Democratic leaders also want to cut the budget, so they can propose an income tax cut that would go into effect by the first of next year.

The spring blizzard that struck the Midwest and Plains states over the week-end has blown itself out over the Ohio Valley. And rail traffic, paralyzed by snow drifts is returning to normal. Some drifts in Western Kansas were 30 feet deep. By the latest count, 34 persons died.

Secretary of State Dulles told his weekly news conference today that Egypt has no right to order the withdrawal of United Nations emergency forces from Egyptian territory "at this time." Dulles said the United States still favors an opinion from the World Court, on whether the Straits of Tiran... at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba... embraces international waters. He said this country will propose to the United Nations that it seek such a ruling.

Saudi Arabia and Lebanon issued a joint statement tonight declaring the Gulf of Aqaba to be "purely Arab waters."

In Cairo today, United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold wound up his secret talks with Egyptian leaders. The secretary general gave no hint as to whether progress had been made toward breaking the Middle East deadlock. His spokesman would say only that the talks had "proved useful". Hammarskjold is not visiting Israel on this trip. He will start back for New York tomorrow, by way of Beirut.

President Eisenhower made a series of nominations today affecting the defense establishment. The Air Force chief, General Twining, was nominated to become chairman of the joint chiefs of staff... succeeding Admiral Radford, who resigns August 15th. (Thus an airman becomes head of the joint chiefs of staff for the first time since the unification of the armed forces). Twining is to be succeeded as Air Force chief of staff by General Thomas White, currently serving as Air Force vice chief of staff. The President also nominated Admiral Arleigh Burke for another two-year term as chief of naval operations.

Mr. Eisenhower accepted "with great reluctance" the resignation of Reuben Robertson as deputy secretary of defense and nominated Secretary of the Air Force Quarles to succeed him. James Douglas, undersecretary of the Air Force, was named to succeed Quarles as secretary. The appointment of General Twining as chairman of the joint chiefs of staff was expected. Admiral Radford has served two two-year terms as chairman, the maximum period allowed by law. All of today's nominations are subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Russia today proposed an immediate temporary ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. The proposal was made at the United Nations disarmament meeting in London... and announced by the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow. A foreign ministry spokesman said Russia already had proposed an agreement for permanent abolition of H-bomb tests and gotten nowhere. Therefore, he said, Russia is now prepared to agree to the temporary suspension of such tests, ~~with a time limit. The Soviet spokesman, in effect, rejected the Anglo-American proposal... made at the Bermuda conference... that nuclear tests be registered in advance with the United Nations and that limited international observation be allowed. "Tests are harmful to human beings," he said, "regardless whether they are observed or registered."~~

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization today announced plans for spending an additional 630-million dollars on defense facilities in Western Europe, including airfields and communications. Under the program, NATO will set up its own early warning radar network.

~~Russia has warned Norway (which is a member of NATO) that it will be in "immense danger" if it allows Western bases to be established on Norwegian soil. The threat was contained in a letter from Soviet Premier Bulganin, made public tonight by the Norwegian government.~~

The French elder statesman, Edouard Herriot, died today after a long illness. Herriot was three times premier of France. And for six years he was president of the National Assembly. He was honorary president of the assembly at the time of his death.

Edward R. Murrow. March 26, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Yesterday was to have been the big day in Secretary General Hammarskjold's negotiations with President Nasser. Either Nasser had been induced to make concessions or the deadlock continued. As there has been no news of concessions, the deadlock presumably remains. Secretary Dulles at his news conference today said he still had "cautious optimism." But he could not be expected to throw up his hands, at least not in public. And there are still long-term and short-term steps to be tried. The problem comes down to finding bargaining power with Nasser, which at this stage the United Nations and United States do not have.

A short-term step Mr. Dulles again advocated today was to station U.N. emergency forces on both sides of the armistice line, something Israel declines to discuss. If Israel ~~acceded~~ agreed to it, presumably Egypt would. But Israel is waiting for Mr. Hammarskjold to say that Egypt is ready to end the state of belligerency. If he would say that, Israel might talk about troops on the armistice line. Without the ending of belligerency, the Gaza problem and the access of Israeli shipping to the Suez Canal cannot be solved.

One long-term step was discussed at Bermuda, which is to build a large pipeline through Turkey to bring oil from the entire Persian Gulf area and

Iraq to the Mediterranean. That would take Europe's fuel supply out of Nasser's grip. ~~This is not the same scheme as the one to lay a pipeline across Israeli territory, a plan not now so favored because the Arab oil-producing countries might boycott it.~~ But the trans-Turkish pipeline is too far away to frighten Nasser. And right now the crisis is in a stage where we can find no new pressure to bring on Nasser, and seem to be pressing Israel instead. We are delaying the resumption of economic aid, as though we were hoping Israel would join us in making Nasser more accomodating. The Israeli do not think this is what President Eisenhower had in mind when he assured Premier Ben-Gurion that he would "not be disappointed," if he pulled his troops out of Egypt.

This deadlock, coming immediately after the Bermuda conference, has somewhat deflated the importance of the co-operation achieved there. It certainly did not devise ways of making Nasser more reasonable at this moment. And it may be useful to appraise the Bermuda meeting in modest terms in place of the rhetoric about unity.

It is, of course, no disparagement of the value of the Bermuda conference to stress that the good will it produced was more important than the agreements it reached. Most of the agreements would have been come to without a high-

level meeting. That holds especially for the one that stands out as the biggest achievement of the conference, the decision of the United States to join the military committee of the Baghdad pact. That decision was reached long before the Bermuda conference. So was the agreement about supplying guided missiles, which was the result of the Duncan Sandys visit.

Actually the decision as to the Baghdad pact was made as soon as the Administration adopted the Eisenhower doctrine. ~~We had stayed clear of the pact because it felt our adherance to it would be interpreted by most Arabs as being no more than reinforcement of British power. The Eisenhower doctrine gave us a new reason. We could say that we were opposing the spread of communism in the Middle East.~~ However, no announcement of the decision was made. It was held back for Ambassador Richard's first visit as exponent of the Eisenhower Doctrine in the area. He had expected to give out the news in Turkey, Iraq or Iran. Apparently the news was given out at Bermuda first to add to the importance of the meeting there, ~~and done so at the cost of emphasizing the power [illegible] Britain.~~

There is no doubt the Bermuda conference was candid and free-speaking. The tone was set by Ike and Harold being Ike and Harold to each other, and feeling at liberty to barge into each other's quarters in dressing gowns to

say anything that occurred to either one. Intimacy between governments obviously is helped by such intimacy at the top.

This will be of value as time goes on. But the value could be lost if misunderstood or exaggerated. The United States and Britain are allies in Europe, but only there. In the Middle East they are close associates. In Asia, shall we say, they are cordial speaking acquaintances. We and the British no longer want the same thing everywhere, as we did in the war. And it took the Suez crisis to shock the two countries into realizing it, and into realizing that close ties remain that are decidedly worth saving. Now they have been saved, and both countries will be stronger for it. But what has been accomplished in Bermuda is mainly to write insurance against another Suez crisis. Neither that crisis nor any other great world problem was solved, or brought close to solution.

George Bryan

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There is good reason to suppose that things will go better now between Britain and the United States as a result of the Bermuda talks. We should not, however, exaggerate the gain... and hope beyond good reason. For as Benjamin Franklin wisely observed, "When the expectation is raised too high, 'tis a disadvantage to the thing expected."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Dave Beck, president of the international teamsters union, appeared before the Senate rackets committee today, as he promised. But he refused to submit his financial records or to answer questions put to him regarding his alleged "misapproptiation" of union funds. Repeatedly, perhaps as many as eighty times, he refused to answer on grounds of possible self-incrimination. And almost every time, he said he was invoking the Fifth Amendment on the advice of his chief counsel, former Senator James Duff. Chairman McClellan and other members of the committee got tired of these references to Duff. Finally Senator McNamara of Michigan retorted, " I want to say to you that I am not a bit impressed." Beck challenged the jurisdiction of the committee in his case. At one point, the committee subpoenaed Beck's financial records. But he still refused to surrender them.

President Meany of the A.F.L. - C.I.O. has called a special meeting of his executive council on Friday to consider the Beck case. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. recently adopted a code of ethics for the labor movement. The code prescribes, among other things, that a union official who invokes the Fifth Amendment when questioned about his duties at a proper inquiry is unfit to hold office. Beck hemself is a member of the executive council. When the code was instituted, he refused to sign it.

The hearing before the Senate committee will resume tomorrow. There will be a summary of Becks testimony. on C.B.S. at 10:05 E.S.T.

A federal court jury today convicted Seymour Peck, a New York newspaperman, of contempt of Congress. Peck refused..last year..to name Communists with whom he associated before he quit the party in 1949. No date for sentencing was set.

Republican members of the House today approved a resolution..calling for reduced federal spending and a tax cut "as soon as practicable." The resolution was voted after the weekly meeting of Republican congressional leaders with the President. Mr. Eisenhower was quoted as saying hewould welcome any budget cut "that would not do damage to the vital interests of the country." Democratic leaders also want to cut the budget, so they can propose an income tax cut that would go into effect by the first of next year.

The spring blizzard that struck the Midwest and Plains states over the week-end has blown itself out over the Ohio Valley. And rail traffic paralyzed by snow drifts is returning to normal. Some drifts in Western Kansas were 30 feet deep. By the latest count, 34 persons died.

Secretary of State Dulles told his weekly news conference today that Egypt has no right to order the withdrawal of United Nations emergency forces from Egyptian territory "at this time." Dulles aaid the United States still favors an opinion from the World Court on whether the Straits of Tiran..at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba..embraces international waters. He said this country will propose to the United Nations that it seek such a ruling.

Saudi Arabia and Lebanon issued a joint statement tonight declaring the Gulf of Aqaba to be "purely Arab waters."

In Cairo today, United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold wound up his secret talks with Egyptian leaders. The secretary general gave no hint as to whether progress had been made toward breaking the Middle East deadlock. His spokesman would say only that the talks had "proved useful." Hammarskjold is not visiting Israel on this trip. He will start back for New York tomorrow, by way of Beirut.

President Eisenhower made a series of nominations today affecting the defense establishment. The Air Force chief, General Twining, was nominated to become chairman of the joint chiefs of staff...succeeding Admiral Radford,

who resigns August 15th. (Thus an airman becomes head of the joint chiefs of staff for the first time since the unification of the armed forces.) Twining is so be succeeded as Air Force chief of staff by General Thomas White, currently serving as Air Force vice chief of staff. The President also nominated Admiral Arleigh Burke for another two-year term as chief of naval operations.

Mr. Eisenhower accepted "with great reluctance" the resignation of Reuben Robertson as deputy secretary of defense and nominated Secretary of the Air Force Quarles to succeed him. James Douglas, undersecretary of the Air Force, was named to succeed Quarles as secretary. The appointment of General Twining as chairman of the joint chiefs of staff was expected. Admiral Radford has served two, two-year terms as chairman, the maximum period allowed by law. All of today's nominations are subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Russia today proposed an immediate temporary ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. The proposal was made at the United Nations disarmament meeting in London..and announced by the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow. A foreign ministry spokesman said Russia already has proposed an agreement for permanent abolition of the H-bomb tests and gotten nowhere. Therefore, he said, Russia is now prepared to agree to the temporary suspension of such tests.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization today announced plans for spending an additional 630-million dollars on defense facilities in Western Europe, including airfields and communications. Under the program, NATO will set up its own early warning radar network.

The French elder statesman, Edouard Herriot, died today after a long illness. Herriot was three times premier of France. And for six years he was president of the National Assembly. He was honorary president of the assembly at the time of his death.

Yesterday was to have been the big day in Secretary General Hammarskjold's negotiations with President Nasser. Either Nasser had been induced to make concessions or the deadlock continued. As there has been no news of concessions, the deadlock presumably remains. Secretary Dulles at his news conference today said he still had "cautious optimism." But he could not be expected to throw up his hands, at least not in public. And there are still long-term and short-term steps to be tried. The problem comes down to finding bargaining power with Nasser, which at this stage the United Nations and United States do not have.

A short-term step Mr. Dulles again advocated today was to station U.N. emergency forces on both sides of the armistice line, something Israel declines to discuss. If Israel agreed to it, presumably Egypt would. But Israel is waiting for Mr. Hammarskjold to say that Egypt is ready to end the state of belligerency. If he would say that, Israel might talk about troops on the armistice line. Without the ending of belligerency, the Gaza problem and the access of Israeli shipping to the Suez Canal cannot be solved.

One long-term step was discussed at Bermuda, which is to build a large pipeline through Turkey to bring oil from the entire Persian Gulf area and Iraq to the Mediterranean. That would take Europe's fuel supply out of Nasser's grip. But the trans-Turkish pipeline is too far away to frighten Nasser. And right now the crisis is in a stage where we can find no new pressure to bring on Nasser, and seem to be pressing Israel instead. We are delaying the resumption of economic aid, as though we were hoping Israel would join us in making Nasser more accomodating. The Israeli do not think this is what President Eisenhower had in mind when he assured Premier Ben-Gurion that he would "not be disappointed" if he pulled his troops out of Egypt.

This deadlock, coming immediately after the Bermuda conference, has somewhat deflated the importance of the co-operation achieved there. It certainly did not devise ways of making Nasser more reasonable at this moment. And it may be useful to appraise the Bermuda meeting in modest terms in place of the rhetoric about unity.

It is, or course, no disparagement of the value of the Bermuda conference to stress that the good will it produced was more important than the agreements it reached. Most of the agreements would have been come to without a high level meeting. That holds especially for the one that stands out as the biggest achievement of the conference, the decision of the United States to join the military committee of the Baghdad pact. That decision was reached long before the Bermuda conference. So was the agreement about supplying guided missiles, which was the result of the Duncan Sandys visit.

Actually the decision as to the Baghdad pact was made as soon as the Administration adopted the Eisenhower doctrine. However, no announcement of the decision was made. It was held back for Ambassador Richard's first visit as exponent of the Eisenhower Doctrine in the area. He had expected to give out the news in Turkey, Iraq or Iran. Apparently the news was given out at Bermuda first to add to the importance of the meeting there.

There is no doubt the Bermuda conference was candid and free-speaking. The tone was set by Ike and Harold being Ike and Harold to each other, and feeling at liberty to barge into each other's quarters in dressing gowns to say anything that occurred to either one. Intimacy between governments obviously is helped by such intimacy at the top.

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British no longer want the same thing everywhere, as we did in the war. But what has been accomplished in Bermuda is mainly to write insurance against another Suez crisis. Neither that crisis nor any other great world problem was solved, or brought close to solution.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: There is good reason to suppose that things will go better now between Britain and the United States as a result of the Bermuda talks. We should not, however, exaggerate the gain..and hope beyond good reason. For as Benjamin Franklin wisely observed, "When the expectation is raised too high, 'tis a disadvantage to the thing expected."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., March 27, 1957

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Mr. Eisenhower said the agreement to send guided missiles to Britain will not mean an increase in American production of atomic weapons. He "doubted" there is any great significance... so far as use of the Gulf of Aqaba as an international waterway is concerned... to reports that Saudi Arabian troops have moved into the Aqaba area. And he used strong words in commenting on Russia's threat to Norway against allowing Western bases to be set up on Norwegian soil.

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Mr. Eisenhower was asked whether he would comment... generally... on how he feels about the obligation of any person to testify before a congressional committee. Specifically, whether it was proper for a union leader (meaning Dave Beck) to invoke the Fifth Amendment to avoid giving testimony. Mr. Eisenhower said, in reply:

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President Eisenhower told his news conference he is feeling "very much better" since the long cruise down to Bermuda. But he said he could

still use some more sun. The White House said later the President has "absolutely" no plans to go to Florida. He does hope to go to Augusta, Georgia sometime next month.

The Senate rackets committee heard testimony today that teamsters president Dave Beck spent funds from the union treasury for thousands of dollars' worth of articles for his own use... ranging from washing machines to rugs. The testimony was given by Nathan Shefferman, a labor-management consultant. Shefferman said he bought the articles at discount, with his own money, and then was reimbursed with money from the union. He swore, however, that he did not know this at the time. He also denied receiving favored treatment from Beck or the teamsters union for employers represented by him in union matters. He testified he bought merchandise for other union leaders at cut-rate, and was re-imbursed. The committee pointed out, however, that in these other instances, there is no indication the purchases were made with union funds. When Beck was called back to the witness chair and asked about Shefferman's testimony, he again invoked the Fifth Amendment. Chairman McClellan wound up the day's hearing by accusing Beck of "utter contempt" for Congress.

President Eisenhower's special ambassador, James P. Richards, left Teheran today for Pakistan... after discussing the Eisenhower Doctrine with Iranian officials. Iran issued a communique pledging its cooperation in trying to block Soviet penetration in the Middle East. Richards is explaining to the Middle East countries in person how the Eisenhower Doctrine will work.

The United States today expressed "deep concern" over the murder of two American aid officials in Iran. Iranian police say the Americans were killed by bandits on Sunday, as they were traveling by jeep. Two Iranians accompanying them also were killed. And the wife of one of the Americans apparently was kidnaped. The American victims are identified as Brewster Wilson of Portland, Oregon, and Kevin Carroll of Issaquah, Washington. Mrs. Carroll is missing.

Soviet Premier Bulganin made a speech tonight... denouncing the Bermuda conference as a plot aimed at intensifying the Cold War. Instead of agreeing to stop the testing of hydrogen weapons, he said, President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan agreed to supply guided missiles to the British armed forces. Bulganin's speech was made at a Kremlin meeting attended by Janos Kadar, the puppet premier of Hungary. In an apparent thrust at Marshal Tito, Bulganin criticized what he called "the attitude of some Yugoslav leaders" toward the Hungarian revolt. These leaders, he said, took the same attitude as Secretary of State Dulles.

Poland said today that it is cutting its armed forces by another 44-thousand men. The Polish government already had announced cuts... within the past year... totaling nearly a hundred thousand men. Today's announcement indicated the action was taken to help Poland's economy... but it also contained an appeal for a disarmament agreement among the world's major powers.

The more than a million shipyard and factory workers on strike for higher pay in Britain are scheduled to be joined Saturday by 500-thousand more industrial workers in the greater London area. The government has called for [redacted] an end to the walkout for the good of the country.

The British colonial office said today that Nigeria has expressed a desire for full independence in two years. Nigeria is a British colony and protectorate on the west coast of Africa, with a population of about 31-million. It has its own parliament, and talks on a new constitution are scheduled to be held in London in May.

There has been a severe explosion in Mexico City. First reports say the blast occurred in a fireworks warehouse, [redacted], and that 14 persons were killed and more than a hundred injured.

George Bryan

Word for Today

There is no bargain basement price for security. Josh Billings said, "It is now 30 years since a phellow with green goggles on offered tew sell me sumthing for 50 cents whitch he sed waz worth 5 dollars. I've forgot what it waz, but i remember it waz a beat. And az often az once a year ever since I hav tried the same thing over and got beat every time."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, March 27, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The Federal budget came in for lengthy discussion today at President Eisenhower's news conference. It started when a reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower about Congressional efforts to make substantial cuts.

PRES. EISENHOWER: I can't tell you how strongly I feel what I've told you before. This budget was not only made carefully. It was made intelligently. Its purpose was, first of all, to provide the moneys to carry out programs already authorized by Congress, and next to lay before the Congress certain new legislation, of programs, that we believe now was important for the United States and should be carried through. At the same time we're doing this, we well know that in an organization as vast as the Federal government and employing as it does, two and a half million civilians, and three million people in the Armed Services, that to say that every bit of that budget is completely correct to the last dollar -and you can find no ways of saving money anywhere if you can investigate long enough in any particular item or activity. That's foolish. Now, if we start in with this budget, we've got many parts that can't be touched. We have got interest in the public debt, we have got grants in aid that're fixed by law, we've got veterans' charges, and then we've got long series of agricultural programs that require from us money.

You can't take these things and just stop them in mid-stride. Now, I don't know of any one that it is said we can cut our Armed Forces by 20% or 10% or any other thing that would give us a significant saving in budg.. in the budget. I don't know of anyone that thinks we should stop producing fissionable material. Now, foreign

aid - foreign aid has no pressure group in any district in the United States, and so it comes up to the man who suddenly becomes very economy-minded - and I must say, it's a very great ... very great satisfaction to find out there are so many economy-minded people in Washington than used to be here (laughter) and so this becomes a third target. But I say to you there are no dollars today that are being spent more wisely for the future of American peace and prosperity than the dollars we put in foreign aid.

Well, now, let's ... if anyone is interested in economy, let's go to the things that are open for all to see. Take the Post Office deficit. I've been trying to get it stopped for the last four years, and I've made just zero progress; except through the efficiency of Mr. Summerfield and his people in giving service at less cost.

Take the vast number or the great number of public works that're authorized without proper engineering studies to back them up. Congress authorized and why? Must be for political purposes. Because the engineering department has not said they are necessary. But I come back again, in the security field. There we are not going to touch any of these things severely or we're going to suffer. And of all of those, I would say none is more important than so-called foreign aid. I perfectly ... I'm perfectly sure we should refer to it only as mutual aid; because it's not only the welfare of somebody else we're seeking, we're seeking our own future - markets, prosperity and peace. And so as we work with these countries, we are working also for ourselves. Let's not forget it.

MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower said the agreement to send guided missiles to Britain will not mean an increase in American production of atomic weapons. He doubted there is any great significance

so far as the use of the Gulf of Aqaba as an international waterway is concerned, to reports that Saudi Arabian troops have moved into the Aqaba area, and he used strong words in commenting on Russia's threat to Norway against allowing Western bases to be set up on Norwegian soil.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, of course, we recognize that any nation in the world has a right to take such measures as it deems necessary for its own security and defense. I think the statements of the Russians are completely indefensible and while I know of no specific purpose or plan that leads to this particular charge they're making and their particular threats, as you call them, that they're making, the right of Norway to take any measures it pleases within its own country for its own security certainly is clear.

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MURROW: President Eisenhower told his news conference he is feeling very much better since the long cruise down to Bermuda. But, he said, he could still use more sun. The White House said later the President has "absolutely" no plans to go to Florida. He does hope to go to Augusta, Georgia sometime next month.

The Senate rackets committee heard testimony today that teamsters president Dave Beck spent funds from the union treasury for thousands of dollars' worth of articles for his own use...ranging from washing machines to rugs. The testimony was given by Nathan Shefferman, a labor - management consultant. Shefferman said he bought the articles at discount, with his own money, and then was reimbursed with money from the union. He swore, however, that he did not know this at the time. He also denied receiving favored treatment from Beck or the teamsters union for employers represented by him in union matters. He testified he bought merchandise for other union leaders at cut-rate, and was re-imbursed. The committee pointed out, however, that in these other instances, there is no indication the purchases were made with union funds. When Beck was called back to the witness chair and asked about Shefferman's testimomny he again invoked the Fifth Amendment. Chairman McClellan wound up the day's hearing by accusing Beck of "utter contempt" for Congress.

President Eisenhower's special ambassador, James P. Richards, left Teheran today for Pakistan..after discussing the Eisenhower Doctrine with Iranian officials. Iran issued a communique pledging its cooperation in trying to block Soviet penetration in the Middle East. Richards is explaining to the Middle East countries in person how the Eisenhower Doctrine will work.

The United States today expressed "deep concern" over the murder of two American aid officials in Iran. Iranian police say the Americans were killed by bandits on Sunday, as they were traveling by jeep. Two Iranians accompanying them also were killed. And the wife of one of the Americans apparently was kidnapped. The American victims are identified as Brewster Wilson of Portland, Oregon, and Kevin Carrol of Issaquah, Washington. Mrs. Carrol is missing.

Soviet Premier Bulganin made a speech tonight..denouncing the Bermuda conference as a plot aimed at intensifying the Cold War. Instead of agreeing to stop the testing of hydrogen weapons, he said, President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan agreed to supply guided missiles to the British armed forces. Bulganin's speech was made at a Kremlin meeting attended by Janos Kadar, the puppet premier of Hungary. In an apparent thrust at Marshal Tito, Bulganin criticized what he called "the attitude of some Yugoslav leaders" toward the Hungarian revolt. These leaders, he said, took the same attitude as Secretary of State Dulles.

Poland said today that it is cutting its armed forces by another 44-thousand men. The Polish government already had announced cuts..within the past year..totaling nearly a hundred thousand men. Today's announcement indicated the action was taken to help Poland's economy...but it also contained an appeal for a disarmament agreement among the world's major powers.

The more than a million shipyard and factory workers on strike for higher pay in Britain are scheduled to be joined Saturday by 500-thousand more industrial workers in the greater London area. The government has called for an end to the walkout for the good of the country.

The British colonial office said today that Nigeria has expressed a desire for full independence in two years. Nigeria is a British colony and protectorate on the west coast of Africa, with a population of about 31-million. It has its own parliament, and talks on a new constitution are scheduled to be held in London in May.

There has been a severe explosion in Mexico City. First reports say the blast occurred in a fireworks warehouse and that 14 persons were killed an more than a hundred injured.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: There is no bargain basement price for security. Josh Billings said, "It is now 30 years since a phellow with green goggles on offered tew sell me sumthing for 50 cents which he sed was worth 5 dollars. I've forgot what it waz, but i remember it waz a beat. And as often as once a year ever since i have tried the same thing over and got beat every time."

Goodnight and good luck.

This is the news:

Egypt announces that vessels up to 19-thousand tons will be able to pass through the Suez Canal, starting tomorrow... and that the canal will be open to "normal" traffic about the middle of next month. / A United Nations spokesman says the last major obstruction... a sunken Egyptian frigate... will be raised in five or six days.

~~In Jerusalem, the Israeli government says it will send a "test ship" through the Suez Canal to assert its right of free passage... as set forth in the United Nations Security Council resolution of 1951. But the Israeli Foreign Ministry indicated it may be some time before the test actually is carried out.~~

The State Department today advised American shipowners to steer clear of the Suez Canal until its physical and legal hazards have been "fully eliminated." The department said "its information was" that hazards

still exist in the immediate approaches to the canal, notably the Gulf of Suez. It also pointed out that discussions are still in progress between United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold and the Government of Egypt with respect to future operation of the canal. The implication was clear. The United States does not look with favor on use of the canal... at least by ships of American registry... until a settlement is reached.

Secretary General Hammarskjold returned to New York today from six days of talks with President Nasser and went immediately into a round of conferences with Western diplomats. His first meeting... lasting more than an hour... was with United States Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. Lodge said afterwards that Hammarskjold had brought back "a great deal of information" as a result of his talks with Nasser. He said that... in his opinion... Hammarskjold's trip had been "very useful". And he said he was relaying what the secretary general had told him to Washington.

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widespread military conflict with heavy consequences to the cause of peace." French Foreign Minister Pineau said yesterday that France would back Israel's right to answer with force any Egyptian attack against Israeli soil... launched either from the Gulf of Aqaba or the Gaza Strip.

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The National Cypriot Committee... in London... has hailed the British move as a step toward "an honorable and just solution of the Cyprus problem." ~~In Athens, the Greek cabinet met in emergency session.~~

My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, cables me from London that the subject of Makarios was discussed at length at the Bermuda conference. Kendrick says although it is officially denied that the release has anything to do with the conference, it is "dead certain" President Eisenhower either suggested it or endorsed it as the most sensible of several alternatives.

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President Eisenhower today abolished the National Security Training Commission as of June 30. The commission was set up six years ago to oversee the proposed universal military training program which Congress never approved.

Congress today completed action on a bill continuing corporate and excise taxes at their present level for another 15 months. The House approved the measure... passed by the Senate yesterday... and sent it to President Eisenhower for his signature.

~~The House Labor Committee decided today to make a broad study of union welfare funds. Chairman Barden of North Carolina said, "Some union welfare funds are being pillaged." Secretary of Labor Mitchell said his department is going to make a study of legislation that may be needed to "protect" the funds of union workers.~~

~~The Senate rackets committee is in recess.~~

Edward R. Murrow: March 28, 1957. 7/45 p.m.

President Eisenhower announced yesterday that he is about to propose legislation to deal with a President's disability to perform his duties. He has now called a meeting with congressional leaders for tomorrow morning. They will discuss the recommendation made by a group headed by Attorney General Brownell, which was asked to study the problem after the President's own experience with disabling illness.

This is action; but it does not mean that the gap in the constitution is about to be closed. If the recommendation by the Attorney General's group is followed, probably nothing would become effective during President Eisenhower's term. For it proposes an amendment to the Constitution, which needs concurrence of three-fourths of the states; usually a long drawn-out affair. Some experts deny that a Constitutional amendment is necessary. But Mr. Eisenhower said yesterday he thinks it is.

The amendment recommended by the Brownell group would not close the gap in the Constitution. It would only half close it. It would authorize a President to declare his own disability, and turn over his duties to the Vice President. It would make it clear that the Vice President would only act until the President again could act for himself.

Mr. Eisenhower spoke yesterday of Vice Presidents having been reluctant to act for the President, because the Constitution does not make it clear whether they would become President or acting President, and when and how the President would take over again.

This was true when Garfield was shot. In the preceding campaign, Arthur had been maliciously accused of having accepted nomination as Vice President, hoping to reach the White House through assassination of the President. The charge having been made, he felt he had to refuse to deputize for the President so long as he stayed alive.

At the time Woodrow Wilson suffered his stroke, Vice President Marshall was urged to act in Wilson's stead, but frankly said he was afraid that if Wilson recovered he would treat him like a usurper. ~~So the country was run from Wilson's bedside, often by Mrs. Wilson and Secretary Tumulty deciding what should be brought to the President's attention.~~

But the proposed amendment would not deal with situations like these. What it would deal with is the situation at the time of President'Eisenhower's heart attack of 1955. Mr. Eisenhower was quite capable of recognizing his disability and appointing the Vice President to act for him. Garfield and Wilson were not. And the proposed amendment leaves wholly unanswered

the old question: how a President's disability is to be determined and how the end of it is to be determined.

Since the President has said he will invite suggestions from Congressional leaders, they may come up with a proposal to close the gap completely. But Mr. Brownell thinks that so many views are held on the method of determining disability, that it would be better to concentrate on something everyone will accept. He is sure his proposed amendment will receive general approval. Other steps, he believes, can come later.

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would have to certify the President's disability, as well as his ability to return to work. Many congressmen believe that this could be coupled with the authorization of a President to declare his own disability, and the two reforms could be adopted without amendment of the Constitution. But the Constitutional authorities do not agree among themselves, and some question the right of Congress to meddle with executive functions, since they are kept so scrupulously separate in the Constitution.

It now looks as though a long debate in Washington might be beginning. And if this is to be followed by the slow motion of a Constitutional amendment, the gap in that document may remain for a long time to come.

Word for Today

A long time ago... when Theodore Roosevelt was vice president... he said, "The Vice President is really a fifth wheel to the coach. It is not a stepping stone to anything except oblivion." A year after Roosevelt said that, William McKinley was assassinated and he became President. Today... as Thomas Paine said... "A new method of thinking has arisen."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER:

MURROW: A long time ago..when Theodore Roosevelt was vice president..he said, "The Vice President is really a fifth wheel to the coach. It is not a stepping stone to anything except oblivion." A year after Roosevelt said that, William McKinley was assassinated and he became President. Today..as Thomas Paine said..." A new method of thinking has arised."

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 29, 1957

This is the news:

The AFL-CIO today suspended Dave Beck, president of the international teamsters union, as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and as a member of its executive council. The suspension was voted unanimously by the executive council... and was a direct result of Beck's invocation of the Fifth Amendment earlier this week before the Senate rackets committee. The AFL-CIO code of ethics prescribes that a union official who invokes the Fifth Amendment at a proper inquiry into his handling of union affairs forfeits the right to hold office. The executive council ordered Beck to stand union trial on May 20th. ~~[illegible] said Beck will be asked at that time "to answer for his actions in bringing the labor movement into disrepute... and his failing to explain the many charges against him with regard to misuse of union funds." (That's a direct quote).~~

The [redacted] council also ordered an investigation of the teamsters union to determine whether it is "substantially dominated or controlled by corrupt influences." Today's council action would appear to be the most drastic ever taken by the American labor movement against one of its top leaders.

James Hoffa, vice president of the teamsters union, pleaded innocent today to bribery charges growing out of the Senate rackets investigation. Hoffa and Hyman Fischbach, a Miami attorney, allegedly tried to get inside information by bribing a Senate investigator. Fischbach also pleaded innocent... and their trial was set for May 27th.

President Eisenhower [redacted] today outlined to congressional leaders his proposal for determining presidential disability. Mr. Eisenhower said he favors a constitutional amendment... authorizing the cabinet --- BY MAJORITY VOTE --- to decide when the vice president should take over the duties of a disabled President. The vice president would not vote. This procedure would apply if a President were unable to decide his own disability. If a President were still able to decide for himself, he would ask the vice president in writing to take over. In both instances, he would relinquish his duties temporarily to the vice president. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said... after the White House meeting... that Mr. Eisenhower's

proposal will be given "respectful consideration." The Republican leader, Senator Knowland, commented that amending the constitution "isn't something that can be done in a week or two." And House Speaker Rayburn questioned the need of amending the Constitution at all. Republican Representative Keating of New York has a plan different from Mr. Eisenhower's, and... late today... introduced legislation to enact it into law. Keating would have a special commission, instead of the cabinet, determine presidential disability. The commission would have 11 members. These would be the vice president, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the senior associate justice, the speaker of the House, the House and Senate majority and minority leaders, the secretaries of the State and Treasury, and the attorney general. The vice president would serve as chairman.

~~The House got sidetracked in its economy drive today when it voted 5-million dollars for the rural library program. President Eisenhower had requested 3-million dollars for the program.~~

A Senate committee heard testimony today on the State Department ban on first-hand news coverage in Red China. J. Russell Wiggins, of the

Washington Post and Times-Herald, said the ban infringed on the right of people in the United States to know... through their own reporters... about conditions in China. Wiggins testified as the spokesman for the American Society of Newspaper Editors. William Worthy... who last winter joined two newsmen from Look Magazine in defying the State Department ban...protested the delay of the department in renewing his passport. Worthy said that in the course of his overseas reporting he had seen how totalitarian governments restrict news coverage. He said, "Neither as a newsman, nor as a citizen, do I want to see even the seeds of such controls planted in this country." While he was in China, Worthy did occasional broadcasts for C.B.S. He told the committee he had heard from a "reputable source" that the State Department put pressure on C.B.S. not to use the broadcasts... but that the network used them anyway. No comment on this so far from the State Department.

A House banking subcommittee voted today to lower the downpayments required from veterans seeking home loans under the F.H.A. The White House announced... at the same time... a program of easier credit terms for prospective home-buyers.

A constitution that would give Singapore internal self-government was agreed on today in London. Representatives from the British colony have been conferring in London for more than two weeks. [redacted]

Archbishop Makarios said today that he is "not prepared" to negotiate the political future of Cyprus unless he can return to the island colony. Britain announced yesterday that the exiled Cypriot leader was now free to go wherever he wished---except to Cyprus. The British exiled him last year, after charging him with actively supporting terrorist activities on the island. [redacted]

In London today, Lord Salisbury resigned as government leader in the House of Lords. The resignation was [redacted] a protest against the Conservative government decision to set Makarios free. Prime Minister Macmillan said he accepted it "with the greatest regret." Salisbury also resigned as Lord President of the Privy Council... a post which made him a member of the cabinet, without portfolio.

Russia tonight handed a diplomatic note to Denmark. The note is believed to be similar to the Bulganin message delivered earlier this week to Norway, warning against the establishment of NATO bases on Norwegian soil.

Edward R. Murrow: March 28, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The contest between Colonel Nasser and the Western world has reached a stage where it is possible to report on the score up to date. We have new information from two sources, Egypt's own official memorandum to the State Department on its plans for the Suez Canal, and the outcome of the talks between Nasser and Dag Hammarskjold in Cairo. The score at this point shows Nasser almost incredibly ahead. If this were a baseball game, it would be about nineteen to nothing in favor of Nasser.

To take up first the outcome of the talks with Mr. Hammarskjold. Nasser gave his personal assurances that he would not move troops into the Gaza Strip for the time being, and he expressed no interest in stopping shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba. But these are not new concessions. They are re-affirmations. At the time when the United Nations was trying to get the British, French and Israeli out of Egypt he gave these assurances to Mr. Hammarskjold, and he gave one more which he subsequently broke. That was to allow the U.N. emergency force to administer the Gaza Strip. He broke this in sending an Egyptian official, called a civil governor - but in fact a general - to take over the civil administration.

It is technically true that Nasser does not need to acquiesce in United Nations occupation of the Gaza Strip, since under the armistice

Egypt is to hold and administer the strip until peace is completed. But Nasser's life depended on getting the invaders out of Egypt, and he promised not to claim his technical rights so as to be rescued from overwhelming military defeat and his own oblivion. Then, when he was saved, he took back one of the technical rights. More than that, he now seems to be pressing the advantage.

C.B.S. ~~correspondent Michael Elkins in Jerusalem cables that the U.N.~~ emergency force does not have ~~any more the direct or exclusive responsibility~~ for guarding the border. ~~The Egyptian governor has ordered that~~ Egyptian police must accompany emergency force patrols on all their activities. He quotes ~~Joseph Tekoah, Israeli official in charge of armistice affairs,~~ as saying that Egypt ~~has turned the emergency~~ force into a weapon of aggressive policy ~~against~~ Israel.

Nasser's program for the Suez Canal was sent to the State Department for its comments, so presumably it is open for further discussion. But as it stands it claims everything for Egypt that Nasser demanded at the time he seized the Canal. There is one slight improvement, in that he agrees that disputes between signatories of the 1888 convention can be arbitrated by the world court. But this does not cover one of the outstanding issues, Israel's

right to use the Canal. For Israel was not a signatory of the original convention, not having been born at that date.

Nasser's program is one of total and absolute control of the Canal. He does promise procedures by which part of the Canal tolls are set aside for new construction and to reimburse the former canal owners. But these procedures are not protected by international safeguards. Egypt is the sole master. Nothing is even mentioned about Israeli shipping. Indeed the subject is neatly hidden behind the high-sounding promise that the Canal is to be for the use of all on equal terms as set forth in the original statute. But this statute was in force when Egypt banned Israeli shipping, so nothing is changed.

Egypt has contended all along it is entitled to bar Israeli shipping as an exercise of belligerent rights. Mr. Dulles said this week that he does not believe Egypt can exercise belligerent rights under the armistice. He pointed out that the U.N. Security Council, in upholding Israel's right to use the Canal in 1957 did so on the basis that Egypt doesn't have belligerent rights under the armistice. Since Mr. Dulles said this after having studied the Nasser memorandum for nearly a week, it may be that he has chosen this as the next issue on the agenda.

The Nasser memorandum not only ignores the Security Council's vote of six years ago, it ignores the six principles adopted by the Security Council last year, one of which was that the Canal should be "insulated from the politics of any country." The Nasser program does not insulate it. Egypt would be just as free to play politics with the Canal as not to do so. At best Nasser could be asked to promise not to do so. There would be no authority that could compel him to keep his word.

One of the questions Mr. Hammarskjold put to Nasser before leaving Cairo was whether he was ready to give up the state of belligerency with Israel. He asked the question in writing, and so far has received no reply. ~~If his reply should be even faintly favorable to an end of belligerency the crisis might yet take a more hopeful turn. But it would be hard to find anyone, even in the State Department, who expects an answer that would be acceptable to Israel, let alone the British and French and ourselves.~~ Nasser's

Word for Today

A few minutes ago, I ventured to compare the contest with Nasser to a baseball game in which the score might be something like 19 to nothing in his favor. Nationalizing the Suez Canal was relatively easy---like catching a pop fly. But Tommy Heinrich once said, "Catching a fly ball is a pleasure. Knowing what to do with it after you catch it is a business."

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The AFL_CIO code of ethics prescribes that a union official who invokes the Fifth Amendment at a proper inquiry into his handling of union affairs forfeits the right to hold office. The executive council ordered Beck to stand union trial on May 20th. The Council also ordered an investigation of the teamsters union to determine whether it is "substantially dominated or controlled by corrupt influences." Today's council action would appear to be the most drastic ever taken by the American labor movement against one of its top leaders.

James Hoffa, vice president of the teamsters union, pleaded innocent today to bribery charges growing out of the Senate rackets investigation. Hoffa and Hyman Fischbach, a Miami attorney allegedly tried to get inside information by bribing a Senate investigator. Fischbach also pleaded innocent..and their trial was set for May 27th.

President Eisenhower today outlined to congressional leaders his proposal for determining presidential disability. Mr. Eisenhower said he favors a constitutional amendment..authorizing the cabinet..by majority vote..to decide when the vice president should take over the duties of a disabled President. The vice president would not vote. This procedure would apply if a President were unable to decide his own disability. If a President were still able to decide for himself, he would ask the vice president in writing to take over.

In both instances, he would relinquish his duties temporarily to the vice president . Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said..after the White House meeting.. that Mr. Eisenhower's proposal will be given "respectful consideration." The Republican leader, Senator Knowland, commented that amending the constitution "isn't something that can be done in a week or two." And House Speaker Rayburn questioned the need of amending the Constitution at all. Republican Representative Keating of New York has a plan different from Mr. Eisenhower's and..late today..introduced legislation to enact it into law. Keating would have a special commission instead of the cabinet determine presidential disability. The commission would have 11 members. These would be the vice president, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the senior associate justice, the speaker of the House, the House and Senate majority and minoirty leaders, the secretaries of the State and Treasury, and the Attorney General. The Vice President would serve as chairman.

A Senate committee heard testimony today on the State Department ban on first - hand news coverage in Red China. J. Russell Wiggins, of the Washington Post and Times - Herald, said the ban infringed on the right of people in the United States to know, through their own reporters..about conditions in China. Wiggins testified as the spokesman for the American Society of Newspaper Editors. William Worthy..who last winter joined two newsmem from Look Magazine in defying the State Department ban..protested the delay of the department in renewing his passport. Worthy said that in the course of his overseas reporting he had seen how totalitarian governments restrict news coverage. He said, "Neither as a newsman nor as a citizen, do I want to see even the seeds of such controls planted in this country." While he was in China, Worthy did occasional broadcasts for C.B.S. He told the committee he had heard from a "reputable source" that the State Department put pressure on C.B.S. not to use the broadcasts ..but that the network used them anyway. No comment on this so far from the State Department.

A House banking subcommittee voted today to lower the downpayments required from veterans seeking home loans under the F.H.A. The White House announced.. at the same time..a program of easier credit terms for prospective home-buyers.

A constitution that would give Singapore internal self-government was agreed on today in London. Representatives from the British colony have been conferring in London for more than two weeks.

Archbishop Makarios said today that he is "not prepared" to negotiate the political future of Cyprus unless he can return to the island colony. Britain announced yesterday that the exiled Cypriot leader was not free to go wherever he wished except Cyprus. The British exiled him last year, after charging him with actively supporting terrorist activities on the island.

In London today, Lord Salisbury resigned as government leader in the House of Lords. The resignation was a protest against the Conservative government decision to set Makarios free. Prime Minister Macmillan said he accepted it "with the greatest regret." Salisbury also resigned as Lord President of the Privy Council....a post which made him a member of the cabinet without portfolio.

Russia tonight handed a diplomatic note to Denmark. The note is believed to be similar to the Bulganin message delivered earlier this week to Norway, warning against the establishment of NATO bases on Norwegian soil.

The contest between Colonel Nasser and the Western world has reached a state where it is possible to report on the score up to date. We have new information from two sources, Egypt's own official memorandum to the State Department on its plans for the Suez Canal, and the outcome of the talks between Nasser and Dag Hammarskjold in Ciaro. The score at this point shows Nasser almost incredibly ahead. If this were a baseball game, it would be about nineteen to nothing in favor of Nasser.

To take up first the outcome of the talks with Mr. Hammarskjold, Nasser gave his personal assurances that he would not move troops into the Gaza Strip for the time being, and he expressed no interest in stopping shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba. But these are not new concessions. They are re-affirmations. At the time when the United Nations was trying to get the British, French and Israeli out of Egypt, he gave these assurances to Mr. Hammarskjold, and he gave one more which he subsequently broke. That was to allow the U.N. emergency force to administer the Gaza Strip. He broke this in sending an Egyptian official, called a civil governor- but in fact a general - to take over the civil administration.

It is technically true that Nasser does not need to acquiesce in United Nations occupation of the Gaza Strip, since under the armistice Egypt is to hold and administer the strip until peace is completed. But Nasser's life depended on getting the invaders out of Egypt, and he promised not to claim his technical rights so as to be rescued from overwhelming military defeat and his own oblivion. Then, when he was safe, he took back one of the technical rights. More than that, he now seems to be pressing the advantage.

Nasser's program for the Suez Canal was sent to the State Department for its comments, so presumably it is open for further discussion. But as it stands it claims everything for Egypt that Nasser demanded at the time he seized the Canal. There is one slight improvement, in that he agrees that disputes between signatories of the 1888 convention can be arbitrated by the world court. But this does not cover one of the outstanding issues, Israel's right to use the Canal. For Israel was not a signatory of the original convention, not having been born at that date.

Nasser's program is one of total and absolute control of the Canal. He does promise procedures by which part of the Canal tolls are set aside for new construction and to reimburse the former canal owners. But these procedures are not protected by international safeguards. Egypt is the sole master.

Nothing is even mentioned about Israeli shipping. Indeed the subject is neatly hidden behind the high-sounding promise that the Canal is to be for the use of all on equal terms as set forth in the original statute. But this statute was in force when Egypt banned Israeli shipping, so nothing is changed.

Egypt has contended all along it is entitled to bar Israeli shipping as an exercise of belligerent rights. Mr. Dulles said this week that he does not believe Egypt can exercise belligerent rights under the armistice. He pointed out that the U.N. Security Council, in upholding Israel's right to use the Canal in 1951 did so on the basis that Egypt doesn't have belligerent rights under the armistice. Since Mr. Dulles said this after having studied the Nasser memorandum for nearly a week, it may be that he has chosen this as the next issue on the agenda.

The Nasser memorandum not only ignores the Security Council's vote of six years ago, it ignores, the six principles adopted by the Security Council last year, one of which was that the Canal should be "insulated from the politics of any country." The Nasser program does not insulate it. Egypt would be just as free to play politics with the Canal as not to do so. At best Nasser could be asked to promise not to do so. There would be no authority that could compel him to keep his word.

One of the questions Mr. Hammarskjold put to Nasser before leaving Cairo was whether he was ready to give up the state of belligerency with Israel. He asked the question in writing, and so far has received no reply.

This is Ed Murrow. I"ll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER:

MURROW: A few minutes ago, I ventured to compare the contest with Nasser to a baseball game in which the score might be something like 19 to nothing in his favor. Nationalizing the Suez Canal was relatively easy -- like catching a pop fly. But Tommy Heinrich once said, "Catching a fly ball is a pleasure. Knowing what to do with it after you catch it is a business. :

Good night and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., April 1, 1957

This is the news:

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold said today that Egypt has outlawed the infiltration of Israeli territory from the Gaza Strip. Hammarskjold said... in a statement issued here in New York... that Egyptian regulations against such raids into Israel are being put into force. And, he said, they are backed up by penalties. Hammarskjold also said, "The role of the United Nations Emergency Force in assisting in the prevention of infiltration will be made clearly known to the population of the Gaza Strip by the appropriate authorities." The statement did not go into details. The United Press reports from Cairo tonight that Egypt will refuse to allow United Nations troops to fire on any "infiltrators" they may see trying to cross over into Israel. U.P. quotes "authoritative sources" as saying this will be the Egyptian position until Israel permits the United Nations Emergency Force to patrol the Israeli side of

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frontier.

The Israeli ambassador to the United States... Abba Eban... conferred with Hammarskjold today at United Nations headquarters. This was Hammarskjold's first meeting with an Israeli representative since he returned last week from his talks with President Nasser in Cairo.

Nasser met in Cairo today with John J. McCloy. Mr. McCloy is in charge of the financial aspect of the United Nations project for clearing the Suez Canal. He and Nasser are said to have discussed a possible loan to Egypt for new canal equipment. ~~Such a loan... reportedly in the neighborhood of 10 million dollars... might be arranged through the United Nations or the World Bank.~~

In Washington, the State Department today reiterated that the six principles adopted by the United Nations Security Council last October "should provide the basis for the future operation of the Suez Canal." One of those principles is that the canal "shall be insulated from the politics of any country." The State Department said its note to the Egyptian government last week-end advocated a settlement consistent with the six principles. It again expressed hope that American shipowners will exercise "prudence", and not send their vessels through the canal

at once.

The Middle East question was debated today in the British House of Commons. Prime Minister Macmillan said... in opening the debate... that the basic aims of the United States and Britain in the area are identical, "even if at times there are divergencies on how to achieve it." Macmillan insisted there were no secret agreements at the Bermuda Conference. And he denied the report that President Eisenhower pressured him to release Archbishop Makarios... as a step toward settling the Cyprus dispute. "There is," he said, "no truth whatever in this allegation." He said American guided missiles should be available in Britain "in the fairly near future." He conceded warheads for these missiles will be under American control, in accordance with United States law. But the missiles will be manned, he said, by British troops. And he added, "We are not precluded from making our own warheads." Macmillan said Britain is prepared to consider "any practical scheme" for limiting nuclear tests. "But abolition of the tests at this time," he said, "would leave us at the mercy of certain powers." Russia today also rejected a Japanese appeal that it stop its H-bomb tests.

Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission said

today in Washington that the United States is making "encouraging progress" toward harnessing the H-bomb for peaceful purposes. Strauss told a news conference the commission will start work this summer on a new experimental device at the Princeton research center... which, he said, will represent "the biggest step yet" toward learning the secret of how to produce power through a fusion reaction. He emphasized that the device will not be a pilot plant for thermonuclear power. "Success," he said, "may be years away."

The premier of Iran is reported to have resigned, as the result of the murder last week of three Americans by Iranian bandits. The murder of the American aid officials was said... early today... to have resulted in the cutting off of the Point Four aid program to Southeastern Iran. The State Department said this afternoon that no instructions for suspension of such aid have gone out from Washington.

Congress heard testimony today on President Eisenhower's proposal for a constitutional amendment... setting forth procedure in case of disability of a president. Mr. Eisenhower would have a majority of the cabinet determine whether a President is disabled... and then for the Vice President to

become temporary acting president. Attorney General Brownell testified on behalf of the Eisenhower proposal. He said that... in his opinion... the Constitution now empowers the vice president to declare the President disabled, and to replace him. B rownell said this should be corrected. He told the House Judiciary Subcommittee that the question of presidential disability should not depend on one man's judgment.

The Supreme Court today refused to review the licensing of three private power dams in Hell's Canyon on the Snake River in Idaho. The refusal was on an appeal from a lower court opinion... upholding the Federal Power Commission in granting the license to a private utility. Public power interests contended that a single high dam... built by the Government... would provide more flood control and produce more electric power.

The Supreme Court cited an instance today when employers may resort to the lock-out. It ruled that all employers... bargaining jointly with a union... may lawfully lock out their workers, if the union strikes against one of the employers engaged in the negotiations. The case involves the teamsters union and eight linen supply companies in upstate New York. When the teamsters struck one of the companies in 1953 in the course of joint negotiations the other firms laid off their drivers... whereupon the union filed an unfair labor practice complaint. In deciding against the union, the Supreme Court said it was confining itself "to the circumstances in this case."

The State Department said today that it has "tentatively" turned down the application of reporter William Worthy for a new passport. Worthy is one of three American newsmen who last winter defied the State Department ban on travel to Red China. ~~A department spokesman said Worthy is being~~ denied a passport because his China visit was "prejudicial to the interests of the United States" and because there is reason to believe he might not ~~[illegible]~~ in the future "abide by the geographical limitations which may be placed in the passport." Worthy is a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American, who has also ~~done~~ occasional broadcasts for C.B.S. The other two newsmen ~~men~~ who violated the ban on travel to Red China are photographer Philip Harrington and correspondent Edmund Stevens of Look Magazine. Harrington is back in this country, and his passport has been picked up by the State Department. The American embassy in Moscow has stamped Stevens' passport "Good Only for Return to the United States."

The United States tonight lifted [redacted] the ban it has had on travel to Egypt, Israel, Syria and Jordan for the past five months.

Edward R. Murrow: April 1, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Once in a while this reporter takes a little time to try to sell a book. This is done on the assumption that to be informed it is still necessary to read. To look and listen is not enough.

I have been worried about this particular book for something over three years -- that's how long it was in the writing. It was written by a foreign correspondent. Having spent a considerable chunk of my life working at that job, and being addicted to the reading of books, it is permissible to say that many books by foreign correspondents read as though their middle name was Kilroy - "And then I said to the Prime Minister..." or, "I telephoned the airport and they held the plane..." or, "If the censors hadn't butchered my story...." - that sort of thing. This isn't that kind of book. It was written by David Schoenbrun, our Paris Correspondent, whose despatches you have frequently heard on this report over the past ten years. Schoenbrun is a short, rather well-padded man who appears to walk on his toes - built close to the ground for proper balance. And he has written as balanced a book as you will find in many months of reading. It's about France, a country that he knows and loves, but the love is not blind.

The reviewers have been kind and, indeed, enthusiastic about this book.

So for once I find myself on the side of the majority. The title, by the way, is: "As France Goes". It is a masterful job of objective analysis, written to be read, not to be referred to for a fact or a figure. He explains France and the French. He neither condones nor condemns. No American has closer relations with high-ranking French officials, but you would not know that from the book. It is revealed only in brilliant and incisive portraits he paints of them. Whether he is dealing with French politics, manners, morals, economics or individuals, he is always explaining and illustrating.

It is as though France were an individual rather than a nation. Schoenbrun does a sort of character analysis: why this individual hates his own government, is generally against rather than for, reluctant to pay taxes, inclined to drink too much, descended from some gallant and also rather doubtful ancestors, an individual who doesn't believe in bigness, is an individualist to the edge of anarchy, stingy in personal finances, while laughingly raiding the national Treasury. Schoenbrun presents this individual to American readers in a warm and sympathetic fashion, but doesn't try to conceal the indiscretions, the imperfections of character, the downright stubbornness, or the family skeletons. It is as disciplined a

piece of writing as you will find on contemporary affairs. And in effecting this introduction, Schoenbrun does not stand between France and the reader.

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there will be a rocket plane from Paris, flying through an infra-red stop beam, because its pilot is a man and not a machine."

That is the end of my effort to sell, "As France Goes" by David Schoenbrun.

I think it was Carlyle who said there were two kinds of books, good ones and bad ones. This is a good one.

Stuart Metz

Word for Today

My colleague, David Schoenbrun, has written himself a book. And it is a good one. Of Course, IN FRANCE he had a good subject. Herman Melville said, "To produce a mighty book, you must choose a mighty theme. No great and enduring volume can ever be written on the flea---though, I might say, many have tried."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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METZ:

MURROW: My colleague, David Schoenbrun, has written himself a book. And it is a good one. Of course, in France, he had a good subject. Herman Melville said, "To produce a mighty book, you must choose a mighty theme. No great and enduring volume can ever be written on the flea---though, I might say, many have tried."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., April 2, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that achieving world peace is "far more important" than cutting taxes. "The world must have peace," he said, "or we come close to the point where we say it must perish." Mr. Eisenhower said the Federal Government must help the states to build more schools, "if democracy is to be vital." And he expressed confidence the school construction program will be approved, once there is an understanding of the need. Mr. Eisenhower made these remarks in an informal talk before the annual conference of the Advertising Council.

Vice President Nixon told a meeting of Republican women today that Mr. Eisenhower showed "the proper kind of attitude" when he told Congress to cut his budget wherever possible. There is no excuse for defeatism, Nixon said, as far as the record of the Administration is concerned. ~~He said, "This~~

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administration has avoided mistakes which would have involved the United States in war." And this, he added, was done "without surrender of territory or compromise of moral principle."

A new biography of Secretary of State Dulles... written by John Robinson Beal... is much in the news. It says, among other things, that President Eisenhower once sent a personal letter to Chiang Kai-shek, "satisfying" Chiang that the United States would help defend the islands of Matsu and Quemoy in case of invasion by Red China. Today, when Mr. Dulles held his news conference, the first question put to him was whether the United States ever gave any guarantees to Chiang to help defend Matsu and Quemoy. And Secretary Dulles said:

#1 Tape runs 35 seconds. Ends on cue: "--<u>when the circumstances call for it</u>."

A reporter then wanted to know if there was ever a secret letter to Chiang Kai-shek which might have raised some question on this point.

#2 T ape runs 57 seconds. Ends on cue: "--<u>to the defense of Taiwan and Pengu</u>."

Next, the questioning turned to the statement in the Dulles biography to the effect that when Mr. Dulles cancelled the United States offer to help Egypt build the high Aswan Dam, he was taking a calculated "major gambit"

—7

in the Cold War. On this, Mr. Dulles said:

#3 Tape runs 20 seconds. Ends on cue: "--not in terms of what may have been written about me."

Mr. Dulles was then asked, specifically, if he decided to cancel the Aswan Dam offer in order to force a showdown with the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

#4 Tape runs 2:35. Ends on cue: "--which are stalwart and work with us."

Mr. Dulles said the United States should know... within the next 24 or 48 hours...whether Egypt is willing to negotiate seriously on an agreement for operating the Suez Canal. / The United States, he said, fully supports Israel's right to send ships through the canal. / The United States feels that the Egyptian memorandum... delivered last week... should have included the six principles laid down by the Security Council, as the basis for a settlement. One of the principles was that the canal should be open to the shipping of all nations, in accordance with the Convention of 1888; [redacted] another was, that operation of the canal should be "insulated" from the politics of any country. Mr. Dulles indicated that this was one of the changes advocated in a State Department note... delivered to the Egyptian government on Sunday.

It was announced today that the United Nations Emergency Force is moving its main supply base out of the Suez Canal Zone, to the town of Rafa, in the Gaza Strip. Its air base is being moved out of the canal zone to Al Arish, 25 miles southwest of Rafa. The bases are thus brought closer to the headquarters of United Nations Commander Burns, in Gaza.

Reports from Teheran say the premier of Iran will formally announce his resignation tomorrow. The announcement is not expected to mention the fact... but the murder last week of three Americans, by Iranian bandits, undoubtedly contributed to his action. A government source said the need for a stronger government was demonstrated by the failure, so far, to find the persons responsible.

An agreement providing 20-million dollars in American aid to Morocco was signed today in Rabat.

~~Moscow today announced that the Soviet parliament will meet in special session on May 7th. The announcement gave no detail of the agenda. However, Communist Party Boss Khrushchev has proposed a plan for decentralizing the Russian economy. And no doubt this proposal will be acted upon.~~

Deputy Undersecretary of State Robert Murphy told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that the United States will not allow American newsmen to visit Red China, so long as the Communists continue to hold ~~eight~~ American civilians as prisoners. Eight American civilians are still held in Red China.

~~Thus the Communists~~ Murphy said the Chinese Communists have given this country the "definite impression" that they would release these prisoners if the official United States ban against American newsmen going there were dropped. "They are trying," he said, "to trade bodies against concessions."

~~Murphy added that the State Department would welcome a formula which would permit American reporters to visit China without "yielding to blackmail."~~

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In Britain, union leaders have ordered a million, 700-thousand strikers to go back to work on Thursday, pending a government inquiry into their demands for higher pay. ~~British shipyard workers have been on strike since the middle of last month. They were joined... in the past 10 days... by more than a million factory workers. And the walkout has threatened to cut off the flow of British exports.~~ The unions have warned that the wave of strikes may be resumed; they say they will not regard the decisions of the government court of inquiry as binding.

~~Today... in this country... teamsters president Dave Beck said his union will carry out a public relations program to combat what he called "anti-labor legislation". Beck said the program had been approved by the union's executive board. He did not say on what scale the campaign would be carried out; there had been talk of a million-dollar program. But apparently this isn't in the cards.~~

Texans went to the polls today to elect a new United States senator. The election was necessitated by the resignation of Democratic Senator Price Daniel to become governor. If his successor... elected today... turns out to be a Republican, the Republican Party would take over control of Congress. The Senate would be divided equally between 48 Republicans and 48 Democrats, and Vice President Nixon could break the deadlock in any reorganization move by voting with his party. In today's election, the leading Republican contender was Thad Hutcheson, a Houston attorney. The two leading Democratic candidates are former Representative Dies and Ralph Yarborough, an attorney from Austin. The polls are in the process of closing. And the first returns should be coming in in about half an hour. Republican Leader Knowland said today that his party will try to organize the Senate, if a Republican wins.

Bryan

These are days in which there is as much news in what people say as in what they do. Biographers and statesmen alike are in a position to influence history. Abraham Lincoln once said, in another time of crisis: "In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, April 2, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... A new biography of Secretary of State Dulles, written by John Robinson Beale, is much in the news. It says - among other things - that President Eisenhower once sent a personal letter to Chiang-Kai-shek "satisfying Chiang that the United States would help defend the islands of Matsu and Quemoy in case of invasion by Red China." Today, when Mr. Dulles held his news conference, the first question put to him was whether the United States ever gave any guarantees to Chiang to help defend Matsu and Quemoy. And Secretary Dulles said:

DULLES: No, the only commitments of the United States are those expressed in the act of Congress, which calls for the defense of Formosa, Taiwan, and the Pengu? area, and other related areas if their defense is connected with the defense of Taiwan and Pengu. That decision will be made by the President when the circumstances call for it.

MURROW: A reporter then wanted to know if there was ever a secret letter to Chiang-Kai-shek which might have raised some question on this point.

DULLES: Well, I wouldn't want to say there had never been any communication between the President and the heads of other governments. He has quite an extensive correspondence of that kind and that is a matter which is within his jurisdiction on which I don't comment.

QUERY: Mr. Secretary, do you know anything about a personal assurance from President Eisenhower on this point that might have satisfied Chiang-Kai-shek that the United States would defend those two islands?

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MURROW: Next, the questioning turned to the statement in the Dulles biography, to the effect that when Mr. Dulles cancelled the United States offer to help Egypt build the High Aswan Dam he was taking a calculated major gambit in the cold war. On this Mr. Dulles said:

DULLES: I don't care to comment on articles that're written about me. If there're any subjects that - as a result of that? writing - seemed to wor... to merit your question of me, I'm glad to answer questions on their merit. But not in terms of what may have been written about me.

MURROW: Mr. Dulles was then asked, specifically, if he decided to cancel the Aswan Dam offer in order to force a showdown with the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

DULLES: Well, I think that question could be answered in the negative. There were, of course, a number of reasons which dictated our declining to go ahead with the Aswan Dam proposal. It was perhaps first of all and most imperative the fact that the Appropriations Committee of the Senate had unanimously passed a resolution providing that none of the 1957 funds could be used for the Aswan Dam. There was the fact that we had come to the feeling in our own mind that it was very dubious whether a project of this magnitude could be carried through with mutual advantage. It's a tremendous project, involving a billion-and-a-half dollars. Probably in the event it would cost more than that. And the Egyptian component of that, in terms of domestic currency and effort, would involve a gigantic effort and call for a austerity program over a period of twelve to fifteen years. Undoubtedly, that would be a burden and cause a complaint on the part of the Egyptian people and probably the

responsibility for that would be placed upon the foreign lenders and they would end up by being disliked instead of liked.

Then there was a further fact that the Egyptians had during the immediately preceding period had been developing ever closer relations with the Soviet bloc countries. And only a few days before I was asked for a definitive answer by the Egyptians had recognized Communist China, being the first Arab nation to do so, and indeed, I think the only nation in the world to do so since the attack on Korea. And in that way the Egyptians, in a sense, forced upon us a issue to which I think there was only one proper response, that was do nations which play both sides get better treatment than nations which are stalwart and work with us.

MURROW: Mr. Dulles said the United States should know within the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours whether Egypt is willing to negotiate seriously on an agreement for operating the Suez Canal. The United States, he said, fully supports Israel's right to send ships through the canal. The United States feels that the Egyptian memorandum, delivered last week, should have included the six principles laid down by the Security Council as the basis for a settlement. One of the principles was that the canal should be opened to the shipping of all nations in accordance with the Convention of 1888. Another was that operation of the canal should be insulated from the politics of any country. Mr. Dulles indicated that this was one of the changes advocated in the State Department note delivered to the Egyptian government on Sunday.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that achieving world peace is "far more important" than cutting taxes. "The world must have peace," he said, "or we come close to the point where we say it must perish." Mr. Eisenhower said the Federal Government must help the states to build more schools, "if democracy is to be vital." And he expressed confidence the school construction program will be approved, once there is an understanding of the need. Mr. Eisenhower made these remarks in an informal talk before the annual conference of the Advertising Council.

Vice President Nixon told a meeting of Republican women today that Mr. Eisenhower showed " the proper kind of attitude" when he told Congress to cut his budget wherever possible. There is no excuse for defeatism, Nixon said, as far as the record of the Administration is concerened.

A new biography of Secretary of State Dulles..written by John Robinson Beal..is much in the news It says, among other things, that President Eisenhower once sent a personal letter to Chiang Kai-shek, "satisfying" Chiang that the United States would help defend the islands of Matsu and Quemoy in case of invasion by Red China. Today, when Mr. Dulles held his news conference, the first question put to him was whether the United States ever gave any guarantees to Chiang to help defend Matsu and Quemoy. And Secretary Dulles said:

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MURROW: It was announced today that the United Nations Emergency Force is moving its main supply base out of the Suez Canal Zone to the town of Rafa, in the Gaza Strip. Its air base is being moved out of the canal zone to Al Arish 25 miles southwest of Rafa. The bases are thus brought closer th the headquarters of United Nations Commander Burns, in Gaza.

Reports from Teheran say the premier of Iran will formally announce his resignation tomrrrow. The announcement is not expected to mention the fact.. but the murder last week of three Americans by Iranian bandits, undoubtedly contributed to his action. A government source said the need for a stronger government was demonstrated by the failure so far to find the persons responsible.

An agreement providing 20-million dollars in American aid to Morocco was signed today in Rabat.

Depute Undersecretary of State Robert Murphy told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that the United States will not allow American newsmen to visit Red China so long as the Communists continue to hold American civilians as prisoners. Eight American civilians are still held in Red China. Murphy said the Chinese Communists have given this coontry the "definite impression" that they would release these prisoners if the official United States ban against American newsmen going there were dropped. "They are trying" he said, "to trade bodies against concessions." He denied that the State Department had put pressure on the Columbia Broadcasting System, to keep the network from using broadcasts by William Worthy, when he and two other American newsmen visited China last winter in defiance of the State Department ban. Worthy testified last week that such pressure was applied on the network, but that it went ahead and used his broadcasts anyway. Murphy told the committed todaythat he did get in touch by telephone with William S. Paley,

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moemtn with the Word for Today.Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: These are days in which there is as much news in what people say as in what they do. Biographers and statesmen alike are in aposition to influence history. Abraham Lincoln once said, in another time of crisis: "In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity."

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reporters trailing the President to his Gettysburg farm said his car did 70 to 75 miles an hour... in a 55-mile-an-hour zone. The reporters themselves were stopped by police. Mr. Eisenhower said today that he was unaware that his car was speeding... that he was engaged in a back-seat conference. But henceforth, he said, his drivers will be "particularly careful." A question raised at the news conference concerned President Eisenhower's 72-billion-dollar budget for the next fiscal year. The President said he does not believe his budget can be cut as much as 2-billion dollars... without impairing the national security, or curtailing needed domestic services. He said he hopes "eventually" to reduce taxes... but could not say when.

The under-secretary of the Treasury... Randolph Burgess... said today that Congress would be doing the "sound thing" if it cut President Eisenhower's budget by 2 to 3-billion dollars. Burgess was testifying before the Senate Finance Committee. He predicted lower taxes "next year", if the budget for the next two fiscal years can be kept under 70-billion dollars.

House Speaker Rayburn says Democratic congressmen are going to make a study to see if taxes can be cut this year.

Postmaster General Summerfield is reported to have told a House committee today that the Post Office Department must have an extra 47-million dollars at once, or curtail its service drastically. The additional money is needed, he said, to tide the department over the final three months of the fiscal year ending June 30th. Summerfield is quoted by committee members as saying that if the money is not forthcoming, it will be necessary to close all post offices on Saturday. All city carrier deliveries on Saturday, he said, would also have to be stopped. And through the week, delivery of mail in business districts would be restricted to one a day.

Israel said today that it is negotiating with the United Nations Emergency Force for the erection of barbed wire along the Gaza frontier. An Israeli foreign ministry spokesman said a barrier is needed to keep Arab infiltrators out of Israel. He said if the negotiations fail, Israel may put up the barbed wire itself. The spokesman declined to say when Israel might try to send a ship through the Suez Canal to test its right of free passage. Tonight, a responsible Egyptian source in Cairo said, "It is not a question of the Egyptian Canal Authority refusing to allow an Israeli vessel to pass through. It is simply," he said, "that Egypt will not permit an enemy vessel to enter its territorial waters." This is in line with Egypt's argument that the 1949 armistice with Israel did not end the state of war... that a state of belligerency still exists.

Iran got a new government today. Premier Ala resigned and was succeeded by Manouchehr Eghbal (MAHN-OO-SHUR EGG-BAHL), a former president of Teheran University and a close associate of the shah. Ala's resignation is attributed to the murder... last week... of three Americans by Iranian bandits. It was announced today that the bandit officially identified as the slayer of Mrs. Anita Carroll has been killed by loyal tribesmen. The hunt for the other, surviving bandits continues.

The United States today accused Communist Hungary of reverting to "some of the worst practices of Stalinist terror." The State Department said the Kadar government has "vengefully" arrested Hungarians on a mass scale and has re-instituted, by decree, "the cruel practice of banishment." The statement was timed to coincide with the 12th anniversary of the "liberation" of Hungary by Russian troops in World War Two. It called the contrast between that event in 1945 and what is happening in Hungary today "ironic".

The Atomic Energy Commission said today that its new series of nuclear tests will get underway in Nevada around May 15th and continue through the summer. It said the tests will be of "relatively low explosive force." There will also be experimentation involving "the safety of nuclear weapons during handling and storage."

The death toll in the tornado that hit the Dallas area yesterday has risen to 10. Nearly 200 persons were injured, and damage in Dallas is estimated at 4-million dollars. Six lives were lost in Oklahoma. New tornadoes appeared in Texas and Arkansas today but caused only minor damage. Tornado alerts have been issued for a wide area, ranging from eastern Texas to southern Illinois.

Democratic National Chairman Butler said today that the victory of a Democrat in yesterday's special senatorial election in Texas is "a bad omen" for the Republicans. President Eisenhower told his news conference today, "I think the Republicans are alert to the situation and are really going to work." Ralph Yarborough, Democratic attorney from Austin, won yesterday's multi-cornered race... edging out another Democrat, former Representative Dies. The leading Republican contender, Thad Hutcheson, ran third.

An outbreak of rioting in Santiago, the capital of Chile, today claimed at least two lives. Mobs stoned the presidential palace and tried to storm the Pan American Bank in the face of gunfire from Chilean troops. It was the worst outbreak in a week of rioting in Santiago. My colleague, Bill Downs, has dug into the background of these disorders. And for his story, we switch now to Washington.

(Downs runs 3:42 (He asked to be allowed to tape his piece, so he could get some sleep!) Returns on cue, "And now back to Ed Murrow.")

That was the report of Bill Downs on the dangerous economic situation in Chile.

The AFL-CIO today invited the teamsters union to attend a hearing on May 6th on the basis of derogatory information turned up by the Senate rackets committee. The invitation was issued by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. The union does not have to accept. (This is in addition to the union trial, set for May 20th).

Grant Rogers

Word for Today

The budget... as usual... has become a subject of controversy between the Chief Executive and Congress. A politician, quite naturally, desires to cut taxes, if it is at all possible. Will Rogers defined the budget as "a mythical beanbag." Congress, he said, votes mythical beans into it... and then tries to reach in an pull real beans out."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: It was the worst outbreak in a week of rioting in Santiago. My colleague, Bill Downs, has dug into the background of these disorders; and for his story, we switch now to Washington.

DOWNS: There's an object lesson for the United States in the tragic rioting that has shaken the South American nation of Chile. A seemingly little thing, like raising bus and trolley fares to three cents from two cents a ride, set off a series of demonstrations in the capital city of Santiago and other communities, which have resulted in a number of deaths and scores of injured.

These people are casualties, not of the Communists, not of the cold war, but of a little understood thing called inflation. It is the ironic nature of this economic disease that these Chileans were fighting against the government's attempt to control inflation - in effect, were rioting in order to get more inflation. This is the story.

For the past twenty years, the cost of living in Chile has been on a steady rise. The country is not economically wealthy. It depends on 90 percent of its dollar exchange from the Chilean copper mines and nitrate exports. Many foodstuffs have to be imported.

Chile is an operating democracy with a freely elected Parliament and some 19 political parties. A series of coalition governments adopted generous social security laws. The national wage-scale is tied to the cost of living. When it went up, wages went up. Some economists say that Chile adopted much more generous sociological legislation than her economy could support.

Anyway, the government was forced to print money. Until there was an obvious crisis in 1955, when the Chilean peso fell in value to where it took 650 pesos to equal one dollar.

Well, ninety-seven year old President Carlos Ibanez

decided that drastic action must be taken. The national business and industrial life were stagnating. Industries were being taxed up to 80 percent of their profits and no industries were coming in. There was no expansion of the industrial base, and new capital refused to invest. President Ibanez hired the financial firm of Klein and Saxe in New York City to go to Chile to examine and overhaul the national economy and its laws.

Then the Ibanez administration started a series of reforms. During the past sixteen months, this inflation control program showed great promise. Taxes on such dollar earning copper companies as Anaconda and Kinnecut were reduced from 80 percent to 20 percent. New capital was beginning to show up. The Chilean peso even recovered somewhat to where it took only 560 pesos instead of 650 of them to equal the value of a dollar.

But it is also the nature of the disease of inflation that in curing it, it is the ordinary workingman who suffers first. When the cost of living index went down, wages also, automatically, went down and there was great unhappiness among the people. Then yesterday public temper exploded when the government, in order to balance the budget of its public transportation, raised bus and trolley rides by one cent.

Aging President Ibanez, who once was a dictator and still is a popular hero, was forced to declare a state of emergency throughout the nation, and a state of siege in the capital of Santiago. The violence goes on.

Here in Washington, virtually every administration official and Congressman is talking about cutting the President's 72 billion dollar budget and warning against inflation. Thus, the lesson of Chile is a poignant one for all U. S. citizens tonight. That lesson is: The best cure for the economic disease of inflation is not to catch it in the first place. Now back to Ed Murrow.

Ed. trans. FAD

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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The under-secretary of the treasury..Randolph Burgess..said today that Congress would be doing the "sound thing" if it cut President Eisenhower's budget by 2 to 3 billion dollars. Burgess was testifying before the Senate Finance Committee. He predicted lower taxes "next year", if the budget for the next two fiscal years can be kept under 70 billion dollars.

House Speaker Rayburn says Democratic congressmen are going to make a study to see of taxes can be cut this year.

Postmaster General Summerfield is reported to have told a House Committee today that the Post Office Department must have an extra 47-million dollars at once, or curtail its services drastically. The additional money is needed, he said, to tide the department over the final three months of the fiscal year ending June 30th. Summerfield is quoted by committee members as saying that if the money is not forthcoming, it will be necessary to close all post offices on Saturday. All city carrier deliveries on Saturday, he said, would also have to be stopped. And through the week, delivery of mail in business districts would be restricted to one a day.

Israel said today that it is negotiating with the United Nations Emergency Force for the erection of barbed wire along the Gaza frontier. An Israeli foreign ministry spokesman said a barrier is needed to keep Arab infiltrators out of Israel. He said if the negotiations fail, Israel may put up the barbed wire itself. The spokesman declined to say when Israel might try to send a ship through the Suez Canal to test its right of free passage. Tonight, a responsible Egyptian source in Cairo said, "It is not a question of the Egyptian Canal Authority refusing to allow an Israeli vessel to pass through. It is simply", he said, "that Egypt will not permit an enemy vessel to enter its territorial waters. This is in line with Egypt's argument that the 1949 armistice with Israel did not end the state of war...that a state of belligerency still exists.

Iran got a new government today. Premier Ala resigned and was succeeded by Manoucher Eghbal, a former president of Teheran University and a close associate of the shah. Ala's resignation is attributed to the murder...last week... of three Americans by Iranian bandits. It was announced today that the bandit officially identified as the slayer of Mrs. Anita Carrol has been killed by loyal tribesmen. The hunt for the other, surviving bandits continues.

The United States today accused Communist Hungary of reverting to "some of the worst practices of Stalinist terror." Tha State Department said the Kadar government has "vengefully" arrested Hungarians on a mass scale and has re-instituted, by decree, "the cruel practice of banishment." The statement was timed to coincide with the 12th anniversary of the "liberation" of Hungary by Russian troops in World War Two. It called the contrast between that event in 1945 and what is happening in Hungary today "ironic."

The Atomic Energy Commission said today that its new series of nuclear tests will get underway in Nevada around May 15th and continue through the summer. It said the tests will be of "relatively low explosive force." There will also be experimentation involving "the safety of nuclear weapons during handling and storage."

The death toll in the tornado that hit the Dallas area yesterday has risen to 10. Nearly 200 persons were injured, and damage in Dallas is estimated at 4 - million dollars. Six lives were lost in Oklahoma. New tornadoes appeared in Texas and Arkansas today but caused only minor damage. Tornado alerts have been issued for a wide area, ranging from eastern Texas to southern Illinois.

Democratic National Chairman Butler said today that the victory of a Democrat in yesterday's special senatorial election in Texas is "a bad omen" for the Republicans. President Eisenhower told his news conference today, "I think the Republicans are alert to the situation and are really going to work." Ralph Yarborough, Democratic attorney from Austin, won yesterday's multi-cornered race...edging out another Democrat, former Representative Dies. The leading Republican contended, Thad Hutcheson, ran third.

An outbreak of rioting in Santiago, the capital of Chile, today claimed at least two lives. Mobs stoned the presidential palace and tried to storm the Pan American Bank in the face of gunfire from Chilean troops. It was the worst outbreak in a week of rioting in Santiago. My colleague, Bill Downs, has dug into the background of these disorders. And for his story, we switch now to Washington.

DOWNS: There's an object lesson for the United States in the tragic rioting that has shaken the South American nation of Chile. A seemingly little thing, like raising bus and trolley fares to three cents from two cents a ride, set off a series of demonstrations in the capital city of Santiago and other communities, which have resulted in a number of deaths and scores of injured.

These people are casualties, not of the Communists, not of the cold war, but of a little understood thing called inflation. It is the ironic nature of this economic disease that these Chileans were fighting against the government's attempt to control inflation - in effect, were rioting in order to get more inflation, This is the story.

For the past twenty years, the cost of living in Chile has been on a steady rise. The country is not economically wealthy. It depends on 90 percent of its dollar exchange from the Chilean copper mines and nitrate exports. Many foodstuffs have to be imported.

Chile is an operating democracy with a freely elected Parliament and some 19 political parties. A series of coalition governments adopted generous social security laws. The national wage-scale is tied to the cost of living. When it went up, wages went up. Some economists say that Chile adopted much more generous sociological legislation than her economy could support.

Anyway, the government was forced to print money. Until there was an obvious crisis in 1955, when the Chilean peso fell in value to where it took 650 pesos to equal one dollar.

Well, seventy-nine year old President Carlos Ibanez decided that drastic action must be taken. The national business and industrial life were stagnating. Industries were being taxed up to 80 percent of their profits and no industries were coming in. There was no expansion of the industrial base, and new capital refused to invest. President Ibanez hired the financial firm of Klein and Saxe in New York City to go to Chile to examine and overhaul the national economy and its laws.

Then the Ibanez administration started a series of reforms. During the past sixteen months, this inflation control program showed great promise. Taxes on such dollar earning copper companies as Anaconda and Kinnecut were reduced from 80 percent to 20 percent. New capital was beginning to show up. The Chilean peso even recovered somewhat to where it took only 560 peson instead of 650 of them to equal the value of a dollar.

But it is also the nature of the disease of inflation that in curing it, it is the ordinary workingman who suffers first. When the cost of living index went down, wages also, automatically, went down and there was great unhappiness among the people. Then yesterday public temper exploded when the government, in order to balance the budget of its public transportation, raised bus and trolley rides by one cent.

Aging President Ibanez, who once was a dictator and still is a popular hero, was forced to declare a state of emergency throughout the nation, and a state of siege in the capital of Santiago. The violence goes on.

Here in Washington, virtually every administration official and Congressman is talking about cutting the President's 72 billion dollar budget and warning against inflation. Thus, the lesson of Chile is a poingant one for all U.S. citizens tonight. That lesson is: the best cure for the economic disease of inflation is not to catch it in the first place. Now back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: That was the report of Bill Downs on the dangerous economic situation in Chile.

The AFL_CIO today invited the teamsters union to attend a hearing on May 6th on the basis of derogatory information turned up by the Senate rackets committee. The invitation was issued by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. The union does not have to accept. This is in addition to the union trial set for May 20th.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The budget, as usual, has become a subject of controversy between the Chief Executive and Congress. A politician, quite naturally, desires to cut taxes if it is at all possible. Will Rogers defined the budget as "a mythical beanbag." Congress, he said, "votes mythical beans into it...and then tries to reach in and pull real beans out."

Goodnight and good luck.

Collingwood for Murrow Thurs., Apr. 4, 1957

Good evening:

This is Charles Collingwood. I'm sitting in for Ed Murrow, who was away on assignment... and then got caught up in the bad weather most of the country's been having these past few days. His plane got in safely a little while ago... through a snowstorm... but not quite in time to do this broadcast. We had two inches of snow, here in New York City today---a record for this date. That was nothing compared to the snow that fell in the Northern Plains States: Philip, South Dakota, had 20 inches. Some highways in Wyoming have been closed. A bus with 30 passengers is reported stranded near Sherman Hill, Wyoming. And there were new tornadoes today in Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee. A tornado killed two persons in Mississippi. In the other three states, there was damage but no deaths.

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Britain today announced plans for adapting the British military establishment to the atomic era and for cutting defense costs. The drastic program... set forth in a government "white paper" calls for abolition of military conscription by 1961. Battleships will be scrapped. Jet fighters and bombers... now on the drafting board... will be abandoned. (Existing types of aircraft will be used until missiles are available to replace them). And the size of the British armed forces, in the next five years, will be cut almost in half. All British combat troops will be withdrawn from Korea. British air forces in Germany will be reduced 50 percent... and its ground troops in Germany by nearly 17 percent. For its defense, Britain will depend increasingly on nuclear weapons---bombs and rockets. The "white paper" calls the new defense plan "the biggest change in British military policy in normal times."

The Defense Department in Washington today announced the promotion of General Curtis Lemay, to vice chief of staff of the United States Air Force. General Lemay has been serving for more than eight years as head of the Strategic Air Command. In his new job, he will be succeeding General Thomas D. White, who becomes Air Force chief of staff on the retirement of General Twining, on June 30th. Twining becomes chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. The Pentagon confirmed today that General Lemnitzer, [redacted] commander of U.S. forces in the Far East, has been appointed vice chief of staff of the Army. The appointment is effective July first.

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There has been a vast acceleration of events in Britain this past week... all bearing on the question: How long will the Conservative government be able to stay in power? There are many factors---all of them important to the military and economic security of Great Britain and, to a large extent, to the whole free world. We asked Howard K. Smith to give us a report on this, and so now---for that story---we switch to London.

Tape runs 5:00
Ends on cue: "--to Charles Collingwood
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That was the report of Howard K. Smith on the political repercussions recent events have had in Britain. This is Charles Collingwood.

I'll be back in a moment with Ed Murrow's Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

It seems that... for so long as w e can remember... Britain has been plagued with major problems. But an Englishman does not easily despair. Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, "This aged England. I see her not dispirited." And it was Emerson who also said, "I find the Englishman to be him OF all men who stands firmest in his shoes." England well remembers she has seen dark days before."

And as Ed Murrow would say, "Goodnight and good luck!"

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

COLLINGWOOD: There's been a vast acceleration of events in Britain this past week, all bearing on the same question: How long will the Conservative government be able to stay in power? We asked Howard K. Smith to give us a report on this, and so now, for that story, we switch to London.

SMITH: As should be the case in every well-ordered democracy, there are two views in Britain about how the Macmillan Conservative government is doing. In the words of Labor Member of Parliament, Richard Crossman, who writes a column in a London paper, "Macmillan may hang on for a time, but his government is finished and he knows it." Or in the words of a Conservative Member of Parliament, "The Conservative's fortunes have been falling continuously since the Suez crisis last autumn, until last weekend. Then they hit rock bottom, and now they're clearly on the way back up."

The Foreign correspondent in Britain, partial to neither side, can certainly agree that something has snapped here in the past few days, but whether it was the government's neck, as Labor says, or the government's hitherto unbroken streak of bad luck, as the Tories insist, it is still hard to say. Monday, when the week began, was as black a day as any British government has faced in a long time. Rebellion was rife inside the governing Conservative Party. Its members were accusing their Cabinet of going soft in foreign affairs. The mighty Lord Salisbury had resigned from the Conservative Cabinet because it had decided to release the Cypriote Nationalist leader Archbishop Makarios from exile.

Lesser Tories were accusing their Cabinet of having done this in response to American pressure at the Bermuda conference. It was said that Macmillan was now going to accept Nasser's

terms for passage through the Suez Canal also. There was genuine fear of a party rebellion materializing around Lord Salisbury over these matters and wrecking the government.

At the same time, a half million more British workers had come out on strike over the weekend, making the total nearly 2,000,000 idle; and the pound sterling, the all important statistic in this country, was falling on world markets as buyers were turning to other sources of goods. No government could withstand a serious fall in the pound for long.

At the same time on Monday, a usually reliable public opinion poll told what would happen if the government here were forced to call new elections. It said that Labor was way ahead of the government in the voter's sentiments here in Britain by nearly twelve percentage points. That is the biggest lead the poll has ever given to either British political party since World War II.

Well, late on Monday, Macmillan in a debate on the results of the Bermuda conference, persuaded his party that he had not even discussed Makarios' release with President Eisenhower at Bermuda. And he said he was not going to accept Nasser's terms for passage through Suez and that America was doing the same. This seemed to satisfy his party and it rallied behind him. By some kind of metaphysics, as yet not fully understood, the British Trade Union leaders were persuaded to call off their strike and to negotiate; and today, all of Britain has gone back to work and the pound sterling is rallying.

By political magic today it is not the reunified Tories, it is the Labor opposition which is split and wrangling. Most Laborites are in favor of holding the coming British H-bomb test in the Pacific, but the powerful Left Wing of the party wants the test stopped and a real fight is taking place over that inside the opposition, much to the Tories' relief.

Also today, Defense Minister Sandys announced

a new defense plan for Britain, which will abolish conscription and reduce the cost of defense, and may well regain the Tories some of their lost votes. And next week comes the annual national budget, which it is rumored will cut taxes and regain some more support.

It is easy, therefore, to see how the Conservatives can argue that suddenly this week their long spell of bad luck has been broken. They're on the way back up in fortune's favor. The Laborites say, however, just as persuasively, that this is just a short bout of Indian Summer before a political winter really freezes the Tories out. The strikes, they point out, were called off by one union leader's tie-breaking vote. Half the unions are furious over what they consider a sellout, and if the unions don't get all of the big increase in pay they had asked for, by negotiation, the strikes will return in sharper form. This is highly possible.

In foreign affairs, Labor says that Britain cannot go on resisting Nasser's demands. Britain must pay his tolls his way or British ships will have to travel the long way around Africa and be at a tremendous commercial disadvantage against other nations' shipping. So Macmillan will have to cave in sometime, and when he does, the barely stifled Tory revolt will flame forth and this time will consume him.

Which of these interpretations of the fast changing events of this week is right, we will probably know but we will probably know only in a few week's time. Back now to Charles Collingwood in New York.

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By political magic today it is not the reunified Tories, it is the Labor opposition which is split and wrangling. Most Laborites are in favor of holding the coming British H-bomb test in the Pacific, but the powerful Left Wing of the party wants the test stopped and a real fight is taking place over that inside the opposition, much to the Tories' relief.

Also today, Defense Minister Sandys announced a new defense plan for Britain, which will abolish conscription and reduce the cost of defense, and may well regain the Tories some of their lost votes. And next week comes the annual national budget, which it is rumored will cut taxes and regain some more support.

It is easy, therefore, to see how the Conservatives can argue that suddenly this week their long spell of bad luck has been broken. They'r on the way back up in fortune's favor. The Laborites say, however, just as persuasively, that this is just a short bout of Indian Summer before a political winter really freezes the Tories out. The strikes, they point out, were called off by one union leader's tie-breaking vote. Half the unions are furious over what they consider a sellout, and if the unions don't get all of the big increase in pay they had asked for, by negotiation, the strikes will return in sharper form. This is highly possible.

In foreign affairs, Labor says thet Britain cannot go on resisting Nasser's demands. Britain must pay his tolls his way or British ships will have to travel the long way around Africa and be at a tremendous commercial disadvantage against other nations' shipping. So Macmillan will have to cave in sometime, and when he does, the barely stifled Tory revolt will flame forth and this time will comsume him.

Which of these interpretations of the vast changing events of this week is right, we will probably know but we will probably know only in a few week's time. Back now to Charles Collingwood in New York.

COLLINGWOOD: That was the report of Howard K. Smith on the political repercussions recent events have had in Britain. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with Ed Murrow's Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: It seems that...for so long as we can remember...Britain has been plagued with major problems. But an Englishman does not easily despair. Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, "This aged England. I see her not dispirited." And it was Emerson who also said, "I find the Englishman to be him of all men who stands firmest in his shoes." England well remembers she has seen dark days before.

And as Ed Murrow would say, "Goodnight and good luck!"

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Apr. 5, 1957

This is the news:

The Moscow radio warned Holland again tonight that its cities will be "obliterated", if American atomic bases in Holland are ever used against the Soviet Union. Holland received a similar warning from Russia last night. So did Britain and West Germany. And before that, Soviet Premier Bulganin sent warning notes... in the same vein... to Norway and Denmark.

Moscow said today that it is "highly doubtful" Britain will carry through its new, revolutionary defense policy. The British government announced yesterday... in a "white paper"... that it was abolishing military conscription and that the size of the British armed forces, in the next five years, would be cut almost in half. Henceforth, for its defense, Britain would depend increasingly on nuclear weapons---bombs and missiles. Moscow sought to belittle the program today in its

radio broadcasts. The British press greeted the action of the Conservative government with almost unqualified approval. There has been no official reaction yet in Washington. The United States was informed of the British program in advance. But, despite this, there seems to have been an element of surprise. President Eisenhower agreed... at the Bermuda conference... to supply Britain with guided missiles, which form an integral part of the new program. Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee said today that the Air Force is making good progress in the development of its intermediate range ballistic missile. He said the I.R.B.M., which has a range of about 15-hundred miles, will be operational at "a reasonably early date." But this, he cautioned, does not mean a matter of days. He said, "It more likely will be a matter of months." ~~Russell also said the B-52 bomber is being made into a more effective weapon, "with improved range and operational capabilities." Russell was speaking on the basis of briefings his committee has received in the past two days from Air Force leaders.~~

It's announced that Russia carried out another nuclear weapons test on Wednesday. The announcement... which was made simultaneously in London and Washington... gave no details.

~~Indonesia today protested Britain's decision to hold nuclear tests this summer in the Southwest Pacific. The British government rejected previous protests by Japan. The Indonesian note... delivered today in London... called such tests "dangerous to the well-being of mankind."~~

Chancellor Adenauer indicated today that the new West German Army must have tactical atomic weapons. Adenauer told a news conference these weapons basically are "nothing more than a development of artillery." And he added, "We cannot renounce for our troops the newest developments." Adenauer conceded that the question of larger atomic weapons should be treated separately. He said the international situation has deteriorated in the past 12 to 18 months. "That we in Germany have peace," he said, "is solely due to the fact that the atomic arm of the United States is extraordinarily strong."

The United States is reported to have offered economic aid to Poland amounting to about 75-million dollars. A Polish economic mission has been in Washington... discussing possible aid... since the latter part of February. Seventy-five million dollars would be [redacted] a fourth of the 300-million Poland requested last month.

The United States and Yugoslavia signed an agreement today in Belgrade, under which Yugoslavia will get 13-million dollars' worth of American cotton and wheat.

In Washington today, the House Appropriations Committee voted another slash in [redacted] President Eisenhower's budget. [redacted] This time, it was a reduction of 218-million dollars in the request for the Commerce Department and its related agencies---a cut amounting to 25 percent. The biggest slice was made in funds requested for the Maritime Administration for ship construction. And the Office of Strategic Information was cut off without a cent. The committee approved [redacted] the hiring of 33-hundred additional technicians by the Civil Aeronautics Administration... because, it said, of increased air traffic and the need to man new navigation-control facilities. Altogether, in acting on six money bills, the committee has voted to cut Mr. Eisenhower's budget by more than a billion dollars.

The House Appropriations Committee acted today in the crisis in the Post Office Department. Postmaster Summerfield has said that unless his department gets an additional 47-million dollars right away, it will have to curtail its service drastically. Yesterday, a subcommittee recommended letting the department have an extra 17-million dollars to tide it over the next three months. Summerfield insisted he has to have the whole 47-million, and today the full committee agreed to take up the matter next Friday... with strong indications that it will meet Summerfield at least part way. ~~Summerfield told a news conference late this afternoon that he will issue orders to curtail postal service... beginning a week from tomorrow... if Congress does not give him the extra money he says he needs. The curtailment, he said, will include the suspension of all Saturday mail deliveries... and window service at all post offices in the country.~~

Secretary of State Dulles hoped to confer today with Secretary General Hammarskjold, here in New York. Mr. Dulles noted... before his take-off from Washington... that he had not had an opportunity to see the secretary general since the Hammarskjold-Nasser talks last week in Cairo. Dulles' plane, however, was delayed by bad weather. ~~unable to land in New York because of bad weather. And he had to return to Washington without keeping the appointment.~~

Israel is reported determined to try to exercise its right of passage through the Suez Canal, even if this means provoking a new crisis in the Middle East. The Israeli ambassador... Abba Eban... is said to have stated this position on Tuesday, when he conferred with Undersecretary of State Herter. Eban reportedly told Herter that any agreement with Egypt for operation of the canal must include Israel's right... recognized by the United Nations... to use the waterway. Israel also feels that it has a clear legal right to send ships through the Gulf of Aqaba. The United States has suggested getting an opinion from the World Court on whether Egypt can legally close the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping. Eban is said to have told Herter that no such ruling is necessary.

Egypt tonight accused Israel of making "provocative statements and threats of attack."

Edward R. Murrow: April 5, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

One of the puzzling phenomena in American life is the complacency of the public with a third-rate postal service. This comment is in order today because of the battle between the House Appropriations Committee and Postmaster General Summerfield over the restoration of thirty million dollars in the postal budget. Mr. Summerfield is threatening to stop rural and city mail deliveries on Saturdays altogether, along with other curtailments, if he doesn't get his money. The committee is to decide next Friday.

The impoverishment of the postal service has been going on for a long time, and what is hard to explain is that the public doesn't mind. If it minded, the House Appropriations Committee wouldn't dream of crippling the postal services still further. ~~But the only concession that Congress has made recently to public opinion over postal service was its refusal in the last session to raise first-class postal rates to help wipe out the huge postal deficit. Having done this, it did nothing to wipe out the deficit, or to make the postal service efficient.~~

It now is quite reasonable to speak of the balkanization of the American postal services. It would be hard to find a country that called itself ~~civilized~~ Modern that has as few mail deliveries as we do. In Tokyo the mail deliveries number six a day, and no large European capital is without at

least four to five deliveries. New York City, which boasts of having the busiest post office in the world, one that carries one-tenth of the nation's postal load, has one residential delivery a day. And now Postmaster General Summerfield talks of reducing deliveries to five a week.

Foreign postal deliveries are better, not only in number but in speed. Mail goes overnight almost from any part of England or France to any other part. It crosses London and Paris in a few hours. In New York, mail may take two days or longer to get from one side of Central Park to the other. This came out in a test the New York Times made of mail handling, which showed that less than fifty percent of the letters sent from and to New York residents were delivered overnight. Two days is the usual time for delivery between relatively close cities, like New York and Washington, almost as though trains and planes didn't exist.

Because the United States Post Office is one of the biggest public utilities in the world, with its budget of around three billion dollars, its inadequacy is often put down to bureaucracy. But it is nearer the truth to say that the public can get what it wants if it is willing to pay for it, and it no longer is willing to pay for first-class postal service. The three-cent rate for first-class letters has been in effect since the

depression year of 1932, without regard to the doubling of costs since then.

As compared with our three-cent rate, the British rate is four-point-seventeen cents, the French is seven-point-five cents, the Swedish is eight-point five cents, the German is four-point-eight cents. Postal services show a profit in Canada, Britain, France, Sweden and Germany, and the only sizeable deficit in Europe is Switzerland, where it is ten percent of the total postal budget. Ours is twenty-seven percent.

It is possible to attribute some of our postal shortcomings to policies in the Post Office department, which gives too many services that can't pay for themselves. But by and large the fault is with the public, which obviously could have the best and doesn't want it.

This raises some interesting speculations. One is that we are less dependent on personal mail than we used to be. More communication between business men, members of a family and friends is done by telephone, even though it costs more. One must think so, or the outcry against exasperating slowness of mail would shake the walls of Congress. Once upon a time the American community was knit together by its postal services. That was in the time when Benjamin Franklin was proud to be at the head of the colonial posts. Had it not been for a reliable delivery of letters in colonial

days there might never have been a concerted uprising against the British. Today, the country is knit together by other media, by television, radio, an almost instantaneous news service and the telephone, as well as by the letters and periodicals that come through the mail. The [illegible] the mails seems to be going steadily down.

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The inconvenience of slow and infrequent mail deliveries probably cost the country -- that is, business and private individuals -- far more than a first-class mail service would come to. Economy in the postal services can be demonstrated to be highly expensive. But if the public doesn't mind, Congress will not face up to the problem, and we shall continue to be the world's richest and best organized country, content to have one of the world's poorer postal services.

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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The inconvenience of slow and infrequent mail deliveries probably cost the country - that is business and private individuals - far more than a first-class mail service would come to. Economy in the postal services can be demonstrated to be highly expensive. But if the public doesn't mind, Congress will not face up to the problem, and we shall continue to be the world's richest and best organized country, content to have one of the world's poorer postal services.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER:

MURROW: Benjamin Franklin was a postal official back in colonial times. And if he were here today, he might be making some suggestions. Ben, for example, was a crank of the subject of economy. He once said, "'Tis a well spent penny saves a groat." But in another proverb, he said: "An empty bag cannot stand upright." The post office money bags, he might say, need a bit of filling.

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Lesueur for Murrow Mon., Apr. 8, 1957

Good evening:

Secretary of State Dulles recommended a new procedure today for administering foreign aid. Mr. Dulles wants DIRECT military assistance transferred to the Defense Department. (The cost would be included in the Defense Department budget.) Money for purely ECONOMIC aid would be set aside in a special fund. And up to 750-million dollars a year... from this fund... would be available to friendly countries on the basis of easy, long-term loans. Mr. Dulles made these proposals to a special Senate committee... which has been making a study of the foreign aid problem. (I should like to discuss this question of foreign aid further, in a few minutes).

~~After his testimony today, Secretary Dulles left Washington by plane for a vacation at his Duck Island retreat in Lake Ontario. He'll be gone about a week.~~

The United States has formally signed an agreement with Saudi Arabia, entitling U.S. forces to use the Dhahran Air Base for another five years. The agreement was reached in principle during the recent state visit of King Saud in Washington. And the actual signing... on April 2nd... was announced today by the State Department. In return for rights to the air base the United States will continue to sell Saudi Arabia military equipment... and help train Saudi Arabian troops. We will improve the harbor of Dammam, on the Persian Gulf. And U.S. officials say that... in time... we may sell the Saudi Arabians jet aircraft for training purposes. However, [redacted] in negotiating the agreement, the United States was NOT able to get the Arab kingdom to lift its ban on American servicemen of Jewish faith.

The last major obstacle has now been cleared from the Suez Canal. For the first time since the outbreak of hostilities five months ago, the canal... physically, at least... is now open to vessels displacing up to 20-thousand tons. The Egyptian Canal Authority has yet to declare... formally... that the waterway is open. That announcement MAY come tomorrow. The last BIG obstacle

to traffic was the Egyptian frigate "Abukir". It was towed out of the channel by two German tugs... while boat-whistles blew and crowds cheered from the shore.

Reports from the Middle East tonight say Israel has agreed to the erection of a 42-mile barbed-wire fence along the border of the Gaza Strip. Egypt is said to be on the verge of agreeing to the barrier, as the result of talks between Israel and Egypt... sponsored by the United Nations commander, General Burns.

Israel protested to the UN Security Council today, over the alleged infiltration of Israeli territory by Arab Fedayeen from the Gaza Strip. Israel charged that there have been NINETEEN separate incidents involving Arab infiltrators since the patroling of the Gaza frontier was taken over by the UN Emergency Force.

While Israel was filing its protest... here in New York... Egypt was accusing Israeli patrols of kidnaping two Arabs in the Gaza Strip, over the week-end.

Cairo newspapers said today that President Nasser has proposed a new summit meeting... of the heads of state of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan. No date for such a meeting appeared in the Egyptian press. The

Cairo radio said today that Egypt will sink any Israeli ship that tries to go through the Suez Canal. And ONE semi-official paper goes so far as to threaten the "destruction" of Israel, if such an attempt is made.

Progress MAY have been made today at the five-power disarmament talks in London. Russia is said to have indicated interest in a proposed "first step"... amounting to a 10 percent cut in armaments across the board. Harold Stassen, representing the United States, is reported to have reacted to this... by saying America would agree to a further 15 percent cut, PROVIDED the first cut of 10 percent is agreed on and satisfactorily carried out. Sources close to the talks say the Russian delegate called Stassen's statement "very important"... that he promised it would be given careful study.

The Soviet Union has carried out another nuclear weapons test---the second in less than a week. Last Friday, it was announced ~~simultaneously~~... in London and ~~[illegible]~~ Washington... that the Soviets had set off a nuclear blast on Wednesday. Now it's revealed that Russia followed this up with another test on Saturday. Again, no details are divulged.

The ~~[illegible]~~ timing of these Russian tests is interesting. For weeks now, Russia has been warning various NATO ~~countries~~ ALLIES that they run the risk of obliteration, if they allow U.S. atomic bases to be set up on their soil. The latest country to receive the Soviet warning is Greece. The Moscow radio warns Greece ~~[illegible]~~ is in danger of annihilation with the rest, unless it follows what Moscow chooses to call "the road of peaceful coexistence with the U.S.S.R." Russia ~~has~~ also repeated its earlier warning to Denmark.

~~A country that has no desire to possess the hydrogen bomb is West Germany; at least, not at this time. Defense Minister Strauss confirmed today that last week, when Chancellor Adenauer indicated West Germany must have atomic weapons, he was speaking of TACTICAL weapons... such as atomic artillery... and NOT big nuclear weapons like the hydrogen bomb. And it will be at least 20 months, Strauss said, before the West German Army is ready for A weapons of even the small, tactical variety.~~

For the French, this was a day given over to the welcoming of Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain... and her husband, Prince Philip. The queen was greeted with a 101-gun salute, as she officially entered Paris through the Porte d'Orleans. Later, when she rode up the Champs Elysees to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, she was cheered by one of the largest crowds that famous boulevard has ever known. And tonight... at a state dinner... she toasted the French nation. She said: "May the confident understanding between the French Republic and the United Kingdom always endure."

In Indonesia, President Sukarno has appointed "a cabinet of experts"... in hopes of ending the crisis that has threated to tear his country apart. The new emergency cabinet has 23 members---three of whom are considered to be Communists or fellow-travelers. But the new prime minister... Dr. Djuanda... belongs to no political party. He is a former minister of finance and is regarded as friendly to the United States. The cabinet is independent of Parliament. (It can't be voted out of existence). For this reason, the leader of the largest Moslem party as called it unconstitutional. And there is some question whether Moslems named to the cabinet will agree to serve.

Here in this country... in Atlantic City... the United Auto Workers voted today to set up a "public review board", to police the union against any violation of the AFL-CIO ethical practices code. The seven-member board of distinguished citizens outside the union was created through an amendment to the U.A.W. constitution.

Lesueur april 8,1957 murrow-7:45p

Well

Income tax time is a time of reckoning for the government as well as for you and me... And its no secret that one of President Eisenhower's "big-spending" items is in trouble.. That item is Foreign Aid. the President plans to put four and a quarter billion dollars on the line in the upcoming year, and make new committments to extend this spending into the future.

Congressmen have singled out Foreign Aid for a cut.. a sampling of their steady stream of letters from the voters shows that foreign aid is mentioned by tax-payers more than any other single item..

Congressmen tell us that this is one thing that writers-in get specific about, when they give their opinions where congress should cut the budget, in order to clear the road for later relief, from the current high personal income tax levels..

So it comes as no surprise today that Secretary of State Dulles has come up with a new approach to our massive foreign AID program..

Now Everyone knows that foreign aid won't be shut off.

even without any new action by Congress, the 1958 Foreign Aid outlay would exceed three billion dollars, because of previous committments..

[redacted] although foreign aid may be a natural and specific target for the heavily-burdened tax-payer, Congress itself is keenly aware of its importance in the cold War. Particularly the fact that it may save us a lot of money in the future, and blood, as well..

Nevertheless Congress is seeking ways to cut taxes after next year, and its looking for places to cut at least three billion dollars from the next fiscal year.. #

The conduct of our foreign policy is, of course, Mr. Dulles' responsibility and the foreign aid program is "his" means of dangling a carrot in front of real and potential allies.

So the new approach he outlined today, while not cutting his "precious" foreign aid, would at least make it clearer to the tax-payer and to congress, as to where and how it is being spent..

The Secretary of State suggests, that because foreign aid

XXXXXXXXX

is a "long-term proposition"--in other words, ONE we're going to have to live with for a long time--[redacted]e it should be broken down into its direct and indirect categories--- including a special fund, to lend up to 750 million dollars a year, to friendly nations, on easy terms..

So far as direct military aid is concerned, Mr. Dulles proposes that this be transferred to the Defense Department. and included in The Defense Budget - Actually ~~This~~ ~~This~~ would really be a book-keeping job and not a cut in foreign aid, but it would be in line with the thoughts of many congressmen.. They feel that the tax-paying public has long been confused by lumping all foreign aid into a single appropriations bill..

Since a great deal of foreign aid money goes into arming friendly allies, a lot of congressmen think this point should be emphasized..

Now Mr. Dulles proposes that direct military aid be continued at about the current level, under The Defense Dept — [redacted] cutting [redacted] the [redacted] — si[redacted] weapons. under[redacted] — that is, giving

Regarding technical assistance, [redacted] less favored countries the "know-how" to raise their [redacted] living standards, Mr. Dulles thinks this should be continued "on much the present basis."

But What really attracted the attention of congress today, was Dulles' suggestion of a major change.. That is, a special [redacted] revolving fund for economic development loans to our free world allies..

The present mutual assistance program operates on direct grants of money to friendly allies.. The Dulles program would change these direct grants into loans..

The Secretary of State [redacted] deliberately left the details of this new plan "VAGUE" [redacted]. Said administration leaders wanted to "feel their way" in devising it...Dulles said "he" [redacted] was thinking of long-term, low interest loans.. some of them repayable in the "soft" currencies of the borrowing nations.

The fund would act as a bank, he thought, and make the loans under "broad purposes" described by congress.. Eventually, he thinks the fund [redacted] "could be" self-sustaining. He didn't mention any figures to start it off, except enough for a couple of years ahead, but eventually he thought it might [redacted] reach 750 million dollars a year...

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I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news-- (cue)

But first - Stuart Metz

One of the best chefs among our nato allies, was reduced to tears today...All becuz of too much publicity...It seems the three-level cake of spun candy he prepared for Queen Elizabeth's reception, was televised before she saw it...And the heat of the TV lights caused it to collapse...But the French are still resourceful. The chef trimmed the cake down to two layers, applied icing over the top--And Maybe Queen Elizabeth didn't know the difference..

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRUL 8, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone:

Secretary of State Dulles recommended a new procedure today for administering foreign aid. Mr. Dulles wanted direct military assistance transferred to the Defense Department. The cost would be included in the Defense Department budget. Money for purely economic aid would be set aside in a special fund. And up to 750-million dollars a year...from this fund...would be available to friendly countries on the basis of easy, long-term loans. Mr. Dulles made these proposals to a special Senate committee which has been making a study of the foreign aid problem. (I should like to discuss this question of foreign aid further, in a few minutes.)

The United States has formally signed an agreement with Saudi Arabia, entitling U.S. forces to use the Dhahran Air Base for another five years. The agreement was reached in principle during the recent state visit of King Saud in Washington. And the acutal signing...on April 2nd..was announced today by the State Department. In return for rights to the air base, the United States will continue to sell Saudi Arabia military equipment and help train Saudi Arabian troops. We will improve the harbor of Damman, on the Persian Gulf. And U.S. officials say that in time..we may sell the Saudi Arabians jet aircraft for training purposes. However, in negotiating the agreement, the United States was not able to get the Arab kingdom to lift its ban on American servicemen of Jewish faith.

The last major obstacle has now been cleared from the Suez Canal. For the first time since the outbreak of hostilities five months ago, the canal ...physically , at least..is not open to vessels displacing up to 20-thousand tons. The Egyptian Canal Authority has yet to declare..formally..that the

waterway is open. That announcement may come tomorrow. The last big obstacle to trafic was the Egyptian frigate "Abukir." It was towed out of the channel by two German tugs while boat - whistles blew and crowds cheered from the shore.

Reports from the Middle East tonight say Israel has agreed to the erection of a 42 - mile barbed wire fence along the border of the Gaza Strip. Egypt is said to be on the verge of agreeing to the barrier, as the result of talks between Israel and Egypt...sponsored by the United Nations commander, General Burns.

Israel protested to the UN Security Council today, over alleged infiltration of Israeli territory by Arab Fedayeen from the Gaza Strip. Israel charged that there have been nineteen separate incidents involving Arab infiltrators since the patroling of the Gaza frontier was taken over by the UN Emergency Force.

While Israel was filing its protest here in New York...Egypt was accusing Israeli patrols of kidnaping two Arabs in the Gaza Strip, over the week-end.

Cairo newspapers said today that President Nasser has proposed a new summit meeting..of the heads of state of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan. No date for such a meeting appeared in the Egyptian press. The Cairo radio said today that Egypt will "sink"any Israeli ship that tries to go through the Suez Canal. And one "semi - official" paper goes so far as to "threaten the destruction"of Israel is such an attempt is made.

Progress may have been made today at the five-power disarmament talks in London. Russia is said to have indicated interest in a proposed "first step" amounting to a 10 percent cut in armamants across the board. Harold Stassen, representing the United States, is reported to have reacted to this.. by saying America would agree to a further 15 percent cut, provided the first cut of 10 percent is agreed on and satisfactorily carried out. Sources close to the talks say the Russian delegate called Stassen's statement "very

important" that he promised it would be given careful study.

The Soviet Union has carried out another "nuclear weapons" test--the second in less than a week. Last Friday, it was announced in London and Washington..that the Soviets had set off a nuclear blast on Wednesday. Now it's revealed that Russia followed this up with another test on Saturday. Again, no details are divulged.

The timing of these Russian tests is interesting. For weeks now, Russia has been warning various NATO allies that they run the risk of obliteration, if the allow U.S. atomic bases to be set up on their soil. The latest country to receive the Soviet warning is Greece. The Moscow radio warns Greece its in danger of annihilation with the rest, unless it follows what Moscow chooses to call "the road to peaceful coexistence with the U.S.S.R." Russia also repeated its earlier warning to Denmark.

For the French, this was a day given over to the welcoming of Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain...and her husband, Prince Philip. The queen was greeted with a 101-gun salute, as she officially entered Paris through the Port d'Orleans. Later, when whe rode up the Champs Elysees to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, she was cheered by one of the largest crowds that famous boulevard has ever known. And tonight..at a state dinner..she toasted the Frenh nation. She said:"may the confident understanding between the French Republic and the United Kingdom always endure."

Here in this country..in Atlantic City..the United Auto Workers voted today to set up a "public review board", to police the union against any violation of the AFL-CIO "ethical" practcces code. The seven member board of distinguished citizens outside the union was created through an amendment to the UAW constitution.

Income tax time is a time of reckoning for the government as well as for you and me. And its no secret that one of President Eisenhower's "big-spending" items is in trouble. That item is Foreign Aid. The President plans to put four and a quarter billion dollars on the line in the upcoming year, and make new commitments to extend this spending into the future.

Congressmen have singled out Foreign Aid for a cut. A sampling of their steady stream of letters from the voters shows that foreign aid is mentioned by tax-payers more than any other single item.

Congressmen tell us that this is one thing that writers-in get specific about, when they give their opinions where congress should cut the budget, in order to clear theroad for later relief from the current high personal income tax levels.

So it somes as no surprise today that Secretary of State Dulles has come up with a new approach to our massive aid program.

Now everyone knows that foreign aid won't be shut off, even without any new action by Congress, the 1958 Foreign Aid outlay would exceed three billion dollars, because of previous commitments.

Although foreign aid may be a natural and specific target for the heavily-burdened tax-payer, Congress itself is keenly aware of its importance in the cold war. Particularly the fact that it may save us a lot of money in the future and blood as well.

Nevertheless Congress is seeking ways to cut taxes after next year, and its looking for places to cut at least three billion dollars from the next fiscal year.

The conduct of our foreign policy is, of course, Mr. Dulles' responsibility and the foreign aid program is "his" means of dangling a carrot in front of the real and potential allies.

So the new approach he outlined today, while not cutting his precious foreign aid, would at least make it clearero to the tax-payer and to Congress as to where and how it is being spent.

The Secretary of State suggests, that because foreign aid is a "long-term" proposition--in other words, one we're going to have to live with for a long time--it should be broken down into its direct and indirect categories--including a special fund, to lend up to 750 million dollars a year, to friendly nations on easy terms.

So far as direct military aid is concerned, Mr. Dulles proposes that this be transferred to the Defense Department, and included in the Defense Budget. Actually this would really be a book-keeping job and not a cut in foreign aid, but it would be in line with the thoughts of many congressmen. They feel that the tax-paying public has long been confused by lumping all foreign aid into a single appropriations bill.

Since a great deal of foreign aid money goes into arming friendly allies, a lot of congresmen think this point should be emphasized.

Now Mr. Dulles proposes that a direct military aid be continued at about the current level, under the Defense Department.

Regarding technical assistance that is giving less favored countries the "know-how" to raise their living standards, Mr. Dulles thinks this should be continued "on much the present basis."

But what really attracted the attention of congress today, was Dulles suggestion of a major change..that is, a special revolving fund for economic development loans to our free world allies.

The present mutual assistance program operates on direct grants of money to friendly allies. The Dulles program would change these direct grants into loans.

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(2A) (8)

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(4A)

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In London today, the Conservative government presented its new budget to the House of Commons. The budget gives the British people [redacted] "some" tax relief... but promises no easy road ahead. For the story of what happened in Commons today... and its implications... we switch to London and Howard K. Smith.

(Tape runs 4 mins.
(Ends on cue: "---to Larry Lesueur in N.Y."

The other news in London today was made in the famous Old Bailey courthouse, where [redacted] a jury of ten men and two women returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the sensational murder trial of Dr. John Bodkin Adams. The doctor was charged with murdering an 81-year-old widow... with drugs... in order to get a chest of antique silver and other valuables from her estate. The jury returned its verdict of acquittal after deliberating just 44 minutes. The judge pronounced Adams discharged. The defendant murmured his thanks. And thus... in its 17th day... ended the longest murder trial in British criminal history. In view of his acquittal in this case, a charge that Adams murdered another wealthy patient has been dropped. And the bespectacled doctor is threatening to sue some British papers for libel, for the things they said about him during the trial.

All be back in a moment with a footnote to the News. But first George Bruce

Footnote....

In N ew York, the delegates of Isreal and Jordon, sit near each other at the UN and eat in the same dining room, [redacted] adjacent the same receptions..But its different [redacted] in the tension-ridden Middle East.

There today, [redacted] to solve an international cattle-rustling case, Isreali and Jordanian [redacted] justices met [redacted] in the center of a bridge between the two countries..

Armed guards of Jordanian & Israeli soldiers stood by while justice was administered.

Then the Isrealis and Jordanians [redacted] justices shook hands - [redacted]e--but they didn't step across the frontier.

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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7:45 to 8:00 PM

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None of these tax reductions is very big. However, these are the first tax reliefs this highly over-taxed nation has enjoyed for many years. And they will be welcome by those who benefit from them. The reception of the budget has been mixed; and that fact reveals the budget's aim and its meaning. Labor has promptly attacked the budget as "a rich man's budget." It gives, Labor speakers said today, no relief whatever to the worker.

In the budget speech, Mr. Thorneycroft even indicated that organized labor has been receiving too big a share of the national pie, and he suggested that labor should not ask for so much in the future. The feeling at the other end of the economic scale in Great Britain is pretty well indicated by a story that was reprinted in a Tory newspaper here in London today. The setting of this fable is in a Lower Slobovia-like village, where a peasant in abject poverty asked the Mayor how he could alleviate his misery. "You have a goat and a pig," the Mayor said. "Go and take the goat into your cottage and then come back and tell me how it is." Next day, the peasant came back and said, with the goat in the house, his conditions was even more miserable than before. "Then", said the Mayor, "bring the pig into the house, too." The peasant obeyed and the next day he came back to tell the Mayor that this made him more miserable than ever. "Well," said the Mayor," go home and put the pig out of your house." The peasant did and came back the next day to say that was a little better. "Good," said the Mayor. "Now go and put the goat out, too." The peasant did, and he returned the next morning to say that he was very much better now, and "Thank, Your Honor, for helping me to improve my condition so much." That rather bitter little story illustrates the mood of some sections of business in Britain, to whom Thorneycroft offered only a continuation of the very stringent credit conditions that hamper expansion of plant, and tax relief only to British businesses that are located in foreign countries.

What the Conservative Chancellor appears to have done by his budget was to ignore labor and much of business, and to concentrate his effort on relieving the middle classes in between. For they, almost alone, are benefited by the tax relief measures. From the Conservatives point of view, this probably makes sense. These are the people who have been emigrating, or at least who have been telling the pollsters that they intended to emigrate. More important than that,

they are the former Conservative voters who have been staying away from the by-election polls in their thousands. And this year's budget is aimed to entice them back. And now back to Larry LeSueur in New York.

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that was reprinted in a Tory newspaper here in London today. The setting of this fable is in a Lower Slobovia-like village where a peasant in abject poverty asked the Mayor how he could alleviate his misery. "You have a goat and a pig," the Mayor said. "Go and take the goat into your cottage and then come back and tell me how it is." Next day, the peasant came back and said, with the goat in the house, his condition was even more miserable than before. "Then", said the Mayor, "bring the pig into the house, too." The peasant obeyed and the next day he came back to tell the Mayor that this made him more miserable than ever. "Well", said the Mayor," go home and put the pig out of your house." The peasant did and came back the next day to say that was a little better. "Good", said the Mayor. "Now go and put the goat out, too." The peasant did, and he returned the next dorning to say that he was very much better now, and "Thank, Your Honor, for helping me to improve my condition so much." That rather bitter little story illustrates the mood of some sections of business in Britain, to whom Thorneycroft offered only a continuation of the very stringent credit conditions that hamper expansion of plant, and tax relief only to British business that are located in foreign countries.

What the Conservative Chancellor appears to have done by his budget was to ignore labor and much of business, and to concentrate his effort on relieving the middle classes in between. For they, almost alone, are benefited by the tax relief measures. From the Conservatives point of view, this probably makes sense. These are the people who have been emigrating, or at least who have been telling the pollsters that they intended to emigrate. More important than that, they are fhe fomer Conservative voters who have been staying away from the by-election polls in thousands. And this year's budget is aimed to entice them back. And now back to Larry LeSueur in New York.

LESUEUR: The other news in London today was made in the famous Old Bailey courthouse, where a jury of ten men and two women returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the sensational murder trial of Dr. John Bodkin Adams. The doctor was charged with murdering an 81 - year - old widow ..with drugs,.in order to get a chest of antique silver and other valuables from her estate. The jury returned its verdict of acquittal after deliberating just 44 minutes. The judge pronounced Adams discharged. The defendant murmered his thanks. And thus..in its 17th day..ended the longest murder trial in British criminal history. In view of his acquittal in this case, a charge that Adams murdered another wealthy patient has been dropped. And the bespectacled doctor is threatening to sue some British papers for libel, for the things they said about him during the trial.

I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. But first, George Bryan.

BRYAN L.L. In New York, the delegates of Israel and Jordan, sit near each other at the UN and eat in the same dining room, attend the same receptions, but it is different in the tension - ridden Middle East.

There today, to solve an internatoonal cattle-rustling case, Israeli and Jordanian justices met in the center of a bridge between the two countries. Armed guards of Jordan and Israeli soldiers stood by while justice was administered. Then the Israelis and Jordanian justices shook hands--but they didn't step across the frontier

This is Larry Lesuer. Goodnight.

Lesueur for Murrow Wed., Apr. 10, 1957

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today -

The United States sent Canada a note... expressing "sincere condolences" over the suicide last week of Herbert Norman, the Canadian ambassador to Egypt. Norman took his "own" life after the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee revived charges... made in 1951... that he had once been a Communist. The Canadian government investigated the accusations at the time and has declared them unwarranted. Today's American note to Canada was signed by Christian Herter, the under-secretary of state. Our government, it said, "deplores any development which adversely affects the traditional friendship between Canada and the United States." But the note disclaimed any responsibility... on the part of the Administration... for the release of the derogatory information against Norman. The executive branch, it said, has no jurisdiction over the views or opinions

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The Canadian note was read in the House of Commons... in Ottawa... by Lester Pearson, Canada's minister of external affairs. Pearson said that in the future, Canada will make sure [redacted] that security information it gives Washington cannot---in Pearson's phrase---"be used for wrong purposes against Canadians." Canada, he said, is perfectly capable of looking after its own security affairs.

At his news conference today, President Eisenhower declined to criticize the conduct of the Internal Security Subcommittee in the Norman case.. He DID say, "I think it is a great sorrow to all of us that misunderstandings

should occur." He called anything that tends to break down the good relations existing between the United States and Canada "a particularly unfortunate thing." And he said everything should be done to restore that good relationship as rapidly as possible. Mr. Eisenhower indicated that the issue came about through an inadvertency. A transcript of the hearing at which Norman was accused was cleared for publication by a State Department security officer. Secretary of State Dulles has said, however, that it was NOT cleared by the department officer having to do with policy. #

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A reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower how he feels about British and Japanese trade with Red China. The President did not commit himself on this question. But Some people, he said, have suggested it is ridiculous to agree to

allied trade with the Soviet bloc in Europe on a fairly free basis... and then continue to keep a close check on the China trade. As for the United States, Mr. Eisenhower said, our policy is simple: "We don't deal with Communist China."

President Eisenhower said the United States still hopes to get a satisfactory agreement with Egypt on operation of the Suez Canal. Our ambassador to Egypt... Raymond Hare... had another two-hour talk today with the Egyptian foreign minister in Cairo--the SIXTH in his series of conferences with the foreign minister so far. We are not told what progress was made today, if any. The Cairo press claims Egypt protested to Ambassador Hare... over that American tanker which sailed through the Gulf of Aqaba last week-end and delivered a large shipment of oil to Israel.

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I should like to discuss this new development fu[redacted]minute.

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LeSueur april 10 1957 745p murrow..

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Only last week, amid rumors of a government crisis, Jordon's Prime Minister had a session with its pro-western King, [redacted] summoned a cabinet meeting, and announced to the world, that for the first time Jordon had agreed to [redacted] exchange [redacted] Ambassadors with the Soviet Union..

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The British-educated, twenty-one-year-old King of Jordon, had recently warned the Prime Minister against the dangers of communist infiltration..

This was resented by several members of the Jordon government particularly, those former Palestine Refugges who had assumed power, and had pronounced leanings against Isreal and toward Egypt's Nasser...

They had long pressed for diplomatic relations with Russia, and the King after resisting, reluctantly agreed, on the condition it be made clear that Jordon would like American aid,too..

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I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News.. (cue) But first----

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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This is Larry LeSueur. Goodnight.

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., Apr. 11, 1957

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today....

Postmaster General Summerfield stuck to his guns. And so it looks as though most of the country's post offices will be closed on Saturday. Summerfield told the Senate Appropriations Committee today what he's been saying all along... that the Post Office Department MUST have an additional 47-million dollars to finish out this fiscal year. He told the committee the order curtailing service already is out... to take effect tomorrow midnight. "Nothing can stop it," he said, "except the availability of the money. And," he added, "apparently that's not in the cards." The House Appropriations Committee is meeting tomorrow... and may vote to give Summerfield the money he wants. But the House itself has adjourned until Monday. Unless it calls itself back into session,

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Congress cannot possibly complete action on the appropriation measure by the Saturday deadline. In that case, the only mail delivered this Saturday will be "Special Delivery".

A suit to restrain Summerfield from suspending almost all third-class mail service... starting April 29th.. was filed this afternoon in District Court in Washington. The petition argues that such action would constitute an exercise of "unlawful authority"... and cause the parties to the suit "irrevocable damage". The suit was filed by Associated Third-class Mail Users, Incorporated, of Washington, D.C., and Spencer Gifts, Incorporated, of Atlantic City.

President Eisenhower told Congress today that it can cut 250-million dollars from the one and a quarter BILLION he requested for the soil-bank program. Secretary of Agriculture Benson was quick to add that this "in no sense" reflects a cutback in the program.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard testimony today AGAINST the State Department ban on travel by American newsmen in Red China. J. Russell Wiggins, executive editor of the Washington Post and Times-Herald, said it is in the "interests of the people of the United States to have

swift, accurate and complete information about the territory controlled by Red China." Wiggins testified as secretary of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Frank Bartholomew, president of the United Press, said... in a statement read to the committee... that "in the long run" free access to the news, at its source, "butweighs all other considerations."

There were numerous developments today in "the Norman case..." which has strained the [redacted] friendly relations between Canada and the United States. The Canadian ambassador to Egypt, Herbert Norman, committed suicide last week, after the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee revived charges that he had once been a Communist. The Canadian government takes the position that the charges were long since disproved. And yesterday... in a formal note... it protested the subcommittee action in making them a matter of public record. The note said Canada would have to stop giving security information to the United States... if the information was passed on to Congress without Canadian consent. The FIRST development today was the release... by an official of the subcommittee... of a statement signed by Chairman Eastland, and the ranking Republican member, Senator Jenner. The statement said the derogatory information against Norman not only had been cleared for publication by the State Department, but that the subcommittee was Told [redacted]... by the State Department... that the information had been corroborated by the F.B.I. [redacted] This joint statement... by Eastland and Jenner... had barely been put out, before the subcommittee tried to have it withdrawn. But, By then it was too late. [redacted] The statement already was

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on the NEWS wires. This afternoon, the State Department DENIED ever giving the Internal Security Subcommittee any information linking the Canadian diplomat with Communism. The State Department ALSO denied that it cleared the charges for publication. The department spokesman, Lincoln White, said the testimony of one witness WAS cleared... but that it contained "no adverse references to any Canadian official." White said the subcommittee apparently misinterpreted this... as meaning that the department had no objection to clearing the entire transcript. He declined to comment on the F.B.I. angle.

President Eisenhower conferred today with Canadian Ambassador Heeney, at the White House. Heeney told reporters... afterward... that he emphasized to Mr. Eisenhower the importance which his government, and the Canadian people, attach to the Norman case. He said the President asked him to convey to Prime Minister St. Laurent his regret over the tragedy... and his hope for continuance of good relations. Heeney himself expressed confidence that "logic, good sense and fairness" would prevail... and that "ultimately" friendly relations would be restored.

In Jordan today, there were demonstrations for the return of
SU-LAY-MAHN NAH-BUL-SEE
Suleiman Nabulsi, the pro-Egyptian premier King Hussein OUSTED FROM [redacted]
office yesterday. But there was no violence. An attempt to form a new government... more to the liking of the young king... apparently has failed for the time being. Moscow propaganda claims the United States brought on the crisis, in order to force Jordan to accept the Eisenhower Doctrine.

The Saudi Arabian embassy in Cairo issued a strong statement tonight. It said Saudi Arabia will take "all measures"... to bar Israeli shipping from the Gulf of Aqaba... all measures, it said, "to defend its legitimate historic rights."

Today... in Atlantic City... the United Auto Workers convention adopted a constitutional amendment, which may have far-reaching effect. The amendment gives office workers... belonging to the U.A.W.... the right to negotiate "supplementary agreements" in the course of industry-wide bargaining. President ~~Walther~~ Reuther told the convention this will help the union organize the white-collar workers in the industry... and improve the union's bargaining position.

President Eisenhower has called for establishment of a special three-man board... to help solve the air traffic problem. Mr. Eisenhower's recommendation went to Congress today, as part of an interim report on plans for modernizing the present traffic control system. The report warns that... by 1975... the scheduled airlines of the United States will be flying three times as many passenger miles as they do today... and that there will be many more military and private aircraft. The board proposed by Mr. Eisenhower would be made up of two representatives of the Commerce and Defense Departments... and a chairman appointed by the President. And its job would be to coordinate all the research being done on the traffic control problem. Democratic Senator Monroney already has criticized the proposal as not going far enough. Such a board, he says, should have the power to ORDER that its recommendations be put into effect... that otherwise there will be dangerous "dissention and delay." Monroney is chairman of the Senate subcommittee that will take up President Eisenhower's proposal.

LeDueur april 11 1957

To future historians, this year, 1957, may go down, NOT as the year in which the UN called off the invasion of Egypt and made the invaders withdraw, but the year which CONFIRMED the end of Britain's three hundred years of world leadership..

The change, of course, was accelerated by world war two,...Despite lend-lease and the Marshall Plan, Great Britain has never recovered from her exhaustion, the shock of the Blitz, and the enforced development of industrial power throughout her former Empire, which once fed Britain with just the raw materials to fashion the finished goods..

Britain has voluntarily stepped down from its traditional position as a great power, and is accepting for the future, the role of the largest and most influential of the medium powers...

Now Britain is a most difficult country to size up, and some historians have been

counting her out, ever since our revolutionary war, [redacted]s [redacted]d... I remember reading a Frenchman's history of England, [redacted] in an air-raid shelter during the London blitz, and how comforting it was to know that he had counted Britain out [redacted] as far Back as 1781 when the red-coats yielded to us at Yorktown..

But its difficult to draw any other conclusion from the drastic cut in armed strength which Britain now plans..

The British have always been the masters of the plausible pretext, and this time they argue that their reliance on atomic retaliation, will mean "more punch for a [redacted] pound," the equivalent of our "more bang for a buck"...But the weak point in this reasoning, is that Russia is also equipping its army with atomic weapons, so that Britain's increase in fire-power will soon be cancelled out..

It's not easy to determine when this British decision became inevitable... Perhaps it was in [redacted] 1944 when the first german V-2 rocket landed on British soil, or perhaps in 1949, when Russia broke the [redacted] western monopoly on atom bombs.. Or maybe it was way back in [redacted] 1909, when

Louis Bleriot [redacted] piloted his propeller-driven crate across the English Channel to the white cliffs of Dover..

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[redacted] The historic British White Paper put it this way: "The impact on strategic thought" it stated," of the rapid progress in scientific and technological development, MUST BE [redacted] reflected...And Britain's financial and economic strength, MUST BE maintained..

[redacted] "There IS, at present, according to the British," no means of adequate protection for the whole country, against the consequence of attack with NUCLEAR weapons."

Therefore, say the British, the over-riding [redacted] consideration, in all military planning, must be to prevent war, rather than prepare for it..

NOW The British have been called lots of things, [redacted], but no-one has [redacted] called them FOOLS...And their bold statement [redacted] regarding the invincibility of offense, in [redacted] NUCLEAR war,

and the inadequacy of defense, will have repercussions the world over. especially in western europe.

France presents neither so isolated nor so concentrated a target as the British Isles. But her economy is just as shaky. And Britain's uncontradicted assertions, may proove tempting to a France searching for ways to unload its own defense burdens.

Ever since the Suez Canal, MIS-ADVENTURE, France and Britain have been driven closer together, if not by mutual friendship, then by their common predicament.

Science and Technology Do play a large role in human affairs, but psychology is still be reckoned with. At the UN, last November, it was the United States which offered the resolution demanding the British and French withdrawal from Suez.

And this reporter, like every UN observer, was aware of Britain's resentment. Britain realized it no longer rules the waves, but it didn't expect this country to be the first to say it couldn't waive the rules.

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Since we wouldn't permit Britain to employ its costly armed forces against a personal enemy, they've decided to scrap them, and let us foot most of the anti-communist defense bill.

Britain has stated in effect, that it can't afford to wait until the power of defense overcome the power of nuclear offense. And indeed, that may never occur. But as the Pentagon will tell you, the history of warfare has always prooved otherwise.

[redacted] I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news... But first.. George Bryan

Doctor Paul Dudley White, the noted Boston heart specialist, put on a special show for Doctors today at Massachusetts General Hospital,..

He brought with him, Charles Thiery, a 1 hundred and 6 year old - WHO REMEMBERS General Grant and the civil war - Dr White - [redacted] the [redacted]war. [redacted]e said Thiery was in fine physical shape, although he suffered from pneumona at age two, and was given up for dead by [redacted] his family. (He worked as a gold and silversmith for 82 years, retiring when america went off the gold standard.)

Doctor White said Mr. Thiery [redacted] does not smoke or drink---but he's always suffered from "nervous indigestion."

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnight

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING:

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today...

Post master General Summerfield stuck to his guns. And so it looks as though most of the country's post offices will be closed on Saturday. Summerfield told the Senate Appropriations Committee today what he's been saying all along..that the Post Office Department must have an additional 47-million dollars to finish out this fiscal year. He told the committee the order curtailing service already is out..to take effect tomorrow midnight. "Nothing can stop it," he said, "except the availability of money. And," he added, "apparently that's not in the cards." The House Appriopriations Committee is meeting tomorrow ..and may vote to give Summerfield the money he wants. But the House itself aas adjourned until Monday. Unless it calls itself back into session, Congress cannot possible complete action on the appropriation measure by the Saturday deadline. In that case, the only mail delivered this saturday will be "Special Delivery."

A suit to restrain Summerfield from suspending almost all third-class mail service..starting April 29th..was filed this afternoon in District Court in Washington. The petition argues that such action would constitute an exercise of "unlawful authority" and cause the parties to the suit "irrevocable damage." The suit was filed by Associated Third-class Mail Users, Incorporated, of Washington D.C., and Spencer Gifts, Incorporated, of Atlantic City.

President Eisenhower told Congress today that it can cut 250-million dollars from the one and a quarter billion he requested for the soil-bank program. Secretary of Agriculture Benson was quick to add that this "in no sense" reflects a cutback in the program.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard testimony today against the State Department ban on travel by American newsmen in Red China. J. Russell Wiggins, executive editor of the Washington Post and Times Herald, said it is in the "interests of the people of the United States to have swift, accurate and complete information about the territory controlled by Red China." Wiggins testified as secretary of the American Society of Newspapers Editors. Frank Bartholomew, president of the United Press, said...in a statement read to the committee...that "in the long run" free access to the news, at its source, "outweights all other considerations."

There were numerous developments today in "the Norman case"..which has strained friendly relations between Canada and the United States. The Canadian ambassador to Egypt, Hermert Norman, committed suicide last week, after the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee revived charges that he had once been a Communist. The Canadian government takes the position that the charges were long since disproved. And yesterday..in a formal note...it protested the subcommittee action in making them a matter of public record. The note said Canada would have to stop giving security information to the United States if the information was passed on to Congress without Canadian consent. The first developement today was the release..by an official of the subcommittee.. of a statement signed by Chairman Eastland, and the ranking Republican member, Senator Jenner. The statement said the derogatory information against Norman not only had been cleared for publication by the State Department, but that the subcommittee was told by the State Department that the information had been corroborated by the F.B.I. This joint statement...by Eastland and Jenner ...had barely been put out before the subcommittee tried to have it withdrawn. But by then it was too late. The statement already was on the news wires. This afternoon, the State Department denied ever giving the Internal Security Subcommittee any information linking the Canadian diplomat with Communism. The State Department also denied that it cleared the charges for publication.

The department spokesman, Lincoln White, said the testimony of one witness was cleared...but that it contained "no adverse references to any Canadian official." White said the subcommittee apparently misinterpreted this...as meaning that the department had no objection to clearing the entire transcript. He declined to comment on the F.B.I. angle.

President Eisenhower conferred today with Canadian Ambassador Heeney at the White House. Heeney told reporters...afterward...that he emphasized to Mr. Eisenhower the importance which his government, and the Canadian people, attach to the Norman case. He said the President asked him to convey to Prime Minister St. Laurent his regret over the tragedy...and his hope for continuance of good relations. Heeney himself expressed confidence that "logic, good sense and fairness" would prevail...and that "ultimately" friendly relations would be restored.

In Jordan today, there were demonstrations for the return of Suleiman Nabulsi, the pro-Egyptian premier King Hussein ousted from office yesterday. But there was no violence. An attempt to form a new government...more to the liking of the young king...apparently has failed for the time being. Moscow propaganda claims the United States brought on the crisis, in order to force Jordan to accept the Eisenhower Doctrine.

The Saudi Arabian embassy in Cairo issued a strong statement tonight. It said Saudi Arabia will take "all measures" to bar Israeli shipping from the Gulf of Aqaba...all measures, it said, "to defend its legitimate historic rights."

Today....in Atlantic City...the United Auto Workers convention adopted a constitutional amendment, which may have far-reaching effects. The amendment gives office workers...belonging to the U.A.W....the right to negotiate "supplementary agreements" in the course of industry-wide bargaining. President Reuther told the convention this will help the union organize the white-collar workers in the industry ...and improve the union's bargaining position.

President Eisenhower has called for establishment of a special three-man board...to help solve the air traffic problem. Mr. Eisenhower's recommendation went to Congress today as part of an interim report on plans for modernizing the present traffic control system. The report warns that...by 1975...the scheduled airlines of the United States will be flying three times an many passenger miles as they do today...and that there will be many more military and private aircraft. The board proposed by Mr. Eisenhower would be made up of two representatives of the Commerce and Defense Departments ...and a chairman appointed by the President. And its job would be to coordinate all the research being done on the traffic control problem. Democratic Senator Monroney already has criticized the proposal as not going far enough. Such a board, he says, should have the power to order that its recommendations be put into effect...that otherwise there will be dangerous "dissention and delay." Monroney is chairman of the Senate subcommittee that will take up President Eisenhower's proposal.

To future historians, this year, 1957, may go down, not as the year in which the UN called off the invasion of Egypt and made the invaders withdraw, but the year which confirmed the end of Britain's three hundred years of world leadership.

The change, of course, was accelerated by World War Two. Despite lend-lease and the Marshall Plan, Great Britain has never recovered from her exhaustion, the shock of the Blitz, and the enforced development of industrial power throughout her former Empire, which once fed Britain with just the raw materials to fashion the finished goods.

Britain has voluntarily stepped down from its traditional position as a great power, and is accepting for the future, the role of the largest and most influential of the medium powers.

Now Britain is a most difficult country to size up, and some historians have been counting her out, ever since our revolutionary war. I remember reading a Frenchman's history of England, in an air-raid shelter during the London blitz, and how comforting it was to know that he had counted Britain out as far back as 1781 when the red-coats yielded to us at Yorktown.

But it is difficult to draw any other conclusion from the drastic cut in armed strength which Britain now plans.

The British have always been the masters of the plausible pretext, and this time the argue that their reliance on atomic retaliation, will mean "more punch for a pound" the equivalent of our "more bang for a buck." But the weak point in this reasoning, is that Russia is also equipping its army with atomic weapons, so that Britain's increase in fire - power will soon be cancelled out.

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Now the British have been called lots of things, but no-one has called them fools. And their bold statement regarding the invincibility of offense, in nuclear war, and the inadequacy of defense, will have repercussions the world over...especially in Western Europe.

France presents neither so isolated nor so concentrated a target as the British Isles. But her economy is just as shaky. And Britain's uncontradicted assertions, may prove tempting to a France searching for ways to unload its own defense burdens.

Ever since the Suez Canal, mis-adventure, France and Britain have been driven closer together, if not by mutual friendship, then by their common predicament.

Science and technology do play a large role in human affairs, but psychology is still to be reckoned with. At the UN, last November, it was the United States which offered the resolution demanding the British and French withdrawal, from Suez.

And this reporter, like every UN observer, was aware of Britain's resentment. Britain realized it no longer rules the waves, but it didn't expect this country to be the first to say it couldn't waive the rules.

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This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight.

Lesueur for Murrow Fri., Apr. 12, 1957

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

The Senate Finance Committee voted a sweeping investigation of the financial condition of the United States. President Eisenhower called for such a study in his State of the Union message. But he wanted the inquiry made by a commission of prominent citizens--NOT by Congress. The Senate Finance Committee proposes to make the investigation itself. One of its members... Democratic Senator Gore... said, "This is an all-out investigation of the 'tight-money' policy." The resolution... approved unanimously by the committee... authorizes a thorough study of interest rates, availability of credit, and management of the public debt. Chairman Byrd says public hearings will get underway "just as soon as the committee can assemble a competent staff." Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey will be the first witness.

While the Senate group was planning a study of monetary policy, the House Appropriations Committee was lopping another hundred million dollars off President Eisenhower's budget. This time, the ax fell heaviest on the State Department and the United States Information Agency. The 228-million dollar request for the State Department was cut 21 percent. And a 26 percent cut was voted in the 144-million requested for running the information agency in the next fiscal year. It was stipulated, however, that Voice of America broadcasts should NOT be reduced. A cut amounting to 41 percent was approved in the cultural exchange and "trade" fair programs. And funds requested for the Federal Court System were trimmed by 5 percent. In fact, of all the agencies included in the appropriations measure only the F.B.I. escaped the budget ax. The committee issued a report literally LAMBASTING the State Department for some of the ways it was spending money. The report accuses the department of "fiscal irresponsibility" in hiring 950 more people than called for in its budget for the current fiscal year... and in asking for money to hire an additional 2-thousand employes in the next fiscal year. It also described as "completely unrealistic" a request for money for embassy swimming pools and mountain retreats... and

said entertainers sent abroad by the government are "paid" too much. The committee said this all amounted to "irresponsible handling of the taxpayers' money."

With Congress in such a mood, Secretary of the Army Brucker today cancelled plans for a free trip... for members of Congress... to Fort Knox, Kentucky. The Army invited the congressmen to Fort Knox, to observe a military demonstration on May third and fourth. Since the Kentucky Derby will be run-off that week-end in nearby Louisville, the Army was accused of trying... by this means... to get favorable action on its budget. Brucker said yesterday he hadn't known the Derby was that week-end. And today he called the junket off... because, he said, "its serious purpose had been so distorted."

The House Appropriations Committee voted today to let the Post Office Department have an extra 41-million dollars... to meet its expenses until July first. Postmaster General Summerfield has said repeatedly that the department must have 47-million dollars for that purpose... right away... or start closing post offices on Saturday. In voting only 41 of the 47-million today, the committee contended that the other 6-million can wait... that Summerfield wanted it for new equipment, the purchase of which can

be postponed. Tonight, Summerfield called the committee action "an encouraging first step." But he said the cutback in service... scheduled for tomorrow... must go into effect. Service cannot be restored, he said, until the money actually is available. And Congress has yet to complete action on the supplementary appropriation measure. So... until further notice... there will be no mail deliveries on Saturday, except "Special Delivery." Post Offices will be closed on Saturdays. And, during the week, mail deliveries to all downtown business districts will be limited to two a day. Mail will be collected FROM street boxes tomorrow... but on the limited Sunday schedule.

Here in New York today, the United Nations issued its final progress report on the clearing of the Suez Canal. The project was completed, it said, at a cost of just under 11-million dollars. And the U.N. said it has loans from ten governments... including the United States... to cover the amount.

The Israeli ambassador... Abba Eban... conferred with Secretary General Hammarskjold today for about a half hour. Eban said, afterward, that he pressed Hammarskjold for an answer from President Nasser... on whether Egypt still considers itself technically at war with Israel. Eban said

Israel will insist on its right of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba.

And there was a surprise development tonight at the U.N. The delegate from Communist Hungary invited Mr. Hammarskjold to visit Budapest "any time that is convenient for him." Last fall, you remember, the Kadar government refused to allow the secretary general into the country, when he wanted to investigate Russia's intervention in the bloody Hungarian revolt. So far, Hammarskjold has not said whether he will ACCEPT this invitation.

Today, eighteen of West Germany's leading scientists served notice that [redacted] they will not take part "in any way" with the production... or testing... of atomic weapons. They said, in their joint statement: "We know of no technical possibility of protecting the population against the danger of extermination by hydrogen bombs." One of the scientists signing the statement was Dr. Otto Hahn, the first man to split the uranium atom. Chancellor Adenauer said the scientists [redacted] spoke without "military and political knowledge."

In London, the representatives of five major powers are discussing disarmament, in the light of the awful danger. For a progress report on those talks... and what happened there today... we switch now to London and Howard K. Smith. (Tape runs 4:18, ends on cue: "--to CBS News in N.Y.")

General Nordstad, supreme allied commander in Europe, said today [redacted] he "does not believe" [redacted] Russia now has an intermediate range missile... posing an immediate threat to any NATO country. "We ourselves," he said, "are not bristling with such missiles. I know of no reason for giving the Russians credit for doing... with the greatest of ease... the things that other people find great difficulty in doing." Nordstad made this statement at a news conference... when a reporter asked if Russia has missiles in the 15-hundred-mile range that could be fired at Norway and Denmark. (Russia has recently been threatening [redacted] these and other countries with [redacted] atomic retaliation, in event [redacted] of war.)

There is no definite word tonight regarding [redacted] the political situation in Jordan. The extreme nationalist... Abdul halim MIRMR [redacted]... is [redacted] said still [redacted] to be [redacted] undecided as to whether he should try to form a government. Mimr was defense minister in the [redacted]-cabinet of Su-lay-mahn' Na-bul-see, [redacted] the pro-Egyptian premier King Hussein ordered out of office only last Wednesday. Thus, Hussein would still seem to be in some danger. An unconfirmed report... carried by the International News Service... says Syria has rushed more troops into Jordan. I.N.S. says the Syrian government did this [redacted] as a protective measure against what it called "the threat of an Israli invasion."

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote the News — One But two Gurge Bey

The British have announced they'll cut their armed forces and rely on nuclear weapons to keep the peace.—

16 years ago - in another time of British crisis Ed Murrow was broadcasting from an airraid shelter in London. He said then the British had come thru a hard winter and difficult times lay ahead.

The British could say of the past, said Murrow, We've lived a life, not an apology." And of the future Murrow thought most of them would say: "We shall live hard, but we shall live."

my friend Ed Murrow will be back on this broadcast on Monday.

This is Larry LeSueur...Goodnite.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

LE SUEUR: In London, the representatives of five major powers are discussing disarmament in the light of an awful danger. For a progress report on those talks and what happened there today, we switch now to London and Howard K. Smith.

SMITH: The Subcommittee, appointed in the United Nations several years ago with the purpose of seeking an agreement among the great powers on stopping the arms race, held its 102nd meeting here in London this afternoon. The meeting was pervaded by an atmosphere of modest optimism. If you have heard or read any reports from London about earlier meetings of that UN Subcommittee on Disarmament over the past two years, you will recognize that commentary like some familiar old refrain. There was an atmosphere of modest optimism back when the talks first began, though nothing substantial ever came of it, and there was still today modest optimism at meeting number 102.

In case memory needs prompting, the Subcommittee consists of America, Britain, France, Canada and Russia. The Subcommittee meets in spurts, then breaks up to report to the UN on how it has been doing. The present spurt began here in London on March the 18th. It was tentatively planned to break up on April the 18th, that is next weekend. However, so substantial was the modest optimism this afternoon that it was agreed to go on meeting indefinitely.

The current optimism is based on two special features of the conversations. First, the United States had taken a new tack. Mr. Harold Stassen, the U. S. delegate, has suggested that it would be trying too much to disarm or to reduce arms drastically. The Subcommittee should seek ways rather of just reducing arms moderately, in stages. The idea is that in signing an agreement, no power should be taking some drastic or irretrievable step that would put it at a

disadvantage if the plan were shown later not to work.

The theory is that if the first step is taken on a soft featherbed to catch any falls, rather than on a bed of spikes, all will be more ready to take the first step and then the second one. That new approach is the first feature of the current series of talks.

The second feature is that Russia appears to like that approach and so far has made only constructive and encouraging remarks about American initiatives along that line. Last week, the United States proposed that all the nations should agree to a ten percent cut in conventional arms, which arms would be delivered to central depots by each power for counting and storing, with a promise that all would then agree to a 15 percent cut at some specified later period, if all went well with the first step. The Russians thought this was worth thinking about, which amounts to wild enthusiasm on the Russians past standards of behavior at conferences like this.

Today the Subcommittee moved from those conventional arms to nuclear arms. The U. S. proposed that the three who possess nuclear arms - the United States, Britain and Russia - should agree not to disarm but to stop arming. That is to keep the stockpiles that each has now but to make no more. Thus, if after a period of say a year or two, one power felt that the others were cheating and it wanted to break out of the agreement, it would not have lost anything. It would still have its former stock of nuclear weapons, which in the case of the United States and Russia is doubtless enough to destroy all ordered life in the opposing country and is therefore quite enough without any further advances or progress.

The U. S. proposal had the further attractive feature that it would ask all other nations, those who do not possess atomic weapons yet, to adopt the same standstill. That means they would never get atomic weapons. That is a very attractive feature indeed. For as it was put today, the Big Three have not been able to agree for the

eleven years on this. If they are unable to agree for the next eleven years, there's no doubt whatever that by that time, 15 or so new nations will have the bomb with all the consequent increase in danger that one might use it in a crisis and trigger the world to destruction.

The Russians appeared to be impressed as did the others. So all agreed not to break up next week, but to go on talking along these lines. And the meeting broke up in modest optimism. Back now to CBS News in New York.

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during the week, mail deliveries to all downtown business districts will be limited to two a day. Mail will be collected from street boxes tomorrow..but on the limited Sunday schedule.

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The Israeli ambassador...Abba Eban...conferred with Secretary General Hammarskjold today for about a half hour. Evan said, afterward, that he pressed Hammarskjold for an answer from President Nasser..on whether Egypt still considers itself tehcnically at war with Israel. Eban said Israel will insist on its right of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba.

And there was a surprise development tonight at the U.N. The delegate from Communist Hungary invited Mr. Hammarskjold to visit Budapest "any time that is convenient for him." Last fall, you remember, the Kadar government refused to allow the secretary general into the country, when he wanted to investigate Russia's intervention in the bloody Hungarian revolt. So far, Hammarskjold has not said whether he will accept this invitation.

Today, eighteen of West Germany's leading scientists served notice that they will not take part "in any way" in the production or testing..of atomic weapons. They said, in their joint statement:"We know of no technical possibility of protecting the population against danger of extermination by hydrogen bombs." One of the scientists signing the statement was Dr. Otto Hahn, the first man to split the uranium atom. Chancellor Adenauer said the scientists spoke without "military and political knowledge."

In London. the representatives of five major powers are discussuing disarmament, in the light of the awful danger. For a progress report on those talks...and what happened there today..we switch now to London and Howard K. Smith.

SMITH: The Subcommittee, appointed in the United Nations several years ago with the purpose of seeking an agreement among the great powers on stopping the arms race, held its 102nd meeting here in London this afternoon. The meeting was pervaded by an atmosphere of modest optimism. If you have heard or read any reports from London about earlier meetings of that UN Subcommittee on Disarmement over the past two years, you will recognize that commentary like some familiar old refrain. There was an atomsphere of modest optimism back when the talks first began, though nothing substantial ever came of it, and there was still today modest optimism at meeting number 102.

In case memory needs prompting, the Subcommittee consists of American Britain, France, Canada and Russia. The Subcommittee meets in spurts, then breaks up to report to the UN on how it has been doing. The present spurt began here in London on March the 18th. It was tentatively planned to break up on April 18th, that is next weekend. However, so substantial was the modest optimism this afternoon that it was agreed to go on meeting indefinitely.

The current optimism is based on two special features of the conversations. First, the United States had taken a new tack. Mr. Harold Stassen, the U.S. delegate, has suggested that it would be trying too much to disarm or to reduce arms drastically. The Subcommittee should seek ways rather of just reducing arms moderately, in stages. The idea is that in signing an agreement, no power should be taking some drastic or irretrievable step that would put it at a disadvantage if the plan were shown later not to work.

The theory is that if the first step is taken on a soft featherbed to catch any falls, rather than on a bed of spikes, all will be more ready to take the first step and then the second one. That new approach is the first feature of the current series of talks.

The second feature is that Russia appears to like that approach and so far has hade only constructive and encouraging remarks about American initiatives along that line. Last week, the United States proposed that all

the nations should agree to a ten percent cut in conventional arms, which arms would be delivered to central depots by each power for counting and storing, with a promise that all would then agree to a 15 percent cut at some specified later period, if all went well with the first step. The Russians thought this was worth thinking about, which amounts to wild enthusiasm on the Russians past standards of behavior at conferences like this.

Today the Subcommittee moved from those conventional arms to nuclear arms. The U.N. proposed that the three who possess nuclear arms -- the United States, Britain and Russia - should agree not to disarm but to stop arming. That is to keep the stockpiles that each has now but to make no more. Thus, if after a period of say a year or two, one power felt that the others were cheating and it wanted to break out of the agreement, it would not have lost anything. It would still have its former stock of nuclear weapons, which in the case of the United States and Russia is doubtless enough to destroy all ordered life in the opposing country and is therefore quite enough without any further advances or progress.

The U.S. proposal had the further attractive feature that it would ask all other nations, those who do not possess atomic weapons yet, to adopt the same standstill. That means they would never get atomic weapons. That is a very attractive feature indeed. For as it was put today, the Big Three have not been able to agree for the eleven years on this. If they are unable to agree for the next eleven yesrs, there's no doubt whatever that by that time, 15 or so new nations will have the bomb with all the consequent increase in danger that one might use it in a crisis and trigger the world to destruction.

The Russians appeared to be impressed as did the others. So all agreed not to break up next week, but to go on talking along these lines. And the meeting broke up in modest optimism. Back now to CBS News in New York.

LESUEUR: There is no definite word tonight regarding the political situation in Jordan. The extreme nationalist...Abdul halim Mimr...is said still to be undecided as to whether he should try to form a government. Mimr was defense minister in the cabinet of Sulaymahn Nabulse, the pro-Egyptian premier, King Hussein ordered out of office only last Wednesday. Thus, Hussein would still seem to be in some danger. An unconfirmed report carried by the International News Service says Syria has rushed more troops into Jordan. I.N.S. says the Syrian government did this as a protective measure against what it called "the threat of an Israeli invasion."

I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUEUR: The British have announced they'll cut their armed forces and rely on nuclear weapons to keep the peace. 16 years ago...in another time of British crisis...Ed Murrow was broadcasting from an air raid shelter in London. He said then the British had come through a hard winter and difficult times lay ahead. The British could say of the past, said Murrow, "We've lived a life, not an apology." And of the future, Murrow thought most of them would say: "We shall live hard, but we shall live."

My friend Ed Murrow will be back on this broadcast on Monday. This is Larry LeSueur. Goodnight.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Apr. 15, 1957

This is the news:

Jordan has a new government. The prime minister is Dr. Khálidi, a Palestinian Arab who once served as mayor of Jerusalem. /He is assured of considerable support... since Palestinian refugees make up roughly one-third of the population of Jordan. /CBS News Correspondent Richard Kallsen reports from Amman that former Premier Nabulsi... whom King Hussein removed from office last week... is foreign minister in the new cabinet. Nabulsi is pro-Egyptian. Premier Khálidi said tonight he will follow a policy of "positive neutrality"... and that he will help other Arab countries resist colonialism. /Kallsen says it remains to be seen whether Khálidi will be less critical of the West than his predecessor... though he is described in some quarters as a moderate with definite anti-Communist sentiments. King Hussein remains on the throne, apparently because he has the backing of the Jordanian Army. The government claims the situation is normal. But

correspondents are still working under censorship.. in that military subjects cannot be discussed. Kallsen quotes a government spokesman as denying that any member of the previous cabinet has been "detained". And the government of Syria denies reports that King Hussein demanded the withdrawal of Syrian troops stationed in Jordan.

Today... in Moscow... the party newspaper Pravda blamed the United States for the crisis in Jordan. Pravda claims the United States forced the resignation of the Nabulsi government in order to "break" Arab unity.

Israel was quiet tonight... as Jews began the observance of Passover.

Norway has rejected Russia's warning on the stationing of atomic weapons on Norwegian soil. The Norwegian note... published tonight... says that until there are binding disarmament agreements, Norway "must insure the defense of the country in the way it considers best." Norway again asked Russia to agree with other countries to register nuclear tests with the United Nations in advance. The note is in reply to the letter last month from Soviet Premier Bulganin... warning Norway that it risks destruction, if it allows itself to be used as an atomic base. Since then, similar warnings have gone out from Russia to countries ranging all the way from Iceland to the Middle East.

In Stockholm today, two citizens of Sweden were charged with obtaining defense secrets... with the intention of selling them to a foreign power. The "foreign power" was not named, but presumably it was Russia. One of the accused was assistant secretary for the Swedish Atomic Commission.

Moscow Radio today reiterated the Soviet proposal... to suspend nuclear tests for a definite period, if the West will agree to do the same. Last week, the United States proposed an embargo on the employment of fissionable material for military purposes after next April first. This would entail a fool-proof inspection system. And today... at the United Nations disarmament talks in London... the American plan was endorsed by Britain and France. No reply yet from Moscow.

Soviet President Voroshilov arrived in Red China today for a 20-day state visit. The Peiping radio says he was greeted at the Peiping airport by Chinese Communist Leader Mao Tse-tung.

In Bucharest today, Russia and Rumania signed an agreement for the "temporary" stationing of Soviet troops on Rumanian territory. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko signed for Russia.

Defense Minister Strauss... of West Germany... said tonight that the United States will deliver atomic warheads to its NATO allies only after an act of aggression has been committed. Chancellor Adenauer said two weeks ago that the new West German Army needs atomic weapons. This created a political storm and... last Friday... eighteen of West Germany's top scientists served notice that they would have nothing to do with the production or testing of such weapons.

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two deliveries of mail, instead of the customary three. And window service at post offices across the country was limited to eight and a half hours. Summerfield was defended in today's House debate by Republican Representative Martin, who said the postmaster general had told Congress as early as last July of his department's needs... and that Congress had failed to act. The Senate may pass the special appropriation measure tomorrow. And in that case, normal service could be restored within the next two or three days.

The Senate today voted to raise the interest on U.S. Savings Bonds to three and a quarter percent. The measure now goes back to the House, which voted to allow the rate to go as high as three and a half percent. The legislation was requested by the Treasury Department... and it applies to savings bonds purchased after last February first. The bonds currently pay 3 percent interest.

President Eisenhower officially opened the major league baseball season today by tossing out a couple of ceremonial "first balls" in Griffith Stadium... where the Baltimore Orioles defeated the Washington Senators in 11 innings, 7 to 6. It can thus be reported that... as of tonight... the Orioles are in first place in the American League. The other clubs play tomorrow.

Edward R. Murrow: April 15, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The political upheaval in Jordan is not only the most acute concern of the Middle East, it is the most acute concern of the United States. This is our crisis, we are saddled with it, and if it is going to be averted it will only be by our taking the responsibility for it. If it had happened a year or two ago, it would have been a British responsibility, and we could have let them bear the brunt of it. Now we have taken Britain's place in the Middle East. It is too late to discuss whether we were wise in helping push the British and French out of their place of power. The point is that we now are coming into the full consequence of our action.

So far King Hussein has staved off the loss of his throne, and averted either the secession of his country to Egypt or its partition. In doing so he has affronted both Egypt and Syria. The loyalty of his British-trained army has given him round one, but it promises to be a longer fight. The pro-Egyptians in Jordan can command the mobs which can be a decisive factor in Jordanian politics. Hussein may be able to count on his 35,000-man army, but the mobs might prove to be even stronger. And unlike the street fighters in Budapest, they would know they are not alone. Syria already has troops inside the kingdom, ready to march on the side of the mobs. And while Iraq is equally ready to march in on the side of XXXX

Hussein, that would be open war, with Israel taking a hand, along with Egypt, Syria and Iraq to slice up the doomed kingdom.

For the United States such a war would be aggression. We stopped the aggression of Britain, France and Israel against Egypt. We could do so, partly because the aggressors were our friends, who had to listen to us, but partly because the Soviet Union was against the aggression, too. Now, Egypt and Syria are not our friends, and the Soviet Union would not desert them to side with us. Moscow already is telling the world this crisis is due to our imperialism. Nobody expects the Soviet Union to pull our chestnuts out of the fire, in the Middle East or in the United Nations, not even in an issue over aggression.

We are enfeebled at this time because there is no tri-partite pact with Britain and France to stop aggression with military intervention. The State Department, when it decided some time back to play mediator between Nasser and the British and French, gave up the tri-partite pact. Now we have only the United Nations to fall back on, or our own military initiative. The United Nations, with the Afro-Asian bloc linked with the Soviet bloc, cannot be expected to be overwhelmingly on our side against Egypt and Syria. And since our military intervention is limited by the Eisenhower doctrine to

~~aggression by communists, the State Department is hardly counting on solving the crisis with military power.~~

Our policy in the Middle East is like a chair with four legs. If one of them breaks the chair may topple. Jordan is one of these legs, and has ~~quite unexpectedly~~ become the one most likely to break. Actually the other legs are also in danger. These three are the Suez settlement, the opening of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli commerce, and the protection of Israel from Egyptian attacks from the Gaza Strip.

The Suez settlement has been deadlocked ever since the Israeli withdrawal. We continue to insist on the insulation of the canal from Egyptian policy, but Nasser refuses to make any major concession. Here we have no bargaining power, as Nasser knows and the whole world knows.

In the Aqaba Gulf it looked for a time as though we had established the right of innocent shipping, and had won a quiet but impressive victory. An American ship chartered by Israel went through unmolested. But instead of encouraging the world to recognize this as the fruit of American leadership, we told Nasser we would not insist on use of the Aqaba Gulf while negotiating over the Suez Canal. We even stated publicly that the ship which went through did so without State Department initiative. So we repudiated what

could have been a promising success.

In the Gaza Strip, the Egyptians have taken over the police functions from the U.N. emergency force, and are signally failing to prevent Egyptian night attacks over the Israeli border.

The only one of the four crises that surely would not lead to war is over the Suez Canal. But Israel might fight for its rights in the Aqaba Gulf, and to protect itself from attacks from Gaza. And the Jordan crisis might turn overnight into one of the most predatory wars of recent times. To most Americans this may seem like a far-away tempest. But it is only far away geographically. This is our immediate responsibility, and unless we shoulder it, the end result of our leadership may be to lose the region to the Communists altogether. That would be the worst defeat in power that the free world has yet suffered.

Stewart Metz

Word for Today

What happened in Griffith Stadium today shows that the world cannot be too awry... whatever is wrong with it can still be fixed. Baseball is more than escape. It is an integral part of this country. Just as Professor Jacques Barzun (BAR-ZUNN) once said, "Whoever wants to know the mind and heart of America had better learn baseball---the rules and realities of the game."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., Apr 16, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower tonight signed an emergency measure... giving the Post Office Department an extra 41-million dollars, so normal postal service can be restored. Postmaster General Summerfield had told Congress his department must have the money in order to function normally the rest of this fiscal year. / That is, until July first. / Last week, when Congress failed to act, he ordered a series of cutbacks in postal service... including suspension of delivery of mail on Saturdays. Summerfield had said the department needed 47-million dollars. But he is going along with the 41-million-dollar appropriation. He says he is giving orders

for resumption of normal service, effective within 24 hours. He says he is "gratified to have the overwhelming affirmative vote of Congress." And he promises that "every effort" will be made to give the public the best service possible. ~~The congressional action was swift. The Senate Appropriations Committee considered the emergency legislation... and passed on it... within 10 minutes. Passage by the full Senate took only about half an hour, then the measure went back to the House. The House passed a similar bill yesterday. The amount was the same -- 41 million dollars -- but there were other minor differences. The House approved the Senate version on a voice vote. And by late afternoon the measure was on the President's desk. Mr. Eisenhower signed it about an hour ago.~~

President Eisenhower told Republican congressional leaders today that the cut voted by the House in the budget for the United States Information Agency was "too deep". (The slash amounted to 26 percent of the 144-million dollars requested). Mr. Eisenhower made his feelings known at the regular weekly conference of Republican leaders at the White House. House Republican Leader Martin said afterward that he agreed with the President that the cut was too deep. But he said that... as a practical

matter... he knew the House would not restore any of the curtailed funds. He was right. Late this afternoon... on a voice vote... the House approved the cut. The approval is tentative in that the appropriation is part of an omnibus bill on which a roll-call vote is yet to be taken. Also in the omnibus bill is an appropriation for the State Department. Last week, the House committee voted to reduce the request of 228-million dollars for the department by 21 percent. That represented a cut of 47-million. Tonight, the full House cut it another 7-million. The new slash was in funds to be contributed to international organizations, such as the United Nations.

The Senate rackets committee today resumed public hearings on corrupt labor practices...this time, with attention focussed on Scranton, Pennsylvania. The first witness was Paul Bradshaw, a former steward of Scranton Local 229 of the teamsters union. Bradshaw told the Senate investigators a story of beatings, rigged union elections and bribes. He said he "took the rap" for dynamiting a non-union building project in 1954 on the promise that he would be "taken care of". Bradshaw said he did not do the dynamiting... that he had not been "taken care of"... and that that is why he is talking. He testified that when he wanted to tell the true story...and implicate other union officials... Mayor Hanlon of Scranton asked him to "lay off" until after a city election. (Mayor Hanlon has sent the committee a telegram... denying he ever discussed the case with Bradshaw at any time). ~~In other testimony today, the committee heard the owner of a bakery say his children were threatened with bodily harm, unless he met union demands. And a highway contractor said pickets armed with clubs tried to force unionization of his workers. He quoted a carpenters union official as saying he was "going to get hurt and hurt bad." Chairman McClellan says, "We expect to develop what may be a classic example of force and violence in labor-management relations."~~

The executive board of the teamsters union decided today not to attend the hearing... called by the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee for May 6th. The AFL-CIO had summoned teamster leaders to attend the hearing to answer charges of domination by corrupt influences. It had also suspended Teamsters President Dave Beck from its executive council, after Beck refused to account for more than 300-thousand dollars in union funds when he appeared before the Senate rackets committee. Today, the teamsters executive board... meeting in Galveston... gave Beck its full support. It said the AFL-CIO had no authority to suspend the teamsters president and that it had made a finding without giving the union a chance to defend itself. The teamsters executive board said that although it won't attend the hearing... called by the AFL-CIO... it will name a five-man committee to look into the charges. And it invited President Meany of the AFL-CIO to appoint a similar committee with the view of holding a meeting of the two committees later on. No reaction yet from the AFL-CIO. But the teamsters action today could lead to suspension of the union from the parent organization.

Israel charged today that Arab infiltrators attacked an Israeli settlement during the night, and killed two guards. An Israeli Army spokesman said the attackers left tracks leading to the Jordanian frontier. The settlement was identified as that of Mesilot, about 50 miles north of Tel Aviv.

In Jordan today, King Hussein conferred with his new coalition cabinet. They are said to have discussed the future of General Nuwar (NOO' WAHR), former Jordanian Army chief of staff. Nuwar opposed Hussein in the government crisis, and he is variously reported as having fled to Syria, as being "on leave", or, under arrest.

The United States indicated today that it would "assist" Jordan, should it become a victim of aggression. The State Department said the United States position on aggression "has always been clear, and was exemplified by our action with regard to the recent intervention in Egypt."

Today... in Cairo... the United States ambassador continued his talks with the Egyptian foreign minister on a Suez settlement. There is still no word of progress. And the United States is said now, to have agreed with Britain and France, to take the matter to the United Nations Security Council, unless Egypt makes some concessions soon.

Edward R. Murrow: April 16, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The British House of Commons today opened debate on the White Paper setting forth a nuclear arms policy. This particular debate was to last only two days. But the discussion of this theme will keep all leaders of the Western world busy for a long time to come. Fortunately there is to be some time to learn more about the nuclear age before it is upon us. Guided missiles aren't yet ready. And the cuts in conventional military establishments, though proposed throughout Europe, aren't to be made immediately. Even the British reduction of its army in Germany is to be only 13,000 men this year, and further cuts will not be made without full consultation with all the NATO partners. So there is to be time to adjust public thinking to the new concept of warfare, and time, too, to think more of its consequences.

The House of Commons looked at some of the consequences today. Defense Minister Duncan Sandys argued that the British should have a nuclear program of their own, because, he said, the whole job of deterrence should not be left with the United States. When the inter-continental missile -- with 5,000 mile range -- was perfected, the United States, he said, might withdraw from its European bases altogether and rely on the inter-continental weapon. Britain, he said, must make sure that some of the deterrent power remained on the European side of the Atlantic.

He also argued against nuclear disarmament alone, saying that if done by itself, it would be disastrous because the Soviet Union, with its strong conventional forces, would have decisive military superiority. Prime Minister MacMillan may have squelched the idea of giving up hydrogen bomb tests by hinting that such tests can now be held without being detected abroad. If it were to be tried, he said cryptically, it would almost certainly be succesful, and added that it would not be in the public interest to say more.

The first impact of the British White Paper has been to open up the probability that other European countries will follow suit, go in for nuclear weapons and cut down their conventional forces. If this is sensible for the British, it is just as sensible for Britain's neighbors. France is officially headed that way, though not yet in a position to make nuclear weapons. West Germany made known yesterday that it had decided to reduce by half the 500,000 men promised to NATO. Chancellor Adenauer insists that this smaller army must have nuclear weapons. The revolt of Germany's leading physicists against making atomic weapons for the fatherland has riled Adenauer but not changed his policy.

France is against the German program. It had made it a condition of

peace that Germany should not become an atomic power. Other West European countries also are opposed to the German policy, not because they are afraid of Germany as France is, but because they know that if Germany has nuclear weapons any European war of any magnitude would become a nuclear war.

If Britain, France and Germany all go in for nuclear weapons and reduce their ground and air forces, and if the smaller European countries give up conventional forces and rely on the United States for deterrent strength, that would be the end of NATO. Much will be heard about this possibility when the NATO Council meets next month in Bonn. Already it is beginning to dawn on European leaders that deterrence against nuclear attack may not be all there is to security. If NATO is without adequate ground and air forces, and the Soviet Union still has such forces, the Russians might go in for small wars and win them, wars that did not seem to justify unleashing the mutual and universal destruction of hydrogen bombs. One little nibbling war might not look to be serious enough to justify wiping out much of the human race. Then enough nibbling wars might be won, one after the other, to amount to victory without deterrent power even having been used. In other words, the nuclear stalemate, about which so much has been said, may not be the last word in keeping the peace.

If that is so, NATO will be told it had better work hard to survive. It is going to be a thorny problem to finance both nuclear and conventional forces. The British admit they can't manage it. The French are even less well off, and the Germans now want to slice their NATO army in two. But there is time to think and talk. The guided missile isn't ready, and the army cuts are in the blue-print stage.

But the truth remains that we are in the throes of a revolution that even national leaders are only beginning to understand. The hydrogen bomb is here. The largest one so far made had a destructive power surpassing the total of all the bombs and shells exploded in Europe in the whole of World War Two. The guided missile will soon be here, able to deliver this bomb fifteen hundred miles away, and later on, five thousand miles, and there is no defense against it. These two facts together have made the future incalculable. One cannot even say there is sure to <u>be</u> a future. This is the first time in human history when that could be said with so much reason.

George Bryan.

The major powers of the world are confronted with a terrible responsibility. In deciding what to do with nuclear weapons... and in developing the intercontinental missile... they still have time to think of the consequences. Facts are stubborn things — ~~They should think well.~~ For as Thomas Huxley observed, "Logical consequences are the scarecrows of fools... and the beacons of wise men."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower tonight signed an emergency measure..giving the Post Office Department an extra 41 - million dollars, so normal postal service can be restored. Postmaster General Summerfield had told Congress his department must have the money in order to function normally the rest of this fiscal year. That is, until July first. Last week, when Congress failed to act, he ordered a series of cutbacks in postal service...including suspension of delivery of mail on Saturdays. Summerfield had said the department needed 47 million dollars. But he is going along with the 41-million dollar appropriation. He says he is giving orders for resumption of normal service effective within 24 hours. He says he is "gratified to have the overwhelming affirmative vote of Congress." And he promises that "every effort" will be made to give the public the best service possible.

President Eisenhower told Republican congressional leaders today that the cut voted by the House in the budget for the United States Information Agency was "too deep". (The slash amounted to 26 percent of the 144-million dollars requested.) Mr. Eisenhower made his feelings known at the regular weekly conference of Republican leaders at the White House . House Republican Leader Martin said afterward that the agreed with the President that the cut was too deep. But he said that...as a practical matter...he knew the House would not restore any of the curtailed funds. He was right. Late this afternoon..on a voice vote..the House approved the cut. The approval is tentative in that the appropriation is part of the omnibus bill on which a roll-call vote is yet to be taken. Also in the omnibus bill is an appropriation for the State Department. Last week the House committee voted to reduce the requist of 228-million dollars for the department by 21 percent. That represented

a cut of 47-million. Tonight, the full House cut it another 7 - million. The new slash was in funds to be contributed to international organizations, such as the United Nations.

The Senate rackets committee today resumed public hearings on corrupt labor practices...this time, with attention focussed on Scranton, Pennsylvania. The first witness was Paul Bradshaw, a former steward of Scranton local 229 of the teamsters union. Bradshaw told the Senate investigators a story of beatings, rigged union elections and bribes. He said he "took the rap" for dynamiting a non-union building project in 1954 on the promise that he would be "taken care of"... and that that is why he is talking. He testified that when he wanted to tell the true story...and implicate other union officials...Mayor Hanlon of Scranton asked him to "lay off" until after a city election. (Mayor Hanlon has sent the committee a telegram...denying he ever discussed the case with Bradshaw at any time.)

The executive board of the teamsters union decided today not to attend the hearing called by the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee for May 6th. The AFL-CIO had summoned taamsters leaders to attend the hearing to answer charges of domination by corrupt influences. It had also suspended Teamsters President Dave Beck from its executive council, after Beck refused to account for more than 300-thousand dollars in union funds when he appeared before the Senate rackets committee. Today, the teamsters executive board..meeting in Galveston..gave Back its full support. It said the AFL-CIO had no authority to suspend the teamsters president and that it had made a finding without giving the union a chance to defend itself. The teamsters executive board said that although it won't attend the hearing..called by the AFL_CIO ...it will name a five-man committee to look into the charges. And it invited President Meany of the AFL-CIO to appoint a similar committee with the view of holding a meeting of the two committees later on. No reaction yet from the AFL-CIO. But the teamsters action today could lead to suspension of the union

from the parent organization.

Israel charged today that Arab infiltrators attacked an Israeli settlement during the night and killed two guards. An Israeli Army spokesman said the attackers left tracks leading to the Jordanian frontier. The settlement was identified as that of Mesilot, about 50 miles north of Tel Aviv.

In Jordan today, King Hussein conferred with his new coalition cabinet. They are said to have discussed the future of General Nuwar, former Jordanian Army chief of staff. Nuwar opposed Hussein in the government crisis, and he is variously reported as having fled to Syria, as being "on leave", or under arrest.

The United States indicatec today that it would "assist"Jordan, should it become a victim of aggression. The State Department said the United States position on aggression "has always been clear and was exemplified by our action with regard to the recent intervention in Egypt."

Today...in Cairo..the United States ambassador continued his talks with the Egypian foreign minister on a Suez settlement. There is still no word of progress. And the United States is said now, to have agreed with Britain and Franceto take the matter to the United Nations Security Council, unless Egypt makes some concessions soon.

The British House of Commons today opened debate on the White Paper setting forth a nuclear arms policy. This particular debate was to last only two days. But the discussion of this theme will keep all leaders of the Western world busy for a long time to come. Fortunately there is to be some time to learn more about the nuclear age before it is upon us. Guided missiles aren't yet ready. And the cuts in conventional military establishments, though proposed throughout Europe, aren't to be made immediately. Even the British reduction of its army in Germany is to be only 13,000 men this year, and further cuts will not be made without full consultation with all the NATO partners. So there is to be time to adjust public thinking to the new concept

of warfare, and time, too, to think more of its consequences.

The House of Commons looked at some of the consequences today. Defense Minister Duncan Sandys argued that the British should have a nuclear program of their own, because, he said, the whole job of deterrence should not be left with the United States. When the inter - continental - missile - the 5,000 mile range - was perfected, the United States, he said, might withdraw from its European bases altogether and rely on the inter - continental weapon. Britain, he said, must make sure that some of the deterrent power remained on the European side of the Atlantic.

He also argued against nuclear disarmament alone, saying that if done by itself, it would be disastrous because the Soviet Union, with its strong conventional forces, would have decisive military superiority. Prime Minister MacMillan may have squelched the idea of giving up hydrogen bomb tests by hinting that such tests can now be held without being detected abroad. It it were tried, he said cryptically, it would almost certainly be successful, and added that it would not be in the public interest to say more.

The first impact of the British White Paper has been to open up the probability that other European countries will follow suit, go in for nuclear weapons and cut down their conventional forces. If this is sensible for the British, it is just as sensible for Britain's neighbors. France is officially headed that way, though not yet in a position to make nuclear weapons. West Germany made known yesterday that it had decided to reduce by half the 500,000 men promised to NATO. Chancellor Adenauer insists that this smaller army must nave nuclear weapons. The revolt of Germany's leading physicists against making atomic weapons for the fatherland has riled Adenauer but not changed his policy.

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of Germany as France is, but because they know that if Germany has nuclear weapons any European war of any magnitude would become a nuclear war.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The major powers of the world are confronted with a terrible responsibility. In deciding what do do with nuclear weapons...and in developing the intercontinental missile...they still have time to think of the consequences. Facts are stubborn things. For as Thomas Huxley observed, "Logical consequences are the scarecrows of fools...and the beacons of wise men."

Good night and dood luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Apr. 17, 1957

This is the news:

The British House of Commons tonight approved the government's new defense policy. / The vote was 308 to 250. A Labour motion...calling on Prime Minister Macmillan to postpone the British hydrogen bomb tests scheduled for this summer... was defeated by a vote of 309 to 258. Under the new policy, the British armed forces will be cut in half in the next five years. / And instead of basing its defense on conventional weapons, Britain will rely on the nuclear deterrent---guided missiles, and the atomic and hydrogen bomb.

Mr. Macmillan announced that the prime ministers of the British Commonwealth will meet in London on June 26th. He declined... in the face of Labour questioning... to say what subjects will be discussed.

Five-power disarmament talks continued today in London. The United States is reported to have accepted Russia's proposal for a partial "open skies" inspection program on two conditions. Moscow would have to agree to widen... considerably... the 500-mile zone on each side of the Iron Curtain, over which inspection planes would fly. Russia would also have to agree that this corridor constituted merely a first step toward a progressive expansion of territory open to air inspection. The United States is reported to made other proposals today for supervising disarmament agreements... including the creation of a 14-nation "board of control." The United States, Britain, Russia, Canada and France would be permanent members of the board. And each of them would have the veto power. In case of serious violations, the matter would be referred to the United Nations Security Council.

West Germany told Russia today that it is ready to negotiate immediately on various subjects... including repatriation of German citizens and future development of trade. The West German note... delivered in Moscow... said West Germany is also ready to negotiate a treaty for the establishment of consulates in each country. In addition to the note, Chancellor Adenauer sent Soviet Premier Bulganin a letter... calling again for reunification of

Germany on the basis of free elections.

In Congress today, the House passed a bill cutting the appropriation requested for the United States Information Agency by 26 percent. / The House acted... on a voice vote... despite President Eisenhower's statement that a 26 percent cut was "too deep". The request for 228-million dollars for the State Department was reduced by about 21 percent. The bill allows for the establishment of a new Bureau of African Affairs, but it tells the State Department to get the money for it by cutting down on other expenditures. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The Senate today rewrote... and sent back to the House... a money bill carrying 275-million dollars for public assistance checks in May and June. The House then refused to accept the Senate version. And the disagreement threatens to keep Congress from quitting tomorrow for the Easter recess.

The House measure sets 17-million dollars as the maximum amount that could be used for administrative expenses by state agencies. The Senate insists that another million dollars should be available for this purpose.

President Eisenhower told his news conference today that he gave full approval to Postmaster General Summerfield... in advance... to curtail postal service, if Congress failed to vote the department new funds. ~~The President said it was "perfectly clear" Summerfield didnit have the money to maintain normal service. Congress voted the Post Office Department an extra 41-million dollars yesterday... and Saturday mail service has been restored.~~

The first question put to Mr. Eisenhower... at his news conference... concerned the statement of his brother, Edgar Eisenhower, that the Administration is spending too much money. The President laughed this off. "Edgar," he said, "has been criticizing me since I was five." And that was all he would say on the subject.

Mr. Eisenhower said the United States will defend Jordan, if it is attacked. He said America has two well established policies for coming to the aid of any Middle East country which is the victim of aggression. One is the triparte declaration of 1950, in which the United States, Britain and France pledged themselves to come to the aid of a Middle East country which is attacked. The other well established policy, the President said, is the Middle East resolution passed by Congress this year. This

says the United States is prepared to help any country in the area which is attacked by international Communism. (King Hussein of Jordan made a speech today... denouncing, in his phrase, "those inspired from outside" who seek to divide the country). On the subject of Suez, Mr. Eisenhower said the United States has not given up hope for an equitable settlement. He indicated that the United States does not plan to take the question to the United States Security Council at this time. He said.. of the talks going on in Cairo between the United States and Egypt... that "we have not completely given up hope on those conversations." He conceded that the question may have to be referred to the Security Council later on.

CIO-AFL President George Meany said today that the union trial of Teamsters President Dave Beck... on corruption charges... will be held as scheduled. The teamsters executive committee decided yesterday not to attend hearings set by the AFL-CIO executive council for May 6th. The teamsters leadership accused the AFL-CIO of illegal tactics.

Communist party boss Khrushchev said in Moscow tonight that Russia has "new hope" for improved relations with the United States. Khrushchev made the statement to American Ambassador Bohlen... at a reception in the Syrian Embassy. Khrushchev told Bohlen, "Let us agree there should not be any harm to either of us... Russia or the United States."

After four years in Moscow, Bohlen is about to leave that post to become ambassador to the Philippines. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, has a report on what he believes to be Bohlen's estimate of Soviet intentions. And for that story, we switch to Moscow.

(Tape runs 5:30
Ends on cue: "--to Edward R.
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That was my colleague, Daniel Schorr, reporting on what he considers to be the views of Ambassador Bohlen on Soviet Russia today.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

America has had no keener observer in Russia than Ambassador Bohlen. He has what I believe the Bible refers to as "the hearing ear and the seeing eye." In observing the same thing as other people, he somehow sees more. As Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "The difference between landscapes is small. But there is a great difference in the beholders."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: Communist Party boss Khrushchev said in Moscow tonight that Russia has new hope for improved relations with the United States. Khrushchev made the statement to American Ambassador Bohlen at a reception in the Syrian Embassy. Khrushchev told Bohlen "Let us agree there should not be any harm to either of us, Russia or the United States." After four years in Moscow, Bohlen is about to leave that post to become Ambassador to the Philippines. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, has a report on what he believes to be Bohlen's estimate of the Soviet intentions; and for that story, we switch to Moscow.

SCHORR: We're losing a good reporter tomorrow - Ambassador "Chip" Bohlen who's observed the Soviet scene for ten years, is leaving for Washington and after Senate confirmation, for his new assignment in Manilla. During his three weeks at home, he plans no speeches, articles or public appearances, which is a great pity. The observations of the best correspondent we have in Moscow will have only a limited circulation of our government. Because he is too loyal and cautious a foreign service officer to give an interview, and because we think his views important, tonight we're going to try some second hand reporting, to piece together from his conversations with others what we think "Chip" Bohlen thinks about Soviet Russia today. And we hope that this completely unauthorized report will not do too much violence to his thoughts.

Bohlen does not see Russia starting a war for some time to come. The most significant clue: the massive reform of industrial management now being undertaken, a process that will create confusion in industry for years. One doesn't pull up industry by its roots when one is preparing for war. Now this is bound to produce a train of events in other fields. For one thing, decentralization of industrial controls should produce a decentralization of government as

well. And this raises a problem - the control of the Soviet Union's minority nationalities.

It's difficult to hold this multinational state together without a strong central government; and how this problem will be handled is one of the key things to watch for in the future.

While he doesn't expect any early war, Bohlen does not carry with him any tidings of great joy about the settlement of the big East-West issues, nor does he foresee any early summit conference, such as the one that the Kremlin is now bidding for. The big issues look insoluble at the moment, the smaller problems we'll just have to live with. There is no sign of any break in a deadlock on the division of Germany. For one reason, because any settlement would hit at the heart of Soviet ideology.

On disarmament and on the Middle East, there is some room for accomodation which doesn't necessarily mean any early agreement. This thing called ideology is tough to understand. When the Communists were fighting for power, it was their master. In power, it's their servant. It can be tailored and doctored to fit pragmatic requirements and it is. It's most iniquitous effect: ideology is a permanent dispensation for ignoring normal ethics. Or as George Cannon once put it: "Doctrine is the fig leaf of Soviet respectability."

Abroad one gets the impression of the Soviet as a great precision machine, moving by inexorable steps according to ideology. But not every move is as calculated as it seems. Often it's improvisation dressed up in ideological terms. Such an event was the repression of the rebellion in Hungary. Since Hungary, the Soviet line looks harder. Hungary checked the process of de-Stalinization. But Bohlen doesn't think it reversed it. The Soviets don't seem too happy about where the present policy is leading.

For example, there's been a revival of the Stalin-like campaign of vigilance against spies, but the Soviet leaders

don't seem to have their heart in it. It doesn't have the fury of the old-time Stalin vigilance campaigns.

The recent series of threats to NATO countries also seem like an old-time Stalin tactic. But Bohlen doesn't consider them important in themselves. To him they indicate two things: that the Kremlin attaches real importance to the atomic support units which are to be stationed in NATO countries and wants to build up a psychological atmosphere to make it harder for them to accept such units; and secondly, it indicates that the Russians are on the defensive. For it is always then that they scream the loudest.

The whole process of de-Stalinization, which may take another ten years, can now be seen in better perspective. It is not a repudiation of Stalin's toughness. The Communist leaders think that was necessary to get capital from the people of Russia for swift industrial development. Many of the things that we associate with Stalinism are inherent in the Soviet system. What today's leaders are trying to do is to scrape off what they consider the excesses, the unnecessary features of Stalinism.

As to whether Stalinism will happen again, at the moment, there's no sign of it. The key element is the subordination of the police to the party. As long as no one man controls the police system, there is no fear that Khrushchev or someone else will seize absolute personal power. And aside from control of police, the thing to watch for is personal publicity, the terms in which a leader is described or describes himself. For example, Khrushchev received two decorations last week, but the citations referred only to his "outstanding services." Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague Daniel Schorr reporting from Moscow, reporting on what he considers to be the views of Ambassador Bohlen on Soviet Russia today.

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to produce a train of events in other fields. For one thing, decentralization of industrial controls should produce a decentralization of government as well. And it raises a probelm - the control of the Soviet Union's minority nationalities.

It's difficult to hold this multinational state together without a strong central government; and how this problem will be handled is one of the key things to watch for in the future.

While he doesn't expect any early war, Bohlen does not carry with him any tidings of great joy about the settlement of the big East-West issues, nor does he foresee any early summit conference, such as the one that the Kremlin is now bidding for. The big issues look insoluble at the moment, the smaller problems we'll just have to live with. There is no sign of any break in a deadlock on the division of Germany. For one reason, because any settlement would hit at the heart of Soviet ideology.

On disarmament and on the Middle East, there is some room for accomodation which doesn't necessarily mean any early agreement. This thing called ideology is tough to understand. When the Communists were fighting for power, it was their master. In power, it's their servant. It can be tailored and doctored to fit pragmatic requirements and it is. It's most iniquitous effect: ideology is a permanent dispensation for ignoring normal ethics. Or as George Cannon once put it: "Doctrine is the fig leaf of Soviet respectability."

Abroad one gets the impression of the Soviet as a great precision machine, moving by inexorable steps according to ideology. But not every move is as calculated at it seems. Often it's improvisation dressed up in ideological terms. Such an event was the repression of the rebellion in Hungary. Since Hungary, the Soviet line looks harder. Hungary checked the process of de-Stalinisation. But Bohlen doesn't think it reversed it. The Soviets don't seem too happy about where the present policy is leading.

For example, there's been a revival of the Stalin-like campaign of vigilance against spies, but the Soviet leaders don't seem to have their heart in it. It doesn't have the fury of the old-time Stalin vigilance campaigns.

The recent series of threats to NATO countries also seem like an old-time Stalin tactic. But Bohlen dosn't consider them important in themselves. To him they indicate two things: that the Kremlin attaches real importance to the atomic support units which are to be stationed in NATO countries and wants to build up a psychological atmosphere to make it harder for them to accept such units; and secondly, it indicates that the Russians are on the defensive. For it is always then that they scream the loudest.

The whole process of de-Stalinization, which may take another ten years, can now be seenin better perspective. It is not a repudiation of Stalin's toughness. The Communist leaders think that was necessary to get capital from the people of Russia for swift industrial development. Many of the things that we associate with Stalinism are inherent in the Soviet system. What today's leaders are trying to do is to scrape off what they consider the excesses, the unnecessary features of Stalisism.

As to whether Stalinism will happen again, at the moment, there's no sign of it. The key element is the subordination of the police to the party. As long as no one man controls the police system, there is no fear that Khrushchev or someone else will seize absolute personal power. And aside from control of police, the thing to watch for is personal publicity, the terms in which a leader is described or describes himself. For example, Khruschev received two decorations last week, but the citation referred only to his "outstanding services." Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York

MURROW: That was my colleague Daniel Schorr reporting from Moscow, reporting on what he considers to be the views of Ambassador Bohlen on Soviet Russia today.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: America has had no keener observer in Russia than Ambassador Bohlen. He has what I believe the Bible refers to as "the hearing ear and the seeing eye." In observing the same things as other people, he somehow sees more. As Ralph Waldo Emerson said, " The difference between landscapes is small. But there is a great difference in the beholders."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., April 18, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told Congress today how he thinks it can cut down on federal spending. Mr. Eisenhower made it clear that he was not talking about the 72-billion-dollar budget he submitted for the next fiscal year. No "substantial" reductions can be made there, he said, without weakening national defense... or cutting back, or eliminating, other programs required by law. ~~In the category of "bills that simply have to be paid" he listed veterans pensions and interest on the public debt. He defended the military and economic phases of our foreign aid, and he said bluntly that the cost of defense "presses constantly for more, not fewer, federal dollars."~~ The President then suggested ways in which appropriations in general can be cut... as distinct from actual expenditures in the next fiscal year.

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Some requests for appropriations, he said, can be postponed. And in this category he included a 500-million-dollar cut in the foreign military aid program, a cut of 200-million in military public works, and a slash of 254-million in the soil bank program. (This last suggestion he has made before). Congress, he said, might want to withhold 516-million for army procurement and production. But he pointed out that that would just be putting it off for another year. Altogether, Mr. Eisenhower proposed cuts totaling a billion, 800-million dollars. To help the government meet expenses, he again urged higher postal rates. But he also suggested charging airlines for the use of federal air facilities, and increasing the interest on loans made by the government. The President, he said, should be given authority to veto individual items in a money bill, without having to veto the entire measure as the present law requires. Mr. Eisenhower made these proposals in a letter to House Speaker Rayburn. He said they were submitted in response to the recent House resolution... asking him to point out where substantial reductions could be made. Rayburn has responded by predicting a tax cut, effective the first of next year. And Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee says Mr. Eisenhower's proposals "came too late to be of any great help."

Congress completed action today on a 320-million-dollar appropriations bill... providing extra money for small business loans and public assistance payments under the Social Security program. The Senate and House approved the measure by voice vote, then ~~adjourned~~ went into a 10-day Easter recess.

President Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Georgia today for his annual spring vacation. This afternoon, he got in his first round of golf.

The Air Force announced today that production of B-52 bombers will be kept at the present level of 15 a month. Earlier plans called for stepping up production of the eight-jet intercontinental bomber to 20 a month. The over-all production goal of 603 aircraft remains unchanged. It will take an additional six months to reach this goal. But the Air Force says the stretch-out will enable the Strategic Air Command to take delivery of more of the new improved model, now being developed.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery predicted today that the "Age of Missiles" will arrive in about ten years. And when that day comes, he said, the key to Allied strategy will be ~~then~~ "the power to destroy to an extent never before envisaged." ~~He warned that missiles will not solve all the problems of defense... and that older, more conventional weapons will continue to be used by NATO forces. Montgomery is deputy commander of NATO.~~

In Paris today, police tried to stop a demonstration of striking transport workers and were attacked with paving stones and clubs. About 20 policemen were hurt. Ten demonstrators were placed under arrest. The violence occurred in the second day of a 48-hour strike of French railroad workers for higher pay, WHICH ENDED TONIGHT. Bus and subway workers in Paris joined the walkout. And today the ground employes of Air France staged a 24-hour strike in support of their own wage demands.

Russia conducted another nuclear test on Tuesday. In announcing this today, the Atomic Energy Commission said the test was conducted at a site in Central Asia... and that the explosion was "one of the largest in the current series of tests." It was the fifth nuclear blast set off by the Russians in two weeks.

The Soviet deputy defense minister... Valerian Zorin... said today that Russia is "compelled" to continue the tests for its own security. Zorin is the Soviet representative at the five-power disarmament talks in London. And he again called for a ban on nuclear weapons of all types. The talks have recessed for six days.

Israel today reported two border incidents. It says Syrian troops pinned down an Israeli patrol with machinegun fire...near the Sea of Galilee... for more than two hours. The other action consisted of a one-hour exchange of gunfire with Jordanian forces on the Israeli frontier. There were no Israeli casualties.

~~The Baghdad radio says Iraq has protested to the United States over the passage... two weeks ago... of an American tanker through the Gulf of Aqaba to the Israeli port of Eilat. The broadcast called the action a mere violation of Arab territorial waters.~~

The Cairo radio reiterated today that Egypt will not allow Israeli shipping to use the Suez Canal... because, it said, a state of war exists. Reports from Washington say the United States will soon issue a statement... giving American vessels the green light to use the Suez Canal. But, in London, the Macmillan government says it is still advising British shipowners to avoid the waterway, until arrangements for its future operation are more clear. Twenty-one ships went through the canal today.

In Congress... the Senate rackets committee today ended its hearings on the Scranton, Pennsylvania phase of its investigation into corrupt labor practices. Chairman McClellan said, "It is pretty obvious someone has

committed perjury." And he asked the Justice Department to study the conflicting evidence for the purpose of possible prosecution.

Edward R. Murrow: April 18, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

All signs point to a new Soviet peace offensive that will urge another summit meeting, and will preach in a new rhetoric the old doctrine of peaceful co-existence. At the farewell to Ambassador Bohlen last night, Nikita Khrushchev told him: "We have renewed hopes for something concrete to facilitate good relations." His statement followed a most conciliatory statement earlier in the week by Premier Bulganin. The two statements are taken to herald a specific action that will be trumpeted to the ends of the earth, as proof of the Soviet desire to meet the United States part way. At the disarmament talks in London the Russians are showing moderation. Some fresh initiative there, or somewhere else, obviously has been thought through and is ready for launching when the chosen moment comes.

When it is launched there is little doubt that it will be greeted in a chorus by the State Department and Congress alike as "propaganda." And such a judgment will be quite right. It <u>will</u> be propaganda. All this has happened before.

But assuming that it <u>is</u> propaganda, the first question is for whom is the propaganda intended. The habit in America is to assume that Soviet propaganda is meant for <u>us</u>, and then to assure ourselves and everybody else

that we aren't fooled by it. Having done this, we seem to think we have disposed of the matter. But we are wrong. The propaganda is not meant for us, it is meant for the rest of the world. And the rest of the world isn't greatly impressed because we say it is propaganda and it doesn't fool us.

The Soviet Union right now badly needs a fresh and successful propaganda drive. It suffered the worst setback in recent years when it bludgeoned Hungary into submission. It also has been obnoxiously brutal in threatening to destroy the small countries in NATO, if they allow their territory to be used for nuclear bases. ~~But the Russians are past masters in controlling the hot and cold water faucets.~~

~~They know when to turn them on and off.~~ The Russians know they can make more of an impression by changing from bad to good, than they can by staying good. This is the proper moment to turn good, and the Kremlin is saying to the West: "We shall overlook your attack on Egypt, you overlook our treatment of Hungary." In this country we know the two cases aren't comparable. But to the rest of the world, it is going to matter a great deal if the Kremlin appears to be trying to meet us halfway. It will make Hungary easier to forget. And if we don't go part way, which we

won't be tempted to do by propaganda, we shall lose in influence, and the Kremlin will gain. That is, we shall lose if we do not persistently and convincingly explain to the world, not what Russia is up to with its tricks, but what it is that we are striving for.

Obviously the only effective answer to propaganda is the truth, if it can be communicated. We must meet the Russians in their new peace offensive where the battle will be fought out, which is in the minds of the people abroad. If we lose ground in world esteem, we lose a campaign in the cold war. The favor and trust of the non-communist world are what the cold war is about.

There is nothing new in saying this. But it could not be said at a more timely moment. Just as we are coming into a most urgent need for communications with the outside world about ourselves and our motives, Congress is forbidding the expansion of the United States Information Agency. It is not doing so in disgust, to punish the agency for not being good enough. It is doing it almost wholly because the agency costs money.

A good case could be made out for a much better U.S.I.A. Our standing in the world has gone down steadily in recent years. Every sampling of foreign opinion at any level, shows that we are not understood

and frequently are disliked. Probably the best U.S.I.A. organization we could set up would not be able to reverse unfavorable opinions altogether. But a better U.S.I.A. could make a great deal of difference. But this is not what Congress is thinking about. It is not interested in making U.S.I.A. better. Its ~~one interest is in making it cheap, and that it can only do by keeping it weak.~~ Wants to save money and that means a less effective agency.

~~President Eisenhower didn't belabor this point in his budget message today, but in his news conference yesterday he called the cut in the U.S.I.A. budget "the worst kind of economy."~~ It is only coincidence, but it is a most unfortunate coincidence, that this economy effort comes just at the moment when the Soviet Union sets out to win a vital campaign in the cold war.

Word for Today

Moscow has never underestimated the value of propaganda in waging cold war. Walter Bedell Smith warned in his book on Russia that propaganda as employed by the Soviets is a "full-scale aggressive device"... one, he said, "which shifts its emphasis with the greatest flexibility in the struggle for men's minds." The warning would seem to bear repeating today.

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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BRYAN:

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Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Apr. 19, 1957

This is the news:

Russia has sent the Western powers a new note on the Middle East. What it says has not been divulged. But it is a reply to previous notes from the United States, Britain and France... rejecting Moscow's proposal for a Big Four declaration of Middle East policy. In the declaration, Russia wanted abolition of agreements like the Baghdad Pact and removal of foreign bases from the area.

A British ship passed through the Suez Canal today... for the first time since November. The Egyptian Canal Authority says it was given the same treatment as any other vessel. It went through as part of a four-ship convoy, bound for the Mediterranean, and paid the transit toll in Swiss francs. Although the ship flies the flag of the British merchant marine, it is chartered by a Chinese company, with offices in Hong Kong. It

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has been the policy of Britain... as well as the United States and France... to discourage shippers from using the canal, pending settlement of the canal dispute. The British government said yesterday that this is still its policy. And today... in Paris... the Foreign Ministry said it is continuing to advise French vessels to avoid the canal at this time. Any American ship using the waterway is supposed to pay its toll under protest. The "President Jackson" of the American President Lines, plans to go through the canal next week.

In Tel Aviv today, United States Ambassador Lawson conferred with the Israeli foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, on American policy in the Middle East. Lawson is said to be trying to allay Israel's concern over what is regarded, in Tel Aviv, as appeasement of President Nasser

Here in New York, I.N.S. reports that United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold has "actively" re-entered negotiations to break the Suez deadlock. Hammarskjold conferred at United Nations headquarters today with representatives of both Egypt and Israel.

Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov told reporters today... in Moscow... that Russia will see to it that countries of the Warsaw Pact are provided with

weapons to match those supplied NATO countries by the United States. Zhukov said, "We have at our disposal adequate means to retaliate against any action of NATO." He said he does not think much of nuclear weapons as a deterrent to war. "If there are weapons," he said, "they will be used." Party Boss Khrushchev also issued a warning today. And again the occasion was a reception---this time in honor of the visiting Polish premier, Joseph Cyrankiewicz. "We want to warn the capitalist countries," he said. "Do not try to test us as you did in Hungary with the putsch. We are not saints and, if necessary, we will rap your knuckles." Then, turning to the Polish prime minister, Khrushchev said, "Comrade Cyrankiewicz, you are now being wooed like a bride, but not because you are young." He also told Cyrankiewicz, "We had difficulties last year, but that is all part of the past."

A speech---published today in Yugoslavia---quotes Marshal Tito as saying that "Stalinist tendencies" are still present in Soviet policy toward other [redacted] countries. Yugoslavia, Tito said, has "no reason" to modify its independent policy... and some day Soviet leaders will realize this. He complained that one day a Russian leader calls for improved relations with

Yugoslavia... and then another Russian leader follows it with a strong ideological attack. "Our relations would improve," Tito said, "if they would drop such methods, for whom now are we to believe?"

In Washington, the State Department says it is giving "serious attention" to the views expressed by the Canadian government in the Norman case. Last week, Canada protested the release of testimony before the Senate Internal Security Committee... to the effect that Herbert Norman, the Canadian ambassador to Egypt, was once a Communist. The charges were DISCOUNTED years ago by the Canadian government, though Canada's secretary for external affairs, Lester Pearson, says Norman did associate with Communists in his college days. Norman committed suicide after the Senate committee revived the charge of Communist membership. Canada asked... in its protest... that if it supplies the United States with security information concerning its citizens in the future, that that information be withheld from Congress, unless permission is granted by the Ottawa government. The State Department has sent Canada a note saying the matter "will be pursued vigorously... that it is being brought to the attention of the appropriate executive agencies."

Frank Newbury, assistant secretary of defense for research and engineering, is going to resign. Defense Secretary Wilson said today that Newbury asked to leave... and that the resignation will take effect "within a month." Newbury was formerly head of the engineering office at the Pentagon. Two months ago, when that office and the office of research were combined, he took charge of both operations. This caused concern in some quarters... where it was felt that, because of his bachground, he might emphasize the engineering phase to the detriment of basic research. Newbury denied any bias. And today Wilson praised his service to the government.

The Post Office Department asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to raise parcel post rates. It estimated that parcel service runs in the red about 4-million, 300-thousand dollars a year.

The United Steelworkers Union today formally announced the re-election of David J. McDonald as president. The official count shows McDonald winning over Donald Rarick, McKeesport, Pennsylvania millhand, by 181-thousand votes. But Rarick refuses to concede... because, he says, of "concrete evidence of irregularities at the local level." The union election was held last February 12th.

Teamsters President Dave Beck said today that he still "considers" himself to be a member of the AFL-CIO executive council. Beck said this in a letter to AFL-CIO President Meany. The council suspended Beck after he was implicated in charges of corruption brought against the teamsters union.

The Department of Agriculture announced today that wheat price supports, in 1958, will be reduced to an average of a dollar and 78 cents a bushel. That's 22 cents below the average for 1956 and '57.

In England, the Mayflower Second still hopes to sail tomorrow for the United States. One of its liferafts was punctured today... and has to be replaced... but it is expected that the Royal Navy, or Air Force, will come up with a substitute. For the story of this ship, we switch now to Howard K. Smith in London.

Tape runs 4 mins
Ends on cue: "--to Ed Murrow
in N.Y."

That was MY colleague, Howard K. Smith, reporting on what he called "a bright little anachronism", riding at anchor tonight off Plymouth Harbor.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. / Now here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

The second Mayflower is hoping to sail from Plymouth on tomorrow's tide. Great care has gone into the building of her, and this is a good thing. For as Mark Twain said of the prototype, "They chartered a ship called Mayflower and set sail. And I have heard it said that they pumped the Atlantic Ocean through that ship sixteen times."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, April 19, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: In England, the Mayflower II still hopes to sail tomorrow for the United States. One of its life rafts was punctured today, and has to be replaced. But it is confidently expected that the Royal Navy or perhaps the Royal Air Force will come up with a substitute. For the story of this ship, we switch now to Howard K. Smith in London.

SMITH: Off the harbor of Plymouth here in England this Good Friday night, a pot-bellied little sailing ship called Mayflower II is riding at anchor, high and erect in the water, shaped like an outsized orchid. Its master, the famous captain of many sailing ships, Allan Villiers, is studying the winds and the tides. If they are right, he hopes to hoist anchor and sail his bright little anachronism out into the Atlantic from Plymouth, England, towards Plymouth, U.S.A., hoping to duplicate the famous voyage of the original Mayflower which carried the first Pilgrims to America in the year 1620.

The little ship is loaded with commercial wares to be advertised and to be sold to pay its way. But those who thought up the idea two years ago think of the ship mainly as a demonstrative present from England to America, something like the Statue of Liberty, which was given to the United States by France. The makers of the ship have tried, as nearly as possible, to duplicate the original Mayflower. That has involved one great difficulty. The difficulty is that no one knows exactly what the original Mayflower looked like. So what the makers of the new Mayflower have done is to build a typical English sailing ship of the same period.

In the few details of the historic Mayflower that are known, the new Mayflower is authentic. It is a mere 90-feet, that is

30-yards in length. It weighs only 180-tons, which is a very small piece of decorative flotsam indeed to go over so big an ocean as the Atlantic. It is made entirely of English oak, except for its main-mast, which is a piece of tall pine from Oregon. It has no metal whatever in its hull. The pins which hold it together being cut from cider casks over a hundred years old. Where the hold in the old Mayflower was but five feet six inches high, the new Mayflower allows a hold six feet high. That, however, is not for the comfort of the present crew. It is to save thousands of head-bumpings when this new Mayflower settles in its American home and becomes a museum open to the American public, for that is to be its fate after its 3,000-mi. voyage over the Atlantic.

The new Mayflower will have no auxiliary motor on it so it will really do what the old one did - sail the entire distance. This against prevailing winds and against ocean currents. Still, the crew of the present ship expect to complete their voyage in 45-days, rather than the 67 days it took the historic Mayflower. "It can do this," Captain Villiers says, "because it will have some very great advantages; the main one being that it will, unlike the old Mayflower, at all times know where it is, where it is heading, where the ocean currents are, and it will know also what the weather is going to be like. For the British Ministry of Transport refused to give the ship a license unless it would take along a radio transmitter and all the charts that any prosaic steam-propelled ship of our time would take.

Also, the captain was required to stock the ship with a full quota of life rafts and lifebelts. Its crew, the entire manifest, lists only 30 people on board, all trained sailing ship sailors, all men. This 30 is in contrast to the old Mayflower's 122 people on board which included nearly 30 women. The new Mayflower is thus guaranteed against one drama that marked the old Mayflower's voyage. That was the birth of a baby who was christened Oceanus, to one of the passengers.

Guiding Mayflower II, Captain Villiers is unafraid of storms. He is defiant of contrary winds and adverse currents. He fears only one thing and that is a calm. "The Mayflower," he says, "can take anything that happens, but it gets tough when nothing happens."

Back now to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

SMITH: Off the harbor of Plymouth here in England this Good Friday night a pot-bellied little sailing ship called Mayflower the Second is riding at anchor, high and erect in the water, shaped like an outsized orchid. Its master, the famous Captain of many sailing ships, Allan Villiers, is studying the winds and the tides. If they are right, he hopes to hoist anchor and sail his bright little anachronism out into the Atlantic from Plymouth, England towards Plymouth, U. S. A., hoping to duplicate the famous voyage of the original Mayflower which carried the first Pilgrims to America in the year 1620.

The little ship is loaded with commercial wares to be advertised and to be sold to pay its way. But those who thought up the idea two years ago think of the ship mainly as a demonstrative present from England to America, something like the Statue of Liberty which was given to the United States by France. The makers of the ship have tried as nearly as possible to duplicate the original Mayflower. That has involved one great difficulty. The difficulty is that no one knows exactly what the original Mayflower looked like. So what the makers of the new Mayflower have done is to build a typical English sailing ship of the same period.

In the few details of the historic Mayflower that are known, the new Mayflower is authentic. It is a mere 90 feet, that is 30 yards in length. It weighs only 180 tons, which is a very small piece of decorative flotsam indeed to go over so big an ocean as the Atlantic. It is made entirely of English oak, except for its mainmast, which is a piece of tall pine from Oregon. It has no metal whatever in its hull. The pins which hold it together being cut from cider casks over a hundred years old. Where the hold in the old Mayflower was but five feet six inches high, the new Mayflower allows a hold six feet high.

That however, is not for the comfort of the present crew. It is to save thousands of head-bumpings when this new Mayflower settles in its American home and becomes a museum open to the American public, for that is to be its fate after its 3,000 mile voyage over the Atlantic.

The new Mayflower will have no auxiliary motor on it so it will really do what the old one did - sail the entire distance. This against prevailing winds and against ocean currents. Still, the crew of the present ship expect to complete their voyage in 45 days, rather than the 67 days it took the historic Mayflower. "It can do this," Captain Villiers says, "because it will have some very great advantages; the main one being that it will, unlike the old Mayflower, at all times know where it is, where it is heading, where the ocean currents are and it will know also what the weather is going to be like." For the British Ministry of Transport refused to give the ship a license unless it would take along a radio transmitter and all the charts that any prosaic steam-propelled ship of our time would take.

Also the Captain was required to stock the ship with a full quota of life rafts and lifebelts. Its crew, the entire manifest, lists only 30 people on board, all trained sailing ship sailors, all men. This 30 is in contrast to the old Mayflower's 122 people on board which included nearly 30 women. The new Mayflower is thus guaranteed against one drama that marked the old Mayflower's voyage. That was the birth of a baby who was cristened Oceanus, to one of the passengers.

Guiding Mayflower II, Capt. Villiers is unafraid of storms. He is defiant of contrary winds and adverse currents. He fears only one thing and that is a calm. "Mayflower," he says, "can take anything that happens, but it gets tough when nothing happens." Back now to Ed Murrow in New York.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1957
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This is the news:

Russia has sent the Western powers a new note on the Middle East. What it says has not been divulged. But it is a reply to a previous notes from the United States, Britain and France...rejecting Moscow's proposal for a Big Four declaration of Middle East policy. In the declaration, Russia wanted abolition of agreements like the Baghdad Pact and removal of foreign bases from the area.

A British ship passed through the Suez Canal today...for the first time since November. The Egyptian Canal Authority says it was given the same treatment as any other vessel. It went through as part of a four-ship convoy, bound for the Mediterranean, and paid the transit toll in Swiss francs. Although the ship flies the flag of the British merchant marine, it is chartered by a Chinese company, with offices in Hong Kong. It has been the policy of Britain...as well as the United States and France...to discourage shippers from using the canal, pending settlement of the canal dispute. The British government said yesterday that this is still its policy. And today...in Paris..the Foreign Ministry said it is continuing to advise French vessels to avoid the canal at this time. Any American ship using the waterway is supposed to pay

its toll under protest. The "President Jackson" of the American President Lines plans to go through the canal next week.

In Tel Aviv today, United States Ambassador Lawson conferred with the Israeli foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, on American policy in the Middle East. Lawson is said to be trying to allay Israel's concern over what is regarded, in Tel Aviv, as appeasement of President Nasser.

Here in New York, I.N.S. reports that United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold has "actively" re-entered negotiations to break the Suez deadlock. Hammarskjold conferred at United Nations Headquarters today with representatives of both Egypt and Israel.

Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov told reporters today...in Moscow..that Russia will see to it that countries of the Warsaw Pact are provided with weapons to match those supplied NATO countries by the United States . Zhukov said, "We have at our disposal adequate means to retaliate against any action of NATO." He said he does not think much of nuclear weapons as a deterrent to war. "If there are weapons," he said, " They will be used." Party Boss Khrushchev also issued a warning today. And again the occasion was a reception -- this time in honor of the visiting Polish premier, Joseph Cyrankiewicz. "We want to warn the capitalist countries, " he said. "Do not try to test us as you did in Hungary with the putsch. We are not saints and, if necessary, we will rap your knuckles." Then turning to the Polish prime minister, Khrushchev said, " Comrade Cyrankiewicz, you are now being wooed like a bride but not because you are young." He also told Cyrankiewicz, "We had difficulties last year, but that is all part of the past."

A speech published today in Yugoslavia...quotes Marshal Tito as saying that "Stalinist tendencies" are still present in Soviet policy toward other countries. Yugoslavia , Tito said, has "no reason" to modify its independent policy...and some day Soviet leaders will realize this. He complained that

one day a Russian leader calls for improved relations with Yugoslavia...and then another Russian leader follows it with a strong ideological attack. "Our relations would improve," Tito said, "if they would drop such methods, for whom now are we to believe."

In Washington, the State Department says it is giving "serious attention" to the views expressed by the Canadian government in the Norman case. Canada asked...in its protest...that if it supplies the United States with security information concerning its citizens in the future, that information be withheld from Congress, unless permission is granted by the Ottawa government.

Frank Newbury, assistant secretary of defense for research and engineering, is going to resign. Defense Secretary Wilson said today that Newbury asked to leave..and that the resignation will take effect "within a month." Newbury was formerly head of the engineering office at the Pentagon. Two months ago, when that office and the office of research were combined, he dook charge of both operations. This caused concern in some quarters...where it was felt that because of his background, he might emphasize the engineering phase to the detriment of basic research. Newbury denied any bias. And today Wilson praised his services to the government.

The Post Office Department asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to raise parcel post rates. It estimated that parcel service runs in the red about 4 - million, 300-thousand dollars a year.

The United Steelworkers Union today formally announced the re-election of David J. McDonald as president. The official count shows McDonald winning over Donald Rarick, McKeesport, Pennsylvania millhand, by 181- thousand votes. But Rarick refuses to concede...because, he says, of "concrete evidence of irregularitiees at the local level." The union electon was held last February 12th.

Teamsters President Dave Beck said today that he still "considers" himself to be a member of the AFL-CIO executive council. Beck said this in a letter to AFL-CIO President Meany. The council suspended Beck after he was implicated in charges of corruption brought against the teamsters union.

The Department of Agriculture announced today that wheat price supports, in 1958, will be reduced to an average of a dollar and 78 cents a bushel. That's 22 cents below the average for 1956 and '57.

In England, the Mayflower Second still hopes to sail tomorrow for the United States. One of its liferafts was punctured today and has to be replaced ...but it is expected that the Royal Navy, or Air Force will come up with a substitute. For the story if this ship, we switch now to Howard K. Smith in London.

SMITH: Off the harbor of Plymouth here in England this Good Friday night, a pot-bellied little sailing ship called Mayflower II is riding at anchor, high and erect in the water, shaped like an outsized orchid. Its master, the famous captain of many sailing ships, Allan Villiers, is studying the winds and tides. If they are right, he hopes to hoist anchor and sail his bright little anachronism out into the Atlantic from Plymouth, England, towards Plymouth, U.S.A., hoping to duplicate the famous voyage of the original Mayflower which carried the first Pilgrims to America in the year 1620.

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Back now to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Howard K. Smith, reporting on what he called "a bright little anachronism", riding at anchor tonight off Plymouth Harbor.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The second Mayflower is hoping to sail from Plymouth on tomorrow's tide. Great care has gone into the building of her, and this is a good thing. For as Mark Twain said of the prototype, "They chartered a ship called Mayflower and set sail. And I have heard it said that they pumped the Atlantic Ocean through that ship sixteen times." Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Apr. 22, 1957

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles told Russia today... in a major policy speech... that it cannot break NATO by means of threats. / "We can be confident," he said, "that such Soviet assaults will not disintegrate the free world." And he added, "Collective measures are here to stay." / Mr. Dulles said events of the past year indicate that the "pressures of liberty" are rising in Russia, as well as in the satellite states. / Soviet leaders, he said, are supposed to be hard-headed. / "How long," he asked, "will they expend their resources in combatting historic forces which are bound... ultimately... to prevail?" / He criticized those, in this country, who would slash foreign aid. Such reductions, he said, "would not be economy, but extravagance." / Mr. Dulles was speaking before the annual Associated Press luncheon, here in New York. And I should like to discuss the speech further in a few minutes.

In Washington today, reporters asked the State Department about the article that appeared yesterday in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda touching on the question of disarmament. Pravda indicated that if all American troops pulled out of Europe (and if Britain and France pulled their forces out of West Germany), Russia might withdraw all its forces from the satellite states. A department spokesman called this an old proposal, rejected many times in the past. "The Soviet Union," he said, "is offering to withdraw a few hundred miles... and expects the United States to withdraw more than 3-thousand miles." He expressed the view that such a move would "seriously weaken" West European defense.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry issued a statement today... saying it was going to publish the series of letters exchanged last fall between the leaders of Russia, Britain and France shortly before Egypt was invaded. The correspondence, it said, would appear tomorrow in the Soviet newspaper Izvestia. The letters, it claimed, would show that the invasion was engineered "by certain circles in Britain and France, encouraged by the United States." The British government did not wait for Izvestia... and released the text of the letters tonight.

The documents show that seven weeks before the Anglo-French invasion, Soviet Premier Bulganin warned Britain and France not to launch the attack. In a letter dated September 11th, Bulganin said, "The Soviet Union cannot stand aside from this question. We wish to warn you, in a friendly way, as to the dangers which might follow if necessary prudence is not shown."

[redacted] Among the "dangers", the Soviet premier listed [redacted] an uprising by the Arab peoples, damage to the Suez Canal, and the cutting off of oil deliveries to Europe. Sir Anthony Eden... who was then prime minister... replied that Bulganin seemed to have "a complete misconception of the position of the British government." The aim of the government, he said, is a peaceful solution of the problem. Eden reminded Bulganin that Russia was on record as favoring international control of the canal.

Jordan today denied a report that Iraqi troops have entered the country. The report was circulated yesterday by the Middle East News Agency, sponsored by Egypt. /The denial came from Jordanian Premier Khálidi, who said Iraqi forces will not enter Jordan "without our knowledge and consent." The report is also denied by Iraq. /Khálidi conceded that Egypt and Syria have not given Jordan the financial aid they promised... to replace the subsidy that formerly came from Britain. (Today, Saudi Arabia is said to have paid Jordan 14-million dollars under this agreement). /The Jordanian premier said his country's attitude regarding the Eisenhower Doctrine depends on what the special American envoy, James P. Richards, has to say when he reaches Amman. And he defended United States Ambassador [redacted] (MALLORY). The pro-Egyptian foreign minister... Suleiman Nabúlsi... charged yesterday that "certain foreign diplomats" were interfering in Jordan's internal affairs. And he indicated [redacted] Mallory was one of them. Today, Khálidi called the United States ambassador his friend. He doubted Mallory "would do such a thing."

Jordan says Israeli troops violated its frontier twice yesterday... and that, in both instances, the Israelis were the first to open fire. [redacted]

→

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[redacted] /For its part, Israel accuses Jordan of starting a three-hour gunfight near a border settlement, northeast of Tel Aviv. /Israel says the action began when Jordanian troops opened fire on an Israeli patrol. It [redacted] reports no casualties on the Israeli side.

The French report more than 150 dead in scattered fighting in Algeria over the week-end. The main action took place in the Oran sector, where 101 rebels are said to have been killed. French losses are not given.

It was announced today... at the vacation White House in Augusta... that President Eisenhower will board the new Navy carrier Saratoga on June 6th, to stay for two days. The Saratoga... at that time... will be engaged in training exercises off the west coast of Florida.

Edward R. Murrow: April 22, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary Dulles's speech at the Associated Press luncheon today was the first major foreign policy speech he has made in President Eisenhower's second term, and no effort was spared to let it be known that it was an important pronouncement on American foreign policy. Mr. Dulles, early in the speech, remarked that foreign policy accepts change as the law of life. ~~But his speech did not underline any change in American policy, or mention any change in Soviet policy.~~ Significant In the past week the Kremlin has been trying to make the world think that it is ready for a change. It is conducting a campaign preaching the benefits of co-existence and representing the Soviet Union as ready to meet the West half way. This has been not only in generalities, Pravda, speaking officially for the Kremlin, proposed last week the total withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other countries in Europe. ~~Previously it had proposed only reductions in the~~ numbers of occupying forces. ~~Now Pravda was saying that if the United~~ States would pull all its ~~troops out of Europe, and Britain and France would~~ withdraw theirs from West Germany, ~~the Soviet Union would take its troops out~~ of East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Rumania.

The Dulles speech did not address itself to the new Soviet peace offensive. It must have been drafted before the new Kremlin campaign was

far under way, and no last minute inserts were tried. So the speech was not meant to be an answer to the Kremlin. That will be clear in this country, though it may not be so clear abroad. It may look as though the United States is not budging from its past position, even though the Soviet Union wants others to think it is ready to move forward.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Dulles did deal with one change at some length, the one brought about by the crisis in the Middle East. He said it has been a hard decision not to acquiesce in the attack on Egypt by our allies, and to uphold the charter of the United Nations instead. Now, he said, we are trying to create conditions in conformity with justice and international law. And he warned: "This cannot be done quickly or all at once. We know in domestic affairs" he continued, "that it is hard to apply just solutions when racial or class passions run high." He promised that the Administration would be dedicated to patience, resolution and resourcefulness. In other and older words -- "let the dust settle".

One sentence in the speech can be identified as registering a change in policy. It came in a discussion of disarmament. Mr. Dulles was disavowing an American belief that the only way to security was through ever-mounting armaments. "We consider" he said, "that controls and

reduction of arms are possible, desirable and, in the last reckoning, indispensable." Then came the significant sentence. "It is not essential, he said, "that controls should encompass <u>everything</u> at once. In fact, progress is likely to come by steps carefully measured and carefully taken." Those following the disarmament negotiations know this affirms our willingness to meet the Russians part way in getting started with inspection and controls on a trial basis. This is not new as of today, but it is a recent indication of flexibility on our part in the disarmament talks.

Taken by itself, this assurance might count as a point in the current debate which the Kremlin is instigating. We are saying that if the Soviet Union thinks disarmament is the key to peace we are ready to do business on a step-by-step program. But the rest of the speech hardly fits into the debate the Kremlin is trying to start. It bears with full weight on the record of the Kremlin in Hungary and other satellites.

"Let us make apparent to the Russians our real purpose" said Mr. Dulles. "We condemn their imperialism. We seek the liberation of the captive nations. We do not ourselves incite violent revolt, rather we encourage an evolution to freedom." But he added that "peace is in jeopardy and freedom is a word of mockery, until the divided nations are reunited [redacted]

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For the American editors this was a repetition of familiar doctrine. We assure the Russians that we will do nothing to liberate the satellites, and now we assure the satellites of our encouragement and applause.

Mr. Dulles ended with stark words on the possibility of destruction by modern weapons. "We would be reckless" he said, "not to recognize that this calamity is a possibility. Indeed history suggests that a conflict as basic as that dividing the world of freedom and the world of international communism ultimately erupts in war." He at once rejected the idea, saying that "our nation did not reach a peak of power and responsibility merely to partake of the greatest and perhaps the last of all human disasters" Thereupon he closed on a note of dedication and determination; but no one - here or abroad - will say he sounded optimistic.

Mr. Dulles says the United States has reached "a new peak of power and responsibility." Senator George had this in mind when he once said, "I cannot think that Divine Providence has permitted us to become the responsible leaders of the world, only to break that hope now. If the free peoples lose confidence in us," George said, "we will have disappointed the last hope of mankind."

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Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Apr. 23, 1957

This is the news:

Living costs went up two-tenths of a percent in March... setting a new record for the seventh consecutive month. And a government spokesman says still higher costs are indicated for April. During March, prices went up in all major categories, except food. Clothing, housing, services all cost more. Because of the higher cost-of-living index, a million 400-thousand workers will get pay increases ranging from one to three cents an hour. These are workers in the railroad, aircraft, electrical, construction and textile industries whose wages are geared to living costs. According to the Labor Department, March was the first month in more than two and a half years in which "real" earnings of factory workers showed no gain from a year before.

The government issued its quarterly report today on the state of the nation's business. Americans in the first three months of 1957 earned and

spent more money than in any comparable period in history. Employment was high, and there was increasing consumer demand. Steel production was down 2 percent from the last quarter of 1956, but over-all industrial production is about the same. Personal income is up 6 percent over a year ago.

Secretary of Welfare Folsom said today that it is wrong to regard President Eisenhower's budget as "an economic catastrophe". Folsom declared himself as concerned as anybody about high taxes. But it is only natural, he said, that the growth of the country should be reflected in government spending. Folsom defended the Administration school program. He said there is nothing to the argument that school aid would mean control of education from Washington.

President Eisenhower has asked Secretary of Labor Mitchell to confer with him at the vacation White House in Augusta on Thursday. News Secretary Hagerty says they will discuss possible legislation for preventing misuse of union funds... in the light of disclosures by the Senate rackets committee. Today, Mr. Eisenhower conferred with Harold Stassen, his special adviser on disarmament. Stassen has been attending the five-power disarmament talks in London and flew back to make a first-hand report. He saw the President this morning for about an hour and a half. Hagerty issued a statement

afterwards... saying Mr. Eisenhower had received a review of the London talks and had "encouraged" the American delegation... headed by Mr. Stassen... "to follow through thoroughly" when negotiations resume tomorrow. Hagerty said the President reaffirmed the United States policy, as stated yesterday by Secretary Dulles in his New York speech---that we consider arms reduction indispensable [~~and that it is "not essential that controls encompass everything at once." Rather, that progress is most likely to come by steps "carefully measured and carefully taken." Stassen himself made no statement. He is flying back to London tonight.~~]

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The United States will report to the United Nations Security Council this week on its negotiations with Egypt over operation of the Suez Canal. Mr. Dulles told his news conference ~~Monday that it may not be ready~~ the report may be submitted as early as tomorrow or Thursday. But the United States, he said, is not requesting United Nations action at this time. He declined to say what steps the United States will take if Egypt rejects... outright... the western demand that the canal be "insulated from the politics of any country." Dulles said the next move is for Egypt to publish its final plan for operating the canal... and he indicated that that announcement may come soon. (In Cairo today, secret talks ~~discussions~~ between United States Ambassador Hare and the

Egyptian foreign minister were resumed).

Mr. Dulles indicated an easing of the State Department ban on sending American newsmen to Red China. He said the United States would favor letting "a strictly limited number" of correspondents visit China, if the policy against travel there by other Americans could still be maintained. So far, he said, no formula for doing this has been found. Mr. Dulles emphasized that such a trip as he envisaged would be an experiment... a one-shot affair... and he made plain that Chinese Communist reporters would not be admitted to the United States.

Dulles voiced American support for King Hussein of Jordan. The king, he said, "is striving to maintain the independence of his country in the face of very great difficulties. It is our desire to assist, to the extent that he thinks we can be helpful."

Egypt is continuing to wage its "war of nerves" against Jordan. The Cairo radio today announced the fall of the Jordanian government, headed by Premier Khalidi. Three hours later, Khalidi officially denied the story. But there is no question his government is under pressure to resign. Khalidi is reported to have met repeatedly with his cabinet during the day... and the leaders of all of Jordan's political parties are said

to have called upon him to quit. Pro-Egyptian elements are reported to have called a general strike.

Tonight, the Moscow radio broadcast the text of a letter that Soviet Premier Bulganin sent British Prime Minister Macmillan three days ago. Bulganin expressed hope for agreement on all issues in the Middle East, "given good will on the part of the governments of all states concerned." He said, "Although one may differ, it is impermissible that disputed issues should be settled by armed force... that reckless actions by some states, still brandishing arms, should imperil the peace of the area." There should be, Bulganin said, "thorough talks and sober consideration of the fair interests of all parties." On the subject of disarmament, he again proposed the immediate banning of atomic weapons tests for a definite period. He said this should be separated from the general problem of disarmament and settled separately. Bulganin also declared Russia's readiness to resume consideration of the so-called "Eden Plan", under which a demilitarized zone would be created across Europe, stretching on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Edward R. Murrow: April 23, 1957. 7:45 p.m.

The disarmament talks in London have made a little tentative progress. Mr. Zorin, the Russian representative, went back to Moscow for new instructions. Mr. Harold Stassen, our representative, came back to talk with Mr. Dulles and President Eisenhower - his report to the State Department was sufficiently interesting for him to make a visit to the play-and-work White House in Augusta. Now Mr. Stassen returns to London. Mr. Dulles said today he does not go with any new instructions -- has been told by the President to "follow through thoroughly" when the talks are resumed.

Mr. Dulles was encouraged because the Soviet spokesman had not used the talks for propaganda attacks against the West. Specifically, the Russians have shown some willingness to divide disarmament into separate headings and discuss them separately. In the past the Russians have offered a sort of package deal on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. For example, we were to give up nuclear weapons altogether before the Soviet Union would agree to an effective inspection system.

The Russians haven't yet said outright that they are prepared to work on a step-by-step basis, but they did agree to the agenda for the London talks, which listed the subjects separately. That agenda had seven headings. So far exploratory talks have been held on three of them. No

progress was made on the matter of giving up nuclear tests. Some progress was made on the reduction of conventional arms. It now appears likely that there will be a ten percent cut in conventional arms in the first year of the agreement -- if there is an agreement. But this won't mean very much. Nuclear weapons are already producing an automatic reduction in conventional arms. We cut our manpower a couple of years ago; the Soviets announced a manpower cut last year; and the British have announced that they are going far below what would be allowed them under the present formula.

But hope is held that if the Russians will agree to a reduction in one category, it may be possible to get them to agree in others.

The real test of disarmament is in nuclear weapons, and the effectiveness of international controls. When the London meeting recessed, the United States had put forward a proposal that no fissionable material should be used for weapons after a deadline in 1958. The Russians haven't answered this one. They may do so when Zorin comes back to London from Moscow.

Our offer was first made by Ambassador Lodge last January. He proposed a freeze of nuclear stockpiles, and international control of all fissionable materials, to assure their being used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Under this program the nations could go on making nuclear weapons this year

and part of next. It wouldn't end the race to get a bigger bang for a buck." But it would stop the race to pile up fissionable materials for nuclear weapons. If international inspection showed that the agreement was in fact being kept, then the next step would be to reduce the stockpiles and use them for peaceful purposes. That's part of the American proposal.

The United States has also shown flexibility in London. The Open Skies inspection proposal first made by President Eisenhower has been modified. We are now ready to do it piecemeal, start with inspection over a limited territory on a trial basis; and the Russians have accepted it in these terms.

American policy regarding further talks on disarmament in London was carefully stated by Mr. Dulles yesterday. He said that it was not essential that controls should encompass everything at once -- that progress must come by steps carefully measured and carefully taken. In Moscow ~~Mr.~~ Khrushchev has also said that the best way to reach disarmament is by taking one step at a time.

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more flexibility than they have in the past. But the possibility of any real disarmament must remain purely theoretical so long as there is no mutual confidence, no adequate foolproof system of inspection, and no willingness to live in the same kind of world. Maybe a little bit of disarmament is a good thing. In any event it looks as though that's all that even the optimists can hope for.

Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Living costs went up two-tenths of a percent in March..setting a new record for the seventh consecutive month. And a government spokesman says still higher costs are indicated for April. During March, prices went up in all major categories, except food. Clothing, housing, services all cost more. Because of the higher cost - of - living index, a million 400-thousand workers will get pay increases ranging from one to three cents an hour. These are workers in the railroad, aircraft, electrical, construction and textile industries whose wages are geared to living costs. According to the Labor Department, March was the first month in more than two and a half years in which "real" earnings of factory workers showed no gain from a year before.

The government issued its quarterly report today on the state of the nation's business. Americans in the first three months of 1957 earned and spent more money than in any comparable period in history. Employment was high and there was increasing consumer demand. Steel production was down two percent from the last quarter of 1956, but over-all industrial production is about the same. Personal income is up 6 percent over a year ago.

Secretary of Welfare Folsom said today that it is wrong to regard President Eisenhower's budget as "an economic catastrophe". Folsom declared himself as concerned as anybody about high taxes. But it is only natural, he said, that the growth of the country should be reflected in government spending. Folsom defended the Administraionn school program. He said there is nothing to the argument that school aid would mean control of education from Washington.

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The United States will report to the United Nations Security Council this week on its negotiations with Egypt over operation of the Suez Canal. Mr. Dulles told his news conference the report may be submitted as early as tomorrow or Thursday. But the United States, he said, is not requesting United Nations action at this time. He declined to say what steps the United States will take if Egypt rejects..outright..the western demands that the canal be "insulated from the politics on any country." Dulles said the next move is for Egypt to publish its final plan for operating the canal...and he indicated that the announcement may come soon. (In Cairo today, secret talks between United States Ambassador Hare and the Egyptian foreign minister were resumed.)

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foolproof system of inspection, and no willingness to live in the same kind of world. Maybe a little bit of disarmament is a good thing. In any event it looks as though that's all that even the optimists can hope for.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: In discussing the problem of nuclear disarmament, I am reminded of these words by E.B. White. "do not be confused by the noise of the atom bomb", he said. "The bomb is the pea-shooter come home to roost. But when you dream, dream of essential matters -- of mass - energy relationships, of relationships of man to man. The scientists have outdreamed you, so dream well."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edw. R. Murrow Wed., Apr. 24, 1957

This is the news:

Reports from Jordan say that Premier Khalidi and his cabinet have resigned. / The fall of the Khalidi government has not been announced officially by King Hussein... but at least two members of the cabinet say the resignation has taken place. / The government fell after another day of demonstrations. / In Amman, a general strike... called by politicians friendly to Egypt and Syria... brought business to a standstill, while mobs shouting "Down with the Eisenhower Doctrine" and "Down with Khalidi" roamed the streets. Hussein met reporters this afternoon and blamed the trouble on "international communism and its followers." "This campaign," he said, "was forced on us, and we are going to fight for what we believe to be our honor / and our responsibilities." Hussein thought he could handle the situation without outside help. The army, he said, was on

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his side.

In Syria, the Damascus radio says Jordan has sealed its border. An Israeli broadcast says Iraq has warned Syria and Egypt that it will not stand by and see Jordan dismembered. The king of Iraq is a cousin of King Hussein.

In this country, Secretary of State Dulles and President Eisenhower conferred on the Jordan crisis by telephone. The vacation White House in Augusta issued a statement that the United States regards as "vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East."

It was also announced... in Washington... that Mr. Dulles will fly to Europe next week to attend the NATO meeting scheduled to be held in Bonn.

~~This is the news:~~

Egypt today published its final terms for operation of the Suez Canal. The canal will be administered by the Egyptian Canal Authority. All transit fees are to be paid to the authority in advance... with 5 percent of the receipts going to the Egyptian government and 25 percent to a special fund for maintenance and development of the waterway. The remaining 70 percent of gross receipts presumably would be earmarked for current operations. Egypt promises not to raise canal tolls by more than 1 percent in one year without the consent of user nations. It also promises "to maintain free and uninterrupted navigation for all nations within the limits of the 1888 Convention." This would indicate the continued boycott of Israeli ships... since Egypt ~~hmm~~ argues it is at war with Israel and that the convention guarantee of freedom of passage therefore

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does not apply. Egypt says complaints as to administration of the canal shall be submitted first to the canal authority... and then, if no settlement is reached, to a three-man arbitration committee. Differences over interpretation... or application... of the 1888 Convention are to be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the Hague. It appears, under these conditions, that Israel would have to complain of discrimination and submit the issue to arbitration with the possibility that its case might eventually go to the International Court.

Cairo Radio says Egypt's terms have been forwarded to United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold in the form of a memorandum. Egypt took the action as the United States requested a meeting of the Security Council tomorrow afternoon "or as soon thereafter as may be convenient" to resume discussion of the Suez question. A meeting was then scheduled for Friday. Last October, the Security Council approved six basic principles for settlement of the canal dispute. One of these was that operation of the canal should be "insulated from the politics of any country." There is nothing in the Egyptian memorandum to suggest that this is about to be done.

~~The State Department says it had no advance word from Egypt on the~~

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conditions for running the canal announced today in Cairo. Secretary of State Dulles told reporters yesterday that he believed the announcement would come soon. American Ambassador Hare has been negotiating with the Egyptian government for some weeks on behalf of the canal users. Mr. Dulles said the United States had decided to report to the Security Council on the progress made in these talks. Today, in requesting a council meeting, Henry Cabot Lodge said, "The United States believes that the council should now meet to take note of the situation." Western sources are quoted as saying... off the record... that although the Egyptian plan falls short of what was wanted, it will be accepted on a trial basis as "the best we can get at this time."

An American ship passed through the Suez Canal today for the first time since November. The President Jackson paid a 10-thousand-dollar toll to the Egyptian Canal Authority under protest... as recommended by the Department of State.

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Edward R. Murrow: April 24, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

On October 6, 1949, the Communist Chinese government banned American newsmen from the country. The State Department at once protested. "The effect of this order" it said, "is to blot out completely the objective reporting of developments in the communist-occupied territory of China. It is evident" it said, "that this order is a crude effort on the part of the Chinese Communists to force recognition of their newly established regime."

This was the State Department's first thinking on the subject of getting the news out of Communist China. It upheld the right of objective reporting and rejected limiting this right in the interest of political policy. But this thinking has gone through bewildering changes since then. So has the State Department's own policy of allowing the United States newsmen to work from mainland China.

The first change came when the Peiping regime lifted the ban on American newsmen. The State Department already had changed its bearings. It did not welcome the reversal of the Chinese decision. It condemned it for the identical reason it gave for condemning the decision in the first place. It said the intention of lifting the ban was to force recognition.

When the Chinese communists later became actively interested in getting

American journalists to visit the country, the State Department enforced a ban of its own. One reason it gave was the existence of a rule on all travel into countries whose governments have not been recognized. Where we had no diplomatic mission, Americans are without the protection of official American representatives, and their entry was forbidden. But this reason assumes that American newsmen want, or should want, the protection accorded to citizens generally. They vigorously deny it. Their vocation is to get the news. They have been brought up to believe that the public is entitled to know, whatever the cost to the newsmen personally.

The State Department got around this argument with another reason for keeping our newsmen out of China. It said that the Red regime was holding Americans in prison, and so long as this was true, our newsmen could not enter. The inference was that if the prisoners were freed the newsmen could get in. By this time the State Department had completely reversed the stand of 1949. It was doing precisely what it had condemned the Chinese communists for doing. It was forbidding the right to know for a political purpose.

But the Department was to reverse itself again in an even more startling way. Mr. Dulles announced that the Chinese communists were

trying to blackmail the United States by offering to release prisoners if the newsmen were allowed to enter. He was not, he said, going to yield to blackmail or barter for human lives. In other words, the newsmen who had not been allowed to go to China so long as the prisoners were held, couldn't go, even if by so doing, the prisoners obtained their freedom.

Now another change is reported in the thinking and policy in the State Department. Mr. Dulles told his news conference yesterday he would be glad to have American newsmen working in Red China if some way could be found of opening the door to them without letting a lot of non-journalists get through. But the number of journalists was to be limited, he said, their going was to be a one-shot experiment, and the news organizations had better pool the news they received. Mr. Dulles complained that there is no clear-cut line between news-gathering and other activities. He spoke of the photographers, and the students of such subjects as culture and medicine. If someone would draw the line clearly, he promised that the State Department would be glad to consider it.

Today this proposal was rejected by President William Dwight of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. He said bluntly: "There is no such thing as limiting the right to know". Other comment among publishers

was that the proposed pool might run into legal difficulties, since it might violate the anti-monopoly laws.

The problem of dividing men legitimately entitled to cover the news from those simply wanting the ride, or having other interests, is not new, and has been solved over and over again. American armies at war have no trouble in accrediting newsmen and keeping other civilians out. President Eisenhower knows all about that as a former field general and commander-in-chief.

But Mr. Dulles's qualms about too many people getting into Red China should not disguise the fact that he is coming around to the State Department's thinking of 1949. He upholds again the right to objective reporting and does not propose his limits for reasons of political policy. If that is to be the fixed policy for a while, the little problem of weeding out the non-newsmen should offer no difficulties.

On one aspect of the question of sending reporters to Red China there is no argument... and that is the importance of knowing what is going on. As Henry Townley Heald once said, "The possession of factual information is the beginning of understanding. Understanding is the prerequisite of intelligent action. And intelligent action is what makes democracy work."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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But the Department was to reverse itself again in an even more startling way. Mr. Dulles announced that the Chinese Communists were trying to blackmail the United States by offering to release prisoners if the newsmen were allowed to enter. He was not, he said, going to yield to blackmail or barter for human lives. In other words, the newsmen who had not been allowed to go to China so long as the prisoners were held, couldn't go, even if by so doing, the

prisoners obtained their freedom.

Now another change is reported in the thinking and policy in the state department. Mr. Dulles told his news conference yesterday he would be glad to have American newsmen working in Red China if some way could be found of opening the door to them without letting a lot of non-journalists get through. But the number of journalists was to be limited, he said, their going was to be a one-shot experiment,and the news organizations had better pool the news they received. Mr. Dulles complained that there is no clear-cut line between news-gathering and other activities. He spoke of the photographers, and the students of such subjects as culture and medicine. If someone would draw the line clearly, he promised that the State Department would be glad to consider it.

Today this proposal was rejected by President William Dwight of the American Newspsper Publishers' Association. He said bluntly: "There is no such thing as limiting the right to know." Other comment among publishers was that the proposed pool might run into legal difficulties, since it might violate anti-monopoly laws.

The problem of dividing men legitimately entitled to cover the news from those simply wanting the ride, or having other interests, is not new, and has been solved over and over again. American armies at war have no trouble in accrediting newsmen and keeping other civilians out. President Eisenhower knows all about that as a former field general and commander - in - chief.

But Mr. Dulles's qualms about too many people getting into Red China should not disguise the fact that he is coming around to the State Depatment's thinking of 1949. He upholds again the right to objective reporting and does not propose his limits for reasons of political policy. If that is to be the fixed policy for a while, the little problem of weeding out the non-newsmen should offer no difficulties.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: On one aspect of the question of sending reporters to Red China there is no argument,.thd that is the importance of knowing what is going on. As Henry Townley Heald once said, "The possession of factual information is the beginning of understanding. Understanding is the prerequisite of intelligent action. And intelligent action is what makes democracy work."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Apr. 25, 1957

This is the news:

Late reports say Jordan is calm. The whole country is under martial law. The streets of the capital city of Amman are deserted, except for troops. /A day-and-night curfew is in force... so during the day there were no demonstrations. /And the new government headed by elder statesman Ibrahim Hashem has been installed. /King Hussein chose Hashem to be prime minister last night, when the old cabinet of Premier Khalidi resigned. Former Premier Nabulsi... who was foreign minister under Khalidi... was dropped. Nabulsi was pro-Egyptian. And the Israel radio says he has been placed under arrest. There is no confirmation of this from Amman. In a speech today, Hussein accused Nabulsi of giving the Communists a free hand. /The Communists in Jordan, he said, are brothers of the Communists in

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Israel. And he called Israel the center of Communism in the Middle East. Hussein accused all parties in Jordan of conspiring against him, and he ordered them dissolved.

All Americans, as a precautionary move, have been evacuated from the part of Jerusalem controled by Jordan.

In Washington, the State Department said the "independence and integrity" of Jordan are threatened by international communism. The department spokesman, Lincoln White, noted President Eisenhower's statement yesterday that the United States regards the independence of Jordan as "vital to the national interest, and world peace." White said the President's "reminder is appropriate, because of the threat to the independence and integrity of Jordan by international communism, as King Hussein has stated." The Eisenhower Doctrine says the United States is prepared to help any Middle East country resist aggression by international communism, if help is requested. Jordan, so far, has made no such request. White read a prepared statement on the movement of the United States 6th Fleet to the Eastern Mediterranean. (For the past 10 days, units of the fleet... including the supercarrier Forrestal... have been visiting French and Italian ports. This morning, they were suddenly ordered into

East Mediterranean waters... closer to Jordan). White said the Eastern Mediterranean is the "normal place" for the fleet to be stationed. When a reporter wanted to know why 150 sailors were left stranded in Paris... if it was so normal... the department spokesman had no answer.

Members of Congress are showing concern over the events in Jordan. Democratic Senator Mansfield said the situation presents "all the ingredients of a major war." He said responsibility rests with the President to make the necessary decisions. ~~Mansfield, who is a member of the Senate Foreign~~ Relations Committee, and Republican SENATE ~~Leader Knowland conferred for 40 minutes this afternoon with Secretary of State Dulles~~. The situation is serious, Senator Knowland said, but the government contemplates no emergency action at this time.

In London today, the British Foreign Office joined the United States in declaring the independence of Jordan essential to peace in the Middle East.

The Moscow radio tonight accused the United States of "blatant interference" in the internal affairs of Jordan. Another Moscow broadcast... in Arabic... attacked King Hussein's statement, that international communism is trying to destroy Jordan. Hussein, it said, is repeating false propaganda used by the United States.

President Kuwatly of Syria flew to Cairo today to discuss the Jordan situation with President Nasser. Their first meeting lasted three hours. And it was joined by the chiefs of the Egyptian and Syrian armed forces.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold said here in New York today that he has accepted Egypt's declaration on operation of the Suez Canal... and that he has registered it as "an international engagement." Hammarskjold said it can be superceded by a new declaration, or agreement, but that... until then... Egypt is bound to abide by its terms. He made it plain that Egypt can revoke the present declaration at any time.

~~Hammarskjold said the United Nations committee studying into the effects of nuclear radiation feels "a very strong sense of urgency" in its task. He sharply criticized uninformed statements on the subject.~~

President Eisenhower called today for a study... to determine whether oil imports are threatening the national security. He said there is "reason for belief" that foreign crude oil is entering the country in sufficient volume to threaten the healthy condition of the domestic industry. Mr. Eisenhower issued the statement at the vacation White House in Augusta, where he also conferred today with Secretary of Labor Mitchell on the possible need for new labor legislation. Mr. Eisenhower said racketeering in the labor movement is "an abomination which must be eliminated."

Five-power disarmament talks resumed in London today after a six-day Easter recess. The United States proposed that research on intercontinental ballistic missiles be stopped in the first stage of any disarmament agreement. The proposal would also apply to development of nuclear weapons employed in outer space. Russia suggested that research on all missiles capable of mounting atomic warheads be included in such a ban.

Britain today announced progress in its guided missile program. The Air Ministry said... in a 10-page memorandum... that acceptance trials of Britain's first air-to-air guided missile have been "encouraging", and that a more advanced missile... based on the infra-red homing principle... will soon undergo acceptance tests. Ballistic missiles, it said, will play an increasingly important role. ~~And it disclosed that the first R.A.F. missile station is now being built. The memorandum said the missiles will at first carry a conventional, high-explosive punch.~~ "~~But~~ The natural development," it said, "is to fit missiles with atomic warheads." And it added, "We intend to do this." ~~The memorandum said Britain's stockpile of nuclear weapons is being increased.~~

Edward R. Murrow: April 25, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The small and artificial kingdom of Jordan has suddenly become a major concern of the United States. A natural question is what does Jordan mean to this country. Is it a democracy bravely struggling for survival? Do its people overwhelmingly support King Hussein? Is it an isolated pro-Western country promoting Western value in the midst of Arab extremism? The answer to all these questions is No. Jordan is not democratic. Its king is kept in power by the Arab Legion, not by popular support. It is not a pro-Western country, but a member of a federation with Egypt, Syria and Saudi-Arabia, obliged to side with these allies in event of war. ~~Syrian and Saudi troops are stationed in Jordan today in fulfilment of XXX~~ federation pledges that became ~~operative when Egypt was attacked. And~~ King Hussein boasted today that he ~~wanted to fight~~ on Nasser's side ~~when that~~ attack was made and was ~~prevented by his Premier Nabulsi, whom he ultimately ousted.~~ ~~Furthermore he said that Nabulsi had invited Mr. Richards~~ to come to Jordan to discuss the Eisenhower doctrine, ~~which he, the King,~~ would not do before Egypt and ~~Syria did it.~~ And while the King said his troubles were due to international communism he went on to identify Tel Aviv as the center of communism.

Moreover Jordan can only survive if somebody else foots the bill. The

British who created the state and built up its Arab Legion, subsidized it at a cost of about thirty million dollars a year. Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia now are pledged to provide the subsidy. King Hussein boasted today that he was the one who terminated the British treaty. All told, nothing could be more plain than that Jordan can mean little to the United States on its own account.

All the same it means something on another account. And that is why President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, after Jordan's day of rioting and cabinet resignations, sponsored a solemn declaration that we regard the independence and integrity of Jordan as vital. That is why, without quite saying so, we are letting the world believe that we think that the Eisenhower doctrine may be applicable or indeed enforceable. That may be why King Hussein said that international communism was at the bottom of his troubles. For our aid can only be given against an aggressor state under communist domination. Now our Sixth Fleet has been ordered back to the Eastern Mediterranean in a flurry of headlines and news bulletins. All these are the tensings of muscles in a power struggle. They may not lead to the use of force. Indeed the hope is that showing the muscles may make resort to force unnecessary.

The reason Jordan is important is not Jordan itself, but what would happen if the government of King Hussein should vanish overnight, as it might easily do. The agents and adherents of Egypt and Syria might set up a regime of their own, which would immediately provoke both Iraq and Israel. Then a war for the partition of Jordan might grow till it shook the world.

Hussein has held on so far because he has two props, close by props that is, closer than the Eisenhower doctrine and the Sixth Fleet. One is King Feisal of Iraq, the other is King Saud of Saudi Arabia. King Feisal has troops on Jordan's border waiting for an invitation to oust the Syrian troops now in the country. That has helped keep both Syria and Egypt from being too impulsive.

But King Saud seems to be the biggest local factor in the complicated Arab picture right now. If Nasser has not unloosed the Jordan mobs to overthrow Hussein it is due more to Saud than Feisal. Saud has his troops in Jordan in the Aqaba region and they are under orders to support Hussein if needed. Saud has reasons of his own for not wanting a showdown in Jordan. For one thing he is a king himself and doesn't like the precedent of a king being dethroned by an army upstart like Nasser. Another reason is that Jordan is a land of transit for part of his oil, and he doesn't want

the pipeline to fall into communist hands. But his biggest reason may be that he can be most powerful by staying on the fence. If he falls in behind Nasser, then Nasser eclipses him in the Arab world. But if he sides openly with the West, Saudi Arabia will be no better off than Iran or Iraq.

It throws light on the plot against Hussein to learn that he is three weeks in arrears in paying the Arab Legion. This is because Egypt and Syria have not contributed their share of the subsidy, which can hardly be an oversight. The news today is that King Saud has just come through with a quarter of a million dollars. This may keep the Arab Legion faithful to Hussein for a while.

Actually a quarter of a million spent in this way may do more to keep Hussein on the throne at this juncture than the movements of the Sixth Fleet or State Department pronouncements about international communism in Jordan. But this is the kind of crisis where most of the facts and some of the motives are alike confusing. ~~The simplest truth about it is that it may quite easily lead to war. That being so, any actions - Hussein's, Saud's or our own - however contradictory they are, become understandable if they go to avert the war.~~

Word for Today

The situation in Jordan once more reminds us of the difficult time in which we live. There seems to be one crisis after another. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~time~~ years ago, Trotsky said, "The Twentieth Century is the most disturbed century in the history of humanity. Any contemporary of ours who wants peace and security above all else has chosen a bad time to be born."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

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But King Saud seems to be the biggest local factor in the complicated Arab picture right now. If Nasser has not unloosed the Jordan mobs to overthrow Hussein it is due more to Saud that Feisal. Saud has his troops in Jordan in the Aqaba region and they are under orders to support Hussein if needed. Saud has reasons of his own for not wanting a showdown in Jordan. For one thing he is a king himself and doesn't like the precedent of a king being dethroned by an army upstart like Nasser. Another reason is that Jordan is a land of transit for part of his oil, and he doesn't want the pipeline to fall into communist hands. But his biggest reason may be that he can be most powerful by staying on the fence. If he falls in behind Nasser, then Nasser eclipses him in the Arab world. But if he sides openly with the West, Saudi Arabia will be no better off than Iran or Iraq.

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Actually a quarter of a million spent in this way may do more to keep Hussein on the throne at this juncture than the movements of the Sixth Fleet or State Department pronouncements about international communism in Jordan. But this is the kind of crisis where most of the facts and some of the motives are alike confusing.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a monent with wht Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The situation in Jordan once more reminds us of the difficult time in which we live. There seems to be one crisis after another. Years ago, Trotsky said, "The Twentieth Century is the most disturbed century in the history of humanity. Any contemporary of ours who wants peace and security above all else has chosen a bad time to be born."

This is Ed Murrow. Good night and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Apr. 26, 1957

This is the news:

The United Nations Security Council today debated Egypt's terms for operating the Suez Canal. The American delegate, Henry Cabot Lodge, accepted the Egyptian declaration on "a provisional basis." He acknowledged that the declaration "does not fully meet the six requirements laid down by the Security Council last October." He noted... especially... the lack of any provision for "organized cooperation" in the operation and control of the canal. But he asked that the plan be accepted "until it has been tried out in practice." It is "assumed", Lodge said, that there will be "free and non-discriminatory use of the canal at all times by the ships of all nations." The United States is said to have brought this "assumption" to the attention of the Israeli delegation. The proposal to accept Egypt's plan on a trial basis was

supported immediately by Colombia and the Philippines. France, on the other hand, denounced the Egyptian declaration as "unilateral"... and said that Egypt, by its terms, had reserved its right to bar Israeli shipping from the waterway. (I should like to discuss this whole question further in a few minutes).

There have been these developments with regard to Jordan. The United States has urged the countries of the Middle East to exercise "caution and prudence" so as to keep the situation from getting out of hand. State Department Spokesman Lincoln White today identified three of the countries... to whom the United States has been appealing for restraint... as Syria, Egypt and Israel. The United States, he said, is making it "abundantly clear" through its diplomatic representatives in those countries that we regard Jordan's independence as vital. He said King Hussein still has made no request for American aid. Today, Hussein tightened his control of the country by appointing a military governor and giving him extraordinary power. Former Premier Nabulsi is again reported under arrest... and again the report is officially denied. Other reports say hundreds of opponents of Hussein have been arrested. Hussein is said to have

received a cable from King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, congratulating him on the steps he has taken to maintain security. Martial law is still in force throughout Jordan. ~~But it is expected that if order is maintained,~~ the ~~24-hour curfew in the capital~~ city of Amman may be ~~gradually relaxed.~~ It ~~was suspended for three hours today because of the Moslem Sabbath.~~

President Kuwatly of Syria flew to Saudi Arabia today to confer with King Saud. Kuwatly had a long talk with President Nasser yesterday... and when he went to see Saud, he was accompanied by one of Nasser's top aides.

Today, the Soviet News Agency Tass said the situation in Jordan "and in particular the movement of the United States 6th Fleet to the Eastern Mediterranean creates a serious threat to peace in the Middle East."

Syria charged today that Israeli torpedo boats on the Sea of Galilee opened fire on a Syrian outpost. It also accused Israel of temporarily occupying two villages in the demilitarized zone, near the Sea of Galilee. Israel says Syrian troops fired on an Israeli patrol on its side of the frontier. ~~An Israeli spokesman says the patrol returned the fire and "extricated itself" without casualties.~~

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles conferred again today by telephone on the Jordan crisis. And from the vacation White House in Augusta Mr. Eisenhower gave a telephone talk to a meeting of Republican Party workers in Providence, Rhode Island. "Our never-ending task," he said, "is to make the Republican Party responsive to modern-day needs."

In a speech tonight, Republican Senator Knowland again called for a three-billion-dollar cut in President Eisenhower's budget. Knowland said continuance of taxes at their present high level threatens to destroy the free enterprise system. And taxes can be reduced, he said, only if federal expenditures are held in check.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey commented today on reports that he may soon resign to take a job in private industry. "It is well known," he said in a formal statement, "that I have been in the cabinet much longer than I originally planned. But as long as I am secretary of the treasury, I will have no other interest." Close associates of Humphrey take the statement to mean he plans to leave the government in the "not too distant future."

Here in New York today, Jacob Albam pleaded guilty to charges of spying for Russia. Albam was arrested last February with Jack and Myra Soble in what was described as the most important crackdown on Soviet espionage in this country since the Rosenberg case. The Sobles entered guilty pleas earlier this month and are said to have been cooperating with the government. Like Albam, they admitted conspiring to obtain defense secrets for Russia. They did not plead guilty to the count charging them with conspiring to transmit these secrets to Russia. Conviction on that count could have carried the death penalty. On the lesser count... to which the three have pleaded guilty... the maximum penalty is 10 years in prison and a 10-thousand-dollar fine. Sentencing is now set for May 3rd.

A New York federal jury today convicted Harry Lev, former Chicago hat manufacturer, and four other defendants of conspiring to defraud the government on military contracts. Lev's company once sold caps to the Army.

Radio reports from the Mayflower Second say the ship is making good progress before a freshening wind. It is now nearly 500 miles southwest of England and doing six to seven knots.

In London today, the Admiralty revealed plans for the new British Navy... as anticipated in the recent White Paper. Four of the navy's five battleships, now in use, will be scrapped. Orders were placed for four guided-missile destroyers. And aircraft carriers are to be modernized and re-equipped.

Edward R. Murrow: April 26, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

With the registration of Egypt's statement on the Suez Canal with the United Nations, Colonel Nasser completed one of the most dazzling diplomatic victories of our era. First he survived military attack by Britain, France and Israel. Then he withstood the steady pressure of the United States, which together with Russia had rescued him from military disaster ~~and the patient persuasion of Secretary General Hammarskjold.~~ He steadfastly disregarded the claims of the nations that use the canal. Now he has clinched his victory with a document that has no substance whatever as an international undertaking. It is not an agreement. In it Colonel Nasser does not say: "I agree". He says: "I declare". If he had agreed to something, the other parties to the agreement would have rights. Since he simply declares, they have no rights, he can change his mind whenever he pleases, ~~and if he does it will be nobody's business but his own.~~

Mr. Hammarskjold allowed this unilateral declaration to be registered with the United Nations under Article 102 of the charter. This article says simply that every treaty and every international agreement is to be registered with the secretariat, and until this is done no treaty or agreement can be invoked before any organ of the U.N.

Mr. Hammarskjold told newsmen that the Nasser declaration is an "engagement of international character," and hence entitled to be registered. He explained that it is binding on Egypt until Egypt revokes it, which of course is so. But this truth could be put just as truthfully, if much less happily, by saying that the declaration is not binding at all. For if Egypt revokes it, Egypt cannot be made to live up to its terms.

So Colonel Nasser has finished off the seizure of the canal by spelling out his program for controlling the canal, and like a stage magician, produced the illusion that this is the result of international agreement. The State Department, no doubt more disillusioned than illusioned, has accepted the statement as the best to be had at this time. And Colonel Nasser, watching the stars and stripes on the first American vessel going through the canal on his terms, knows that the Arab world, at any rate, will see that he hasn't budged an inch. This was what he set out to do. Now he has done it.

The art of the document is not simply in its having no status as an agreement. It contains what appear to be concessions resulting from negotiation and compromise. But even these apparent concessions do not ring true. The best one, the offer to arbitrate all disputes, should open

the door to arbitrate the right of access to the canal for Israel. But in fact Israel does not have any appeal to arbitration. Appeal is allowed only to the eight original signatories of the Constantinople Convention of 1888. Israel is not one of these, and neither are we.

It is being suggested that the right of Israel to use the canal might be appealed by one of the original signatories. We do not know if Nasser would stand for that. Authoritative statements from Cairo insist that Egypt has no intention of letting Israel use the canal, and will continue to claim belligerent rights, regardless of the Security Council's ruling that these no longer exist. If someone crossed Nasser up and tried to carry the issue of Israeli shipping to arbitration, Egypt still could refuse to accept arbitration. That is the beauty -- for Nasser - of a unilateral declaration.

What appears to be another big concession is the pledge not to raise canal tolls more than one percent in any year. This would look like compliance with the principle laid down by the Security Council that the canal is to be isolated from national policies. But the pledge is not ironclad. The declaration says that the tolls <u>can</u> be raised more than one percent after negotiation. Then it carefully omits saying negotiation

with whom. That would seem to make it possible to raise the tolls after negotiation with some but not all the parties concerned.

One sentence was added to the declaration in the last month of strenuous pressure from Washington and the U.N. Secretariat. They sought the recognition of the "Canal Users' Association" as the agency to deal with the canal Authority. But all that Colonel Nasser was ready to say was this: "The Government of Egypt would welcome and encourage co-operation between the Suez Canal Authority and representatives of shipping and trade." This may leave the way open to establish an advisory unit to deal with the canal authority, as proposed by India earlier in the crisis.

But nobody, not even Secretary Dulles, expects the Canal Users' Association, which was his particular brain child, to play any role in the future of the canal. Colonel Nasser has said in no uncertain terms that the only role in the canal is to be played by one country, Egypt, and by one man, Nasser. And that is the fact that has been registered — and accepted — by the United Nations and by the United States.

George Ryan

Word for Today

In the past year, the United States has acquired no little experience in dealing with problems of the Middle East. Ambrose Bierce defined experience as "the wisdom that enables us to recognize as an undesirable old acquaintance the folly we have already embraced." But H.L. Mencken said, "What really teaches man is not experience but observation."

Goodnight and good luck!

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This is the news:

The United Nations Security Council today debated Egypt's terms for operating the Suez Canal. The American delegate, Henry Cabot Lodge, accepted the Egyptian declaration on "a provisional basis." He acknowledged that the declaration "does not fully meet the six requirements laid down by the Security Council last October." He noted...especially...the lack of any provision for "organized cooperation" in the operation and control of the canal. But he asked that the plan be accepted "until it has been tried out in practice." It is "assumed", Lodge said, that there will be "free and non-discriminatory use of the canal at all times by the ships of all nations." The United States is said to have brought this "assumption" to the attention of the Israeli delegation. The proposal to accept Egypt's plan on a trial basis was supported immediately by Colombia and the Philippines. France, on the other hand, denounced the Egyptian declaration an "unilateral" and said that Egypt, by its terms, has reserved its right to bar Israeli shipping from the waterway. (I should like to discuss this whole question further in a few minutes.)

There have been these developments with regard to Jordan. The United States has urged the countries of the Middle East to exercise "caution and prudence" so as to keep the situation from getting out of hand. State Department Spokesman Lincoln White today identified three of the countries... to whom the United States has been appealing for restraint...as Syria, Egypt and Israel. The United States, he said, is making it "abundantly clear" through its diplomatic representatives in those countries that we regard Jordan's independence as vital. He said King Hussein still has made no request for American aid. Today, Hussein tightened his control of the country by appointing

a military governor and giving him extraordinary power. Former Premier Nabulsi is again reported under arrest..and again the report is officially denied. Other reports say hundreds of opponents of Hussein have been arrested. Hussein is said to have received a cable from King Saud of Saudi Arabia, congratulating him on the steps he has taken to maintain security. Martial law is still in force throughout Jordan.

President Kuwatly of Syria flew to Saudi Arabia today to confer with King Saud. Kuwatly had a long talk with President Nasser yesterday,,and when he went to see Saud, he was accompanied by one of Nasser's top aides.

Today, the Soviet News Agency Tass said the situation in Jordan "and in particular the movement of the United States 6th Fleet to the Eastern Mediterranean creates a serious threat to peace in the Middle East."

Syria charged today that Israeli torpedo boats on the Sea of Galilee opened fire on a Syrian outpost. It also accused Israel of temporarily occupying two villages in the demilitarized zone, near the Sea of Galilee. Israel says Syrian troops fired on an Israeli patrol on its side of the frontier.

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles conferred again today by telephone on the Jordan crisis.

In a speech tonight, Republican Senator Knowland again called for a three - billion dollar cut in President Eisenhower's budget. Knowland said continuance of taxes at their present high level threatens to destroy the free enterprise system. And taxes can be reduced, he said, only if federal expenditures are held in check.

Secretary of the Tressury Humphrey commented today on reports that he may soon resign to take a job in private industry. "It is well known", he said, in a formal statement), "that I have been in the cabinet much longer than I originally planned. But as long as I am secretary of the treasury, I will have no other interest." Close associates of Humphrey take the statement to mean he plans to leave the government in the "not too distant future."

Here in New York today, Jacob Albam pleaded guilty to charges of spying for Russia. Albam was arrested last February with Jack and Myra Soble in what was described as the most important crackdown on Soviet espionage in this country since the Rosenberg case. The Sobles entered guilty pleas earlier this month and are said to have been cooperating with the government.

Radio reports from the Mayflower Second say the ship is making good progress before a freshening wind. It is now nearly 500 miles southeast of England and doing six to seven knots.

In London today, the Admiralty revealed plans for the new British Navy.. as anticipated in the recent White Paper. Four of the navy's five battleships now in use will be scrapped. Orders were placed for four guided-missile destroyers. And aircraft carriers are to be modernized and re-equipped.

With the registration of Egypt's statement on the Suez Canal with the United Nations, Colonel Nasser completed one of the most dazzling diplomatic victories of our era. First he survived military attack by Britain, France and Israel. Then he withstood the steady pressure of the United States, which together with Russia had rescued him from military disaster. He steadfastly disregarded the claims of the nations that use the canal. Now he has clinched his victory with a document that has no substance whatever as an international undertaking. It is not an agreement. In it Colonel Nasser does not say: "I agree". He says:" I declare". If he had agreed to something, the other parties to the agreement would have rights. Since he simply declares, they have no rights, he can chance his mind whenever he pleases.

Mr. Hammarskjold allowed this unilateral declaration to be registered with the United Nations under Article 102 of the charter. This article says simply that every treaty and every international agreement is to be registered with the secretariat, and until this is done, no treaty or agreement can be invoked before any organ of the U.N.

Mr. Hammarskjold told newsmen that the Nasser declaration is an "engagement of international character," and hence entitled to be registered. He explained that it is binding on Egypt until Egypt revokes it, which of course is so. But this truth could be put just as truthfully, if much less happily, by saying that the delcaration is not binding at all. For if Egypt revokes it, Egypt cannot be made to live up to its terms.

So Colonel Nasser has finished off the siezure of the canal by spelling out his program for controlling the canal, and he like a stage magician, produced the illusion that this is the result of international agreement. The State Department, no doubt more disillusioned than illusioned has accepted the statement as the best to be had at this time. And Colonel Nasser, watching the stars and stripes on the first American vessel gonng through the canal on his terms, knows that the Arab world, at any rate, will see that he hasn't budged an inch. This was what he set out to do. Now he has done it.

The art of the document is not simply in its having no status as an agreement. It contains what appear to be concessions resulting from negotiation and compromise. But even these apparent concessions do not ring true. The best one, the offer to arbitrate all disputes, should open the door to the right of access to the canal for Israel. But in fact, Israel does not have any appeal to arbitration. Appeal is allowed only to the eight original signatories of the Constantinople Convention of 1888. Israel is not one of these, and neither are we.

It is being suggested that the right of Israel to use the canal might be appealed by one of the original signatories. We do not know if Nasser would stand for that. Authoritative statements from Cairo insists that Egypt has no intention of letting Israel use the canal, and will continue to claim belligerent rights, regardless of the Security Council's ruling that these no longer exist. If someone crossed Nasser up and tried to carry the

issue of Israeli shipping to arbitration, Egypt still could refuse to accept arbitration. That is the beauty - for Nasser - of a unilateral declaration.

What appears to be another big concession is the pledge not to raise canal tolls more than one percent in any year. This would look like compliance with the principle laid down by the Security Council that the canal is to be isolated from national policies. But the pledge is not ironclad. The declaration says that the tolls can be raised more than one percent after negotiation. Then it carefully omits saying negotiation with whom. That would seem to make it possible ro raise the tolls after negotiation with some but not all the parties concerned.

One sentence was added to the declaration in the last month of strenuous pressure from Washington and the U.N. Secretariat. They sought the recognition of the "Canal Users' Association" as the agency to deal tith the canal authority. But all that Colonel Nasser was ready to say was this:"The Government of Egypt would welcome and encourage co-operation between the Suez Canal Authority and representatives of shipping and trade." This may leave the way open to establish an advisory unit to deal with the canal authority, as proposed by India earlier in the crisis.

But nobody, not even Secretary Dulles, expects the Canal Users' Association, which was his particular brain child, to play any role in the future of the canal. Colonel Nasser has said in no uncertain terms that the only role in the canal it so be played by one country, Egypt, and by one man, Nasser. And that is the fact that has been registered - and accepted - by the United Nations and the United States.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with The Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:
MURROW: In the past year, the United States has acquired no little experience in dealing with problems of the Middle East. Ambrose Bierce defined experience as "the wisdom that enables us to recognize as an undesirable old acquaintance, the folly we have already embraced." But H.L. Mencken said, "What really teaches man is not experience but observation." Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Apr. 29, 1957

This is the news:

Russia today accused the Western powers of "gross interference" in the Middle East. The West, it said, wants "to split the unity of the Arab people, reimpose the yoke of colonial oppression and loot their wealth." The charge was contained in a formal statement... issued by the Soviet Foreign Ministry. It said, "The new deterioration of the situation connected with events in Jordan could lead to grave consequences. The responsibility for the possible consequences," it said, "lies with the Western powers and primarily with the United States." The statement called the movement of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to the Eastern Mediterranean "an open military demonstration against the Arab countries." It said military preparations are "openly and demonstratively" taking place on the frontiers of Jordan. And in these, it claimed, "Israel is playing a particularly unfortunate part."

The foreign minister of Jordan said today that it is "not the intention" of his country to invite Special Ambassador James P. Richards to Jordan to explain the Eisenhower Doctrine. The foreign minister made the statement shortly after King Hussein returned to Jordan from a flying visit to Saudi Arabia to see King Saud. The Jordan radio says the two kings declared the Jordanian crisis "an internal affair." Cairo says they reaffirmed their adherence to a national Arab policy.

The United States today offered Jordan 10-million dollars in economic aid. The aid is offered outside the framework of the Eisenhower Doctrine... and indications are that Jordan will accept it. According to the American announcement of the offer, the money would be used "to assist in economic development and the maintenance of political stability."

President Eisenhower has invited congressional leaders to confer with him at the White House on [redacted] May 9th... in an effort to restore cuts in his foreign aid program.

Congress reconvened today, as determined to cut President Eisenhower's budget, as it was before the Easter recess. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said, on his return from Texas: "I have never seen such strong demands for economy in the government." Senate Republican Knowland told reporters he had found no relaxation of the public demand for less federal spending. "If anything," he said, "I found it accentuated." ~~Both Knowland and Johnson indicated the Senate will take a long look before restoring House cuts in any substantial amount.~~

Vice President Nixon spoke out today against when he called "short-sighted attempts to cut costs." Nixon told the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce that the Administration is not "gleefully giving away" money under the foreign aid program. "I can assure you," he said, "that not one dollar has been approved, unless it meets this test--- Is this program in the interests of American security, as well as that of the country receiving the aid?" Democratic Senator Kennedy told the Chamber of Commerce meeting that "reckless" reductions in foreign assistance would in the end cost the taxpayers money.

Former President Truman told a House foreign affairs subcommittee today that a sharp cut in foreign aid spending would be "a bad thing." He said, "It is not possible for us to let down our guard." ~~Another witness was John T. Barker, former attorney general of Missouri. Barker said, "Russia is laughing at us. You've got to quit giving away America's resources."~~ ~~Today's subcommittee hearing was held in Kansas City.~~

The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted to make civil rights legislation its pending business the next time it meets... which probably will be next Monday. Democratic Senator McClellan proposed today to amend the civil rights measure, by adding a so-called "right to work" provision. The amendment would, in effect, outlaw the union shop... since it would forbid arrangements under which a worker may be forced to join a union, in order to hold a job. The amendment is opposed by many members of Congress who support the civil rights bill, and is calculated to impede passage.

The Supreme Court ruled today that Negroes must be admitted to the Girard College for Orphans, in Philadelphia. The court said that to refuse to admit Negroes to the school, constitutes violation of the 14th Amendment guaranteeing equal rights. The order reverses a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The school (it is not really a college, in the usual sense) was founded more than a hundred years ago by Stephen Girard, a philantrophist, who stipulated in his will, that white orphan children were to benefit from the bequest. The state court based its decision on this provision of the will... arguing that an individual has the right to dispose of his own property as he sees fit. The Supreme Court said, however, that its 1954 anti-segregation decision applies because the board which operates the

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school is an agency of the state.

Bethesda Naval Hospital said today that Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin is seriously ill with hepatitis, an ailment of the liver. McCarthy entered the hospital yesterday. His condition tonight is reported slightly improved.

Sir Anthony Eden was discharged today from New England Baptist Hospital in Boston. Eden underwent surgery two weeks ago for removal of an obstruction of the bile duct. He will convalesce in this country for another week.

The Chinese Communist government tonight announced an immediate rise in the price of many basic foods. It is necessary, Peiping radio said, "to secure a balance in the budget and in the relationship between purchasing power and supply."

President Eisenhower today designated the flood-stricken region of Texas as a major disaster area. The main flood threat tonight is for towns located along the Upper Sabine River. Throughout Texas, 74 roads are closed.

West Germany today rejected Russia's protest over the possible arming of West German military forces with atomic weapons. Foreign Minister Von Brentano says Russia acted on the false assertion that West Germany intends to equip its armed forces with such weapons.

Edward R. Murrow: April 29, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Both President Eisenhower and George Meany, head of A.F.L.-C.I.O., are now on record as favoring legislation to protect labor welfare funds, and to require public access to union financial records. Mr. Meany even says he would support stronger legislation on welfare funds than the Administration proposes. So the prospect of the legislation being enacted in this Congress should be good.

These two approaches are not by any means all that is being advocated in Washington, or in many state legislatures. The exposure of racketeering, and of high finance by top teamster officials, has stirred up anti-union feeling across the country. A drive is on to curtail the political activity of unions, and to outlaw the union shop.

It may be too early to say that the present wave of anti-labor feeling will not rise still further. The testimony before the McClellan committee is by no means all in. But the result so far, is that the Administration, and the central body of the labor movement, are backing the same major steps of reform. And Labor Secretary Mitchell has cautioned against a headlong rush, impelled by hysteria, to secure punitive legislation.

President Eisenhower has recommended, that beyond the problem of union funds, each situation be studied carefully to see whether remedial

legislation is necessary, or whether it cannot be dealt with by voluntary action, by law enforcement, administration steps, or by legislation, or by a combination of these means. This was his way of advising against purely punitive laws.

The troubles of union labor are of the kind that come from prosperity, rather than adversity. The unions never had so many members, such large incomes, such large funds to administer, or so much power. Complaints have been rising for some time over the administration of some welfare funds. Complaints against racketeering may have been louder in the days of rampant gangsterism, but they have been rising again too.

National labor leaders may not have worked as persistently as possible to expose corruption in their affiliates. But union labor is not centrally governed, and the merger of A.F.L. and C.I.O. did not weaken the autonomy of the large unions. That has been the chief difficulty of dealing effectively with the teamsters. Dave Beck could be suspended as vice president and member of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. council, but not as head of the union. This was pointed out in Mr. Meany's correspondence with the teamsters' union, published today. Beck was suspended as a person whose actions were injuring labor as a whole, not as head of an affiliate who ~~had~~ is alleged

to have

betrayed his own members. And when he appears for trial before the Council on May 20 - if he attends - the charge will be that he has brought the labor movement into disrepute.

The union as such also faces expulsion, on the charge that it is dominated by corrupt influences. The teamsters' executive board has insisted that it must have special assurances of fair play before appearing at a hearing set for next Monday. But Mr. Meany replied that the hearing will be held without special assurances, whether the union shows up or not.

There are cross currents in the situation that befuddle some people. One is, that some union spokesmen think Senator McClellan is anti-labor, which explains the present investigation. Another is still more confusing. It is that Beck was an Eisenhower supporter both in '52 and '56, and had at least some slight personal contact with the President. So the McClellan committee, with its democratic majority, is sometimes suspected of being out to "get" "a Republican labor union". But this is chit-chat. The result of the investigation so far has been to bring Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Meany together, to back the same outline of reform measures.

The hearings of the McClellan committee have turned up evidence that has stirred local law enforcement agencies into action, which is not, strictly

speaking, the function of a congressional committee. Sometimes the hearings have sounded more like trials than inquiries. That seems to be one of the difficulties of such investigations that has still to be solved. Witnesses have run to the cover of the Fifth Amendment with monotonous frequency, but the witnesses also have not been without the normal protection of the rules of evidence.

But since a congressional inquiry is held to study the need for legislation, and since about everybody - the teamsters excepted - agrees that some labor legislation is necessary, the justification of the hearings cannot well be challenged. If they can end in leaving union members in closer control of their finances, and their welfare funds better protected, they will have done a distinct service to workers as well as the public.

Word for Today

It is in the nature of Congress to conduct investigations...to determine the need for possible legislation. And... already... the results of the McClellan Committee hearings show this inquiry was justified. The fact that there has been some wrong-doing... in some instances... does not call for rash action. Better to observe the ancient proverb: "Hasten slowly and ye shall soon arrive."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Apr. 30, 1957

This is the news:

The United States today rejected Russia's charge that it has been guilty of "gross interference" in Jordan. The State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, told reporters: "There has indeed been foreign intervention in Jordan---namely, as King Hussein said on April 24th, the intervention of international communism." The "fountainhead" of international communism, he said, is the Soviet Union. White said this is a matter in which the record of the United States and Russia since World War Two "speaks for itself." He noted that while the United States was encouraging independence movements leading to the creation of 19 new states, Moscow was "subjecting 10 once independent states to its rule." And the kind of rule it has been, he said, is exemplified by what happened in Hungary.

King Hussein told a news conference in Amman today that "the spread of Communism is a threat to our national and spiritual well-being." He said he declined a visit from the special American envoy, James P. Richards, because Jordan has no interest in the Eisenhower Doctrine. At the same time, he rejected Russia's claim that the United States is interfering in Jordan's internal affairs. The claim, he said, has "no basis whatsoever." Hussein said the Arab-Israeli dispute cannot be settled "until the right of people to live in their own country... and to stay there... is restored." And Jordan, he said, "will never depart from the principles of Arab nationalism", laid down by Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan last February. ~~Regarding the American grant of 10-million dollars to Jordan, Hussein said his country accepted it "for no particular reason."~~ The crisis in Jordan, he said, is ending. But martial law will be continued "as long ~~as it is necessary~~."

Secretary of State Dulles is flying to West Germany tonight for a NATO council meeting that is being held in Bonn. Before he left, Mr. Dulles appealed to a Senate appropriations subcommittee for a restoration of at least 29 of the 47-million dollars cut from the State Department budget by

the House. Without this restoration, he said, the country would... in the opinion of President Eisenhower and himself... be done "real and grievious harm." Secretary of Agriculture Benson told another subcommittee that the budget for his department can be trimmed only by postponing, slowing up or eliminating necessary programs. And the director of the United States Information Agency... Arthur Larson... said the activities of his agency should be expanded, not curtailed. Larson spoke at a National Press Club luncheon. 1957, he said, is his agency's year of "greatest opportunity" in the struggle with the Communists to reach men's minds.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland told the United States Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington today that the Senate will make "no blanket restoration" of cuts voted by the House. Knowland referred to the Administration school program as "unwise". He said, "I have never seen the federal government contribute money without wanting to exercise control."

Democratic Leader Johnson said today that the Senate will not act on the school program.... or consider the civil rights, gas or immigration bills... until the House has acted on them. And House Speaker Martin predicted that Congress will take no action at this session on the Administration

proposal for succession in case of presidential disability.

President Eisenhower returned to Washington today from his two-week vacation in Augusta. The White House physician... General Snyder... says Mr. Eisenhower's cough has been "virtually eliminated."

Russia made a new proposal today at the five-power disarmament talks in London. It offered to open Siberia to "sky inspection", if the United States would allow aerial inspection of Alaska and the area west of the Mississippi. The United States delegate, Harold Stassen, made no immediate comment on the Soviet proposal. But Jules Moch, of France, voiced strong disapproval. He said, "They offer to show us the ice and snow of Siberia in return for opening up the greater part of the United States."

British Prime Minister Macmillan has made an interim reply to Soviet Premier Bulganin's letter of April 20. The letter proposed a world-wide ban on nuclear weapons tests, an agreement renouncing force in the Middle East, and more Anglo-Soviet trade. Macmillan told the House of Commons today that he would made a full reply later. He said he told Bulganin the letter raised so many important issues, he would have to give them more careful study.

Denmark today formally rejected Moscow's charge that it is a "springboard for attack" against Russia. A Danish note to Premier Bulganin said Denmark will continue its membership in NATO... that NATO is a defensive alliance... and that Soviet fears are "without foundation in actual fact."

The Atomic Energy Commission... in Washington... said today that American newsmen may observe nine of the series of atomic tests to be run off, starting May 15th. It said the nine "open" shots will be "low-yield detonations of fission devices," as contrasted with the fusion process used in the hydrogen bomb. At least two of the devices will be set off from balloons.

Today... at the White Sands proving grounds... an Aerobee-Hi rocket soared to an altitude of 190 miles, a new record for missiles of the single-stage type. The old record was 164 miles, set by an Aerobee last summer.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today unanimously approved the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as ambassador to the Philippines. Action on the nomination of Scott McLeod as ambassador to Ireland was put off until tomorrow, when he will be subjected to further questioning. He was questioned today for more than two hours.

~~The Senate Interior Committee approved a Democratic-sponsored bill~~ providing ~~for federal construction of a high dam in Hellis Canyon. The vote~~ was divided ~~along party lines. The Federal Power Commission already has~~ licensed ~~a private utility~~... the Idaho Power Company... to proceed with the ~~Hell's Canyon~~ project.

A federal judge today convicted Dr. Otto Nathan, of New York, of contempt of Congress. Dr. Nathan is executor of the Albert Einstein estate. A year ago, he refused to tell a House committee if he had ever been a Communist... on grounds that under the First Amendment he did not have to answer questions concerning his political beliefs. No date for sentencing was set. Nathan's attorney says the case will be appealed.

Edward R. Murrow: April 30, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The United States is using both cash and power to avert a calamity in Jordan, and is doing it with success so far. But there is an unexpected casualty in the operation. It is the Eisenhower Doctrine. The doctrine hasn't been nullified or abridged. But Jordan is ostentatiously snubbing it while taking our money. And the doctrine is being distorted by statements about the possibility of our intervention in Jordan.

The cash we are giving Jordan is ten million dollars to start with, with more to follow if desired. But it is not Eisenhower Doctrine money. It is not part of the two hundred millions voted for aid under the doctrine. It comes out of State Department funds. King Hussein's foreign minister underscored that this is an unconditional grant, and that King Hussein is not concerned with the Eisenhower doctrine at all. Ambassador Richards, who toured the Middle East to explain the doctrine and recommend plans for aid, is not being invited to Jordan. Inasmuch as the doctrine was devised to cover just such an emergency, either it is very much beside the point, or it is very seriously misunderstood.

If it is misunderstood, the misunderstanding is not confined to Jordan. Congress and the American public also misunderstand. Army Secretary Brucker said flatly in an interview last night, that if Egypt and Syria

invade Jordan, President Eisenhower would intervene with force under the doctrine. Mr. Brucker may be altogether right to say that the United States would intervene. He is on the inside, and should know what the policy is. But the intervention would not be under the Eisenhower doctrine. The resolution that passed Congress and embodies the doctrine, limited intervention to cases where an aggression is committed by a country under control of international communism. Neither Egypt nor Syria can be so described. Communist infiltration and influence are considerable in both countries. But the communists do not run them.

Obviously Secretary Brucker was thinking about the possibilities of effective military intervention. Many people in Washington have been wondering how we could apply our force if intervention became necessary. We have atomic weapons and we have bombers. But trouble in Jordan would hardly call for their use. What Mr. Brucker was saying is, that we have divisions of paratroopers, and we have the airlift to deliver them to the area, and he said it could be done in days, rather than weeks or months.

But we have more than paratroopers. We have marines, and they don't have to be airlifted to the Middle East. Six hundred of them went ashore in Beirut, Lebanon, today. Lebanon happens to be a supporter of the

Eisenhower doctrine, and the marines went ashore for a good time. But there they are, in the Middle East, and they might be called highly visible. The language of power is being vigorously spoken without mere words being necessary. [But to leave no doubt about their meaning, the executive officer of the Mount McKinley, heading the marine flotilla, said: "We were prepared to shoot our way into a trouble spot if necessary." What he said, what Secretary Brucker said, and what the Sixth Fleet is doing, all add up to a convincing show of power. Another marine battalion is scheduled to sail for the Meditterranean this week.]

Correspondents on the scene are not sure who is supposed to be impressed by our power. They point out that Egypt cannot invade Jordan without crossing Israel. They consider Colonel Nasser unable to do this, and certainly not likely to try. Syria cannot do anything without clashing with Iraqi troops that are far superior. But Washington observers think our warning is meant for the Kremlin, and that the Administration wishes to discourage active Soviet intrigues in the Middle East. The Moscow newspapers are sending up piercing protests against our show of power. But what may be the clinching factor, they don't even mention the use of Soviet volunteers.

King Hussein's visit to King Saud yesterday, following Saud's conference

with Egyptian and Syrian leaders, has not led to disclosures about a new line-up of Arab power. It may be that Saud now considers himself head of a faction consisting of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Jordan, balanced against Egypt and Syria. This would be much to Washington's liking. But there is no open ruptrue of the Arab Federation. And the ten million dollars from Washington was accepted yesterday in almost the same breath that the Jordan foreign minister announced that the federation remains the basis of Jordan policy.

So what we are seeing is an inscrutable test of policy and influence, and what we need for it is money and power. + Wisdom ~~It is no criticism of Washington leadership to say that it is behaving pretty much as the circumstances in Jordan require at this moment. And is about as it would have behaved if the Eisenhower doctrine had never been written.~~

George Bryson

Word for Today

In the dispatch of the United States 6th Fleet to the Eastern Mediterranean, this country was speaking the language of power. Charles B. Marshall said truly, "The problems of power are endless. Wars only occur. Politics endures." He was referring to international politics, ~~which can be most troublesome.~~ Because as Bismarck said, "Politics is not an exact science."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 1, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower may defend his budget in a radio and television address. / The possibility was discussed today at the regular weekly meeting of Republican congressional leaders at the White House. / Senator Knowland said it was the "general concensus" of those present, that Mr. Eisenhower should make such a talk. And News Secretary Hagerty said later that the President "definitely has the matter under consideration." No final decision has been made.

Mr. Eisenhower defended his foreign aid program today... in a brief talk to representatives of the League of Women Voters. He said he sympathizes with the desire of Congress to reduce federal spending... that he would like to go out of office with "an even bigger tax cut than in 1954." / But the foreign aid program, he said, is essential. It is needed to preserve the

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independence of small countries which would turn to Russia for help, if they cannot get help from us. Mr. Eisenhower said, "In my opinion, you can't take freedom and allow it to be pushed back to the shores of the United States and keep freedom here." The sacrifice of money, he warned, is not "nearly so great as the sacrifice of our sons."

Democratic Leader Johnson said today... in a speech on the Senate floor... that Congress has "a clear mandate" from the American people to cut President Eisenhower's budget. Johnson referred to Secretary of State Dulles' testimony yesterday that peace is jeopardized... if more than half of the 47-million-dollar cut voted by the House in State Department funds is not restored. The senator said he does not want to see peace jeopardized. "But," he said, "neither do I want my hair curled by Secretary Humphrey's depression." Johnson complained that on the subject of economy, Administration leaders fail to agree.

Democratic Senator Byrd proposed today that government spending be slashed by eight to nine billion dollars. Byrd, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, conceded this cannot all be done now. "But next year," he said, "we may be so fortunate as to have another budget

director---a budget director dedicated to economy instead of apparently dedicated to finding new ways to spend money." Budget Director Brundage declined to comment on Byrd's remarks... which were made before the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. (Late today, the Chamber passed resolutions favoring a complete cut-off of federal appropriations for "public subsidized housing"... and opposing the Administration school program).

The House Education Committee went into closed session today to start work on the school construction bill. Chairman Barden denied reports he was holding up writing of the measure. He said that as far as he is concerned, the committee will meet every day for the next two weeks to get the job done.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today completed its questioning of Scott McCleod, the former security officer in the State Department, whom President Eisenhower nominated to be ambassador to Ireland. Chairman Green said that... speaking for himself... he does not feel that McCleod "measures up" to the assignment. For McCleod, it was the second day of questioning behind closed doors. He told reporters the questions had been "very

searching" but that he "hoped" to be confirmed. The committee vote on his nomination was put off until tomorrow.

The Senate rackets committee announced today that it will [redacted] call Teamsters President Dave Beck for more questioning on May 8th. The committee says it has "further derogatory evidence". Beck has notified the A.F.L.-C.I.O. that he will attend the labor organization's hearing next Monday to answer charges that his union is dominated by corrupt influences.

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in West Germany today... to attend the NATO Council meeting which opens tomorrow. The secretary-general of NATO... Lord Ismay... told a news conference in Bonn today that refusal of any major western country to accept atomic weapons might endanger the whole alliance. But each member of the alliance, he said, has the right to decide for itself whether it wants to equip its armed forces with these weapons. Lord Ismay made the statement when a reporter asked about West Germany's apparent reluctance to accept nuclear armaments.

As usual, Russia observed May Day with a military parade in Moscow's Red Square. The demonstration included heavy artillery and tanks... and

about 170 of Russia's latest aircraft. But nothing radically new was displayed. Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov charged... in a speech... that American policies had created "the danger of atomic war." Russia, he said, will strengthen its armed forces and beef up the forces of the Warsaw Pact.

A Marine outfit sailed from Morehead City, North Carolina today for the Mediterranean area. It was the First Battalion of the Second Marine Division, and it was fully equipped... and it will relieve the Second Battalion of the First Marines. A United Press correspondent with the United States 6th Fleet reports that American fighter planes are flying interceptor practice missions over the Eastern Miditerranean with live ammunition. The aircraft are jets based on the carrier Forrestal.

In Jordan today, King Hussein ordered the dissolution of all trade unions. Reports from Amman say several Communist leaders were placed under arrest. [redacted] A correspondent for the Middle East News Agency is also reported arrested. The agency is sponsored by the Egyptian government.

Edward R. Murrow: May 1, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The NATO ~~council~~ meeting in Bonn, which starts tomorrow, whatever it does or says in public, will be thinking how to keep the alliance in full force, and maintain its present military strength. It will be thinking about this because the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance is going through what might be described as a kind of premature old age. It is losing some of its vigorous faith in its mission. More than one of its members wants to cut down its military contribution. Themilitary experts agree that nuclear weapons, in time, will change the entire strategic concept of NATO, and the nature of its forces. But they also agree the time hasn't come yet. But somehow, in anticipating the time, the zeal for full military preparedness is ebbing. NATO exists all right, and continues to be a vital factor in the security of the free world. But it isn't what it used to be.

The situation can't be explained away with the cliche that the old order changes. NATO is not the old order. It was only nine years old on April 4th. Not only is it the new order, it took an upheaval in American tradition to bring it into existence. It was the first military alliance we ever entered in peace time, and the first time we committed ourselves in advance to military participation in Europe.

Nine years ago the future of Western civilization seemed to depend on

our accepting the new order, and our responsibilities in it. The communist coup in Czechoslovakia brought that country under Communist rule in February 1948. The Soviet blockade of Berlin began five weeks later. Nobody with eyes to see could fail to recognize the Soviet threat. NATO was the answer, and the treaty was signed the following April, in 1949. It took a still worse aggression to waken NATO members to the need for swift action. The invasion of Korea in 1950 produced a NATO army and a NATO command for it. Now, only seven years later, that army is shrinking, and the spiritual fervor of NATO is cooling down.

The main reasons for the change are not hard to identify. NATO was the answer to the Soviet menace, and it took the form the menace called for at the time. It put military forces into Europe, so that Soviet aggression could not subdue any free country before the United States could bring its atomic power to bear.

The system worked. As Lord Ismay said today: "I never tire of repeating, peace has been kept. Soviet expansion westward in Europe has been halted. Not a square inch of territory in Europe has fallen beneath the Soviet heel since the treaty was signed."

The menace of Soviet domination is still there, but Soviet methods have

changed. The Kremlin, having literally created the alliance against itself, set out to see if it couldn't make it appear unnecessary, so that the alliance would come apart. It did not go in for coups, as in Prague, or blockades, as in Berlin, or flagrant aggressions as in Korea. It took to speaking persistently of peace. It posed as the pioneer of nuclear disarmament. It offered friendly relations, increased trade, reduction of defense budgets, peaceful co-existence.

It has made no secret that its first immediate purpose is to disarm NATO, above all to keep Germany from being armed. Just now, undoubtedly with the NATO council meeting in view, the Kremlin has come up with a new disarmament proposal. It accepts the Eisenhower "open skies" plan on a half-and-half basis. It offers to throw open about half its territory for aerial photography, if the United States does the same, and Europe does still more. The offer is only nominally half-and-half, for the Soviet territory that would be opened doesn't contain a fraction of the defense centers that are in the American half. But NATO countries are supposed to react by saying gratefully that the Kremlin is willing to negotiate.

~~The one way to keep NATO together is as a shield against the Soviet Union. But the idea of a shield is itself out-of-date.~~ There is no

shield against the hydrogen bomb, and a shield against guided missiles, and even against ground troops equipped with nuclear weapons, may be non-existent. That is what complicates the problem the NATO council members face in Bonn. NATO, though born only nine years ago, needs to be modernized.

The trouble isn't that the people of NATO countries are so frightened by the threat of nuclear destruction that they want to disband NATO to save their skins. Denmark proved that this week with its defiant refusal to the Kremlin to get out of NATO. Denmark spoke with the self-assurance of a great power. Actually the only strength it had was its own courage.

The troubles of NATO aren't ~~XXXXXXX~~ moral. They rise partly ~~in~~ from the fact that we still don't know what modern science is going to make of modern war. And the rest of the difficulty is in knowing how to help all men to be free who want to be free, and to have peace in doing it.

Word for Today

President Eisenhower said there are times when money must be sacrificed for freedom.... that it is a matter of priorities. Somerset Maugham once wrote, "If a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its freedom. And the irony of it," he said, "is that if it is comfort or money that it values more, it will lose that, too."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower may defend his budget in a radio and television address. The possibility was discussed today at the regular weekly meeting of Republican congressional leaders at the White House. Senator Knowland said it was the "general concensus" of those present that Mr. Eisenhower should make such a talk. And News Secretary Hagerty said later that the President "definitely has the matter under consideration". No final decision has been made.

Mr. Eisenhower defended his foreign aid program today..in a brief talk to representatives of the League of Women Voters. He said he sympathizes with the desire of Congress to reduce federal spending..that he would like to go out of office with "an even bigger tax cut than in 1954." But the foreign aid program, he said, is essential. It is needed to preserve the independence of small countries, which would turn to Russia for help, if they cannot get help from us. Mr. Eisenhower said, "In my opinion, you can't take freedom and allow it to be pushed back fo the shores of the United States and keep freedom here." The sacrifice of money, he warned, is not "nearly so great as the sacrifice of sons."

Democratic Leader Johnson said today .. in a speech on the Senate floor... that Congress has "a clear mandate" from the American people to cut President Eisenhower's budget. Johnson referred to Secretary of State Dulles' testimony yesterday that peace is jeopardized..if more than half of the 47-million-dollar cut voted by the House in State Department funds is not restored. The Senator said he does not want to see peace jeopardized. "But", he said, "neither do I want my hair curled by Secretary Humphrey's depression." Johnson complained that on the subject of economy, Administration leaders fail to agree.

Democratic Senator Byrd proposed today that government spending be slashed by eight to nine billion dollars. Byrd, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, conceded this cannot all be done now. "But next year", he said, "we may be so fortunate as to have another budget director--a budget director dedicated to economy instead of apparently dedicated to finding new ways to spend money." Budget Director Brundage declined to comment on Byrd's remarks...which were made before the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of commerce. (Late today, the Chamber passed resolutions favoring a complete cut-off of federal appropriations for "public subsidized housing"...and opposing the Administration school program.)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today completed its questioning of Scott McCleod, the former security officer in the State Department whom President Eisenhower nominated to be ambassador to Ireland. Chairman Green said that...speaking for himself...he does not feel that McCleod "measures up" to the assignment. For McCleod it was the second day of questioning behind closed doors. He told reporters the questions had been "very searching but that he "hoped" to be confirmed. The committee vote on his nomination was put off until tomorrow.

The Senate rackets committee announced today that it will call Teamsters President Dave Beck for more questioning on May 8th. The committee says it has "further derogatory evidence." Beck has notified the A.F.L.-C.I.O. that he will attend the labor organization's hearing next Monday to answer charges that his union is dominated by corrupt influences.

Secretary of State Dulles arrived nn West Germany today...to attend the NATO Council meeting which opens tomorrow. The secretary - general of NATO... Lord Ismay...told a news conference in Bonn today that refusal of any major Western country to accept atomic weapons might endanger the whole alliance. But Each member of the alliance, he said, has the rignt to decide for itself whether it wants to equip its armed forces with these weapons. Lord Ismay made

the statement whan a reporter asked about West Germany's apparent reluctance to accept nuclear armaments.

As usual, Russia observed May Day with a military parade in Moscow's Red Square. The demonstration included heavy artillery and tanks...and about 170 of Russia's latest aircraft. But nothing radically new was displayed. Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov charged...in a speech...that American policies has created "the danger of atomic war." Russia, he said, will strengthen its armed forces and beef up the forces of the Warsaw Pact.

A Marine outfit sailed from Morehead City, North Carolina today for the Mediterranean area. It was the first Battalion of the Second Marine Division, and it was fully equipped...and it will relieve the Second Battalion of the First Marines. A United Press correspondent with the United States 6th Fleet reports that American fighter planes are flying interceptor practice missions over the Eastern Mediterranean with live ammunition. The aircraft are jets based on the carrier Forrestal.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: President Eisenhower said there are times when money must be sacrificed for freedom...that it is a matter of priorities. Somerset Maugham once wrote, "If a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its freedom. And the irony of it", he said, "is that if it is comfort or money that it values more, it will lose that, too."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 2, 1957

This is the news:

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy died tonight at Bethesda Naval Hospital at the age of 47. The hospital announced that he succumbed to acute hepatitis, a disease of the liver, at 6:02 P.M., Washington time. The senator was admitted to the hospital last Sunday, when his condition was reported "serious". ~~McCarthy had been a Republican senator from Wisconsin since 1946. His death reduces the Republican membership of the Senate to 46.~~ He is survived by his wife, and an infant daughter they adpoted ~~adopted~~ early this year. McCarthy had been a Republican senator from Wisconsin since 1946.

~~maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment, or a 10-thousand-dollar fine... or both, on each of the two counts.~~

Secretary of Agriculture Benson told Congress today that the nation's farm laws have to be overhauled. Benson made no specific recommendations but said present price support and acreage allotment programs are becoming obsolete. This is especially true, he said, of programs pertaining to the so-called basic crops---corn, rice, peanuts, cotton, tobacco and wheat. Benson said that in the last 15 years production per farm worker has doubled. "This," he said, "creates a new dimension in farm policy and makes it virtually impossible to curtail output with the type of controls acceptable in our society." He proposed that the Administration be given freer rein in fixing price supports, so that... for basic crops... they can be set at less than 75 percent of parity. Supports, he said, should be set at rates that would guarantee adequate income but not encourage farmers to overproduce. Benson also cautioned against extending the present soil bank program, when it expires with the 1959 crops.

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Montana and Long of Louisiana... joined the seven Republican members in voting for the appointment. On a voice vote, the committee approved the nomination of Henry J. Taylor as ambassador to Switzerland.

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Edward R. Murrow: May 2, 1957. 7:45 p.m.

Two aspects of the new Soviet open skies proposal have caught the attention of Washington observers. Quite apart from its being timed to coincide with the NATO Council meeting for its usefulness as propaganda, the offer does show changes in Soviet thinking. One change is considered favorable to progress in the disarmament negotiations. The other is not.

The favorable change is not only in the acceptance of the open skies idea but the territory the Kremlin is willing to have photographed from the air. This is Western Siberia. While it is true that there are far fewer military objectives in Western Siberia than in the Western United States, Western Siberia would be the take-off for bombing attacks on the United States over the North Pole. If the purpose of the inspection is to ward off surprise attack - and it certainly was when President Eisenhower first proposed it - then the Kremlin seems to be accepting his concept and not evading it.

That by itself is noteworthy. The Kremlin had ridiculed open skies inspection for two years. But it has linked its conversion to a backward step in regard to ground inspection. It made the stationing of inspectors at air ports and other military centers conditional on an undertaking by the United States not to use nuclear weapons at all. And one might almost

say that "this is where we came in". This is the old round-about as to which comes first, disarmament or inspection.

The United States is ready to give up nuclear weapons, but not until disarmament has gone forward in conventional weapons and forces, and been checked and proved by the most thorough inspection system. Then there must come a series of stages on nuclear disarmament. First there must be an agreement not to make nuclear weapons,and inspection must demonstrate that it is being lived up to. Then the nuclear materials that now go into weapons must go to peacetime uses under international control. And only when this stage is reached are we willing to begin reducing the stockpile of nuclear weapons by turning the energy of weapons into peacetime uses. This reduction of the stockpile then can go on till there are no nuclear weapons left.

The Kremlin knows quite well that this is our program - but when it agrees to open skies inspection it gets the headlines, and when it back-tracks by making inspection contingent on our giving up the use of nuclear weapons, that does not make the headlines, and the maneuver to accept open skies has paid off. It is not being cynical to put it this way. Disarmament negotiations are bound to be the most cautious probings that

governments are capable of. There will be many shifts and counter-shifts as the negotiations proceed, and obviously what matters, first of all, is that they proceed. Actually it may be more important that the Kremlin changed its mind about open skies inspection than that it regressed in the matter of ground inspection. The gambit about ground inspection was an old one, and can be reversed again. But the range of the negotiations was widened when the Kremlin supplied maps of Soviet territory it is willing to have photographed from the air.

Some American officials have a modest confidence that the disarmament talks can get somewhere. They argue that the United States and Soviet Union alike have the most urgent interest in keeping nuclear weapons from expanding from what they are. Neither country wants to see anybody follow Britain's example and go in for Hydrogen bombs. A fourth country in the nuclear race would be the end of such control as the two governments now have. And that might be the end of everything. Since there has to be a stop, the place to stop is where we are now. We can go on later to still more disarmament, but first we must have a standstill of some kind. And an added factor is that the guided missile race may be going against the Russians. Instead of gambling on being the first to get the 5,000 mile

missile, they may be willing to settle for a compromise now.

There is some slight encouragement in such speculation. But it may be that it is just such encouragement that the London Economist meant to blast when it warned that too much should not be read into the Russian disarmament moves. "This fall-out of fallacies" it said, "seems to have been set off by a fusion of hopes and fears."

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Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 3, 1957

This is the news:

The NATO Council tonight ended its two-day meeting in Bonn. A final communique says the Atlantic Alliance "must be in a position to use all available means to meet any attack." It says: "The council noted that Soviet leaders have launched a campaign designed to induce public opinion in various member countries to oppose the modernization of defense forces. The council agreed," the communique continues, "that one of the objects of this campaign was to insure for Soviet forces a monopoly of nuclear weapons on the European Continent." This is a situation, it says, that NATO clearly cannot accept. "Pending an acceptable agreement on disarmament, no power can claim the right to deny to the alliance the possession of the modern arms needed for its defense." In a few minutes, we will switch to Bonn for a direct, first-hand report.

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President Eisenhower tried today to speed up the congressional action necessary to make the United States a member of the new international atomic energy agency./ Senate ratification is required, and the Foreign Relations Committee is due to take up the treaty on May 10th. Mr. Eisenhower summoned two Republican members of that committee... Knowland of California and Hickenlooper of Iowa... to the White House today [redacted] to urge speedy action. After [redacted] the meeting, Knowland told reporters it is too early to predict the outcome./ It may be necessary, he said, to attach some reservations./ The President himself proposed establishment of the atoms-for-peace agency in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly in December, 1953. Russia already has ratified its membership.

In Congress today, the House Agriculture Committee approved the Administration program for disposal of farm surpluses abroad. But it rejected President Eisenhower's request for authority [redacted] to let Communist satellite states have surplus farm products in exchange for strategic goods. Chairman Cooley indicated Congress may [redacted] finally give Mr. Eisenhower some of the barter authority he wants.

29

The House Appropriations Committee refused to approve an allotment of 50-million dollars for federal flood insurance... although Congress approved the program at its last session. Opponents contended the plans were "too indefinite and costly." The vote to deny the money was 19 to 14.

Yesterday, the nomination of Scott McLeod as ambassador to Ireland was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee... after two days of questioning behind closed doors. The vote to approve was 9 to 6. Today, that secret testimony was released. It shows McLeod told the committee that, four years ago, Secretary of State Dulles almost fired him as a "security risk." McLeod said Dulles called him into his office to ask him about a "leak" in a Washington newspaper, the old Times-Herald. The newspaper reported that McCleod, as security officer in the State Department, had misgivings about the then pending nomination of Charles Bohlen as ambassador to Moscow. The transcript quotes McLeod as testifying, "Mr. Dulles said he had been authorized to discharge me as a security risk because of this leak that appeared, obviously from me. But he decided not to." The term security risk... in this connotation...

46

does not involve Communist ties. It could apply to anyone in several categories who talks too much.

47

President Eisenhower told a regional conference of Republican leaders in Salt Lake City today that the best hope for victory in the 1958 congressional campaign lies in "spreading the gospel of modern Republicanism." As a guide, he recommended the 1956 Republican platform. "In my opinion," he said, "~~that~~ is the kind of Republicanism which, in this day, represents the best interests of our party and of the people of our country." He said there was no point trying to "gloss over" Republican losses in the West in 1956. And the party, he said, needs to find out why these losses took place. Mr. Eisenhower spoke to the meeting by telephone before flying from Washington to his Gettysburg farm.

Former President Truman attacked the Administration today in an off-the-cuff speech. Mr. Truman told an organization favoring public power development... meeting in Washington... that the "tight money" policy, with its high interest rates, is forcing the "little fellow" out of business. And, he said, it contributed to President Eisenhower's record peacetime budget. Mr. Truman said that if atomic power is developed "like the secretary of the treasury has controlled money, they will choke it to death." He said development of atomic energy by private interests is (in his phrase) "the most dangerous thing this country faces."

66

And he denounced Administration handling of the Hell's Canyon project. Mr. Truman charged that licensing a private utility to develop the power of the Snake River amounted to "plunder of a great natural resource that belongs to the people." And allowing that utility a quick tax write-off, he called "an outrageous giveaway---right in line with the Dixon-Yates grab."

The Democratic National Committee opened a three-day meeting today in Washington. Its treasurer... Matthew McCluskey... reported that the Democratic Party is now 660-thousand dollars in the red. If all states met their quotas, he said, the party would have more than enough money to pay all its debts. The committee approved a resolution... calling for statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. But it put off a decision on whether to endorse President Eisenhower's civil rights program.

78

Funeral services for Senator McCarthy will be held Monday in the Senate chamber. Burial will be in Appleton, Wisconsin, on Tuesday. The Senate will meet briefly at noon Monday... following the funeral service... and then adjourn out of respect. Both houses are in recess until Monday.

82

Governor Thomson of Wisconsin... and State Republican Chairman Philip Kuehn...will not decide until after the funeral whether to call a special election to fill the Senate vacancy caused by McCarthy's death. They are expected to meet next Wednesday or Thursday to discuss whether to call the special election, or wait until the regular congressional election in 1958.

Teamsters President Dave Beck surrendered voluntarily today on a charge of income tax evasion... and was released on 5-thousand dollars bond.

The carrier force... attached to the United States 6th Fleet... left Eastern Mediterranean waters and headed for the Central Mediterranean to engage in NATO maneuvers.

85

Winston Churchill today criticized the United Nations attitude toward the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt last fall. The attitude adopted, he said, has not been helpful "either to the free world, or to the cause of peace and prosperity in the Middle East." He said those who opposed the action "may now perhaps have reason to reconsider their opinions." ~~And he praised Sir Anthony Eden's service to his country.~~ He made no direct mention of the United States. Churchill spoke at the annual meeting of the Primrose League, in London. It was his first public address in about a year.

into tape
7:52:15

Now... ~~From~~ For that report on the NATO Council meeting which ended tonight, we switch to my colleague, Ernest Leiser, in Bonn.

Tape runs 4:30
Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow
in N.Y."

That was my colleague, Ernest Leiser, reporting ~~on the first~~ from Bonn NATO ~~mm~~ meeting to be held in West Germany.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. ~~Now~~ Now, here is George Bryan.

Obviously, no settlement with Russia is going to be reached overnight. Walter Bedell Smith once said on this score: "We dare not allow ourselves any false sense of security. We must anticipate that the Soviet tactic will be to attempt to wear us down. And we must cultivate firmness and patience to a degree we have never before required."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, May 3, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Now for that report on the NATO Council meeting, which ended tonight, we switch to my colleague, Ernest Leiser in Bonn.

LEISER: Lord Ismay, the wise old Englishman who's now quitting his job as the Secretary General of NATO, offered a warning and an assurance here two days ago, just before this blitz meeting of the Atlantic alliance opened in Bonn. "Don't expect that the fifteen foreign ministers will take far-reaching decisions at this session," he said. "Do expect though that the necessary decisions will be taken by the permanent representatives of NATO in their day-in day-out work at headquarters in Paris." Well, the first part of his admonition, at least, was justified tonight when the NATO Council session ended abruptly after the ministers talked themselves out in only two days instead of the scheduled three. The only decision taken here, so far as we can learn, was the decision not to decide. The most critical item of discussion before NATO was whether or not to arm the continental members of the alliance with atomic weapons, in the face of Soviet threats that Russia would then annihilate them in a war. On this item tonight's communique says only that the "Council will await the results of the studies now in hand by the NATO military authorities, before making up its mind." This negative decision very probably postpones until the year-end session of the Council any action on atomic armament of countries like Western Germany. It does not justify the pessimism of those who expected the NATO allies would be stampeded into abandoning the idea of giving nuclear weapons to the non-atomic powers. But it also far from satisfies those who had argued that if the atom is the only way to deter war, the whole alliance should have it fast.

For the rest, this conference consisted mostly of

published pronouncements in favor of, well, peace, harmony, strength, justice. After yesterday's session the ministers had promised to conduct the rest of their talks in secrecy. After about ten minutes this morning, they changed their minds. They were talking about German reunification and, perhaps having come to the conclusion that they couldn't do anything about it, they decided to make public their feelings on the subject. They are all in favor of German unity.

Going down their agenda, the fifteen ministers talked briefly - and on this point secretly - about general disarmament. But their briefs, we hear, were totally inconclusive, and they decided to drop the whole thing pending some word from the disarmament talks with Russia, now going on in London.

They also talked for a short time about the Middle East, but didn't even come close to any concerted decision about what, if anything, they should do on that critical flank of the alliance.

They talked in their communique tonight of the "useful and concrete results," as they put it, obtained by the new machinery of consultation among the allies. But there was no direct discussion of the unilateral action taken by the British in transforming the whole concept of their armed forces in a way that radically affects the whole alliance.

It would be an exaggeration to say that this meeting had been time wasted. There were the usual private talks away from the conference table, conversations between two ministers at a time, of the kind that're almost invariably useful. There were a few productive interchanges, however brief, at the conference table. And as one proud member of the German delegation said "The ministers here could see at first hand the impressive economic vitality of Western Germany," which indeed has to be seen to be fully believed.

However, if as almost all of the ministers seem to say in their set speeches, they met in a time of crisis, they did nothing to resolve the crisis. The day-to-day plotters in the NATO staff in Paris, the ones Lord Ismay was talking about, may come up with something to strengthen the alliance before the next meeting of its top political brass. But it wasn't done here.

Before this session began, the people hereabouts were exuberantly calling this the biggest international meeting in Germany since the Berlin conference of 1878. Amateur historians tonight recollect that the Berlin conference took brilliant diplomatic action, carved up the Balkans, avoided war, and made history. It can be doubted whether the Bonn conference of 1957 will do the same.

This is Ernest Leiser - now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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This is Ernest Leiser - now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Ernest Leiser, reporting from Bonn.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 6, 1957

This is the news:

Premier Segni of Italy resigned tonight, after being in office for 22 months. The resignation came after the Social Democrats quit the coalition cabinet... leaving Segni's Christian Democratic Party without a majority in Parliament. Tomorrow, President Gronchi will start the usual round of conferences with political leaders in search of a new prime minister. Segni and the old cabinet have agreed to serve as caretakers until a new government can be formed.

Secretary of State Dulles conferred in Paris today with French Premier Mollet. Foreign Minister Pineau said a wide range of topics was discussed. Dulles declined to issue a statement... but Pineau said, "We think the present Suez solution is bad."

~~President Eisenhower's special envoy... James P. Richards... arrived in Morocco today for a two-day visit. Richards, who has been explaining the Eisenhower Doctrine to countries of the Middle East, is due back in Washington this week.~~

Israel today celebrated the ninth anniversary of its independence. In Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Ben Gurion reviewed a military parade that included Russian-made tanks, captured in the Sinai campaign. Thirty-six Mystere jet aircraft flew overhead. Ben Gurion told the people of Israel in a radio speech that they must expect 100-thousand new immigrants in the next year. "Bringing in and absorbing this mass immigration," he said, "is now Israel's biggest job."

~~Warsaw newspapers told today of a riot in Jaroslaw, a garrison town in Southeast Poland, in which an undisclosed number of security troops and militiamen were beaten up. A police station was stormed and windows smashed. The newspapers blamed the trouble on "local hooligans", who demonstrated after a soldier was arrested for drunkenness. They indicated the soldier was Polish... and that the incident occurred late last week.~~

In Budapest, it's announced that the Hungarian National Assembly will meet on Thursday for the first time since the October revolt. The puppet premier... Janos Kadar... will give a report. Persons who quit the Assembly or fled the country may also be replaced.

Soviet President Voroshilov was threatened with mob action today when he arrived in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, for a two-week state visit. A crowd of anti-Communist demonstrators gathered outside the palace... where Voroshilov was being received... and began throwing stones. Police used tear gas to restore order.

Troops are still patroling the streets of Bogota, the capital of Colombia, where students are protesting the reported plan of President Rojas to succeed himself in defiance of law. The government acknowledges that two persons were killed in rioting yesterday. Today... apparently... the city was quiet. But students at the Jesuit colleges are refusing to go back to school.

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In Congress today, the House Education Committee refused to attach an anti-segregation amendment to the school bill. The amendment... offered by Republican Representative Wainwright of New York... would withhold federal money from school districts that refuse to abide by the Supreme Court decision against racial segregation in the public schools. It was rejected by a 16-to-10 vote behind closed doors. Another attempt to tack on the amendment may be made when the measure reaches the House floor.

Funeral services for Senator McCarthy were held today in the Senate chamber. This afternoon, the body was flown to Wisconsin for burial. TOMORROW.

The Supreme Court ruled today that a lawyer may not be forbidden to practice before a state court... either because he was once a Communist, or because of refusal to say whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. The ruling was handed down in two opinions affecting the so-called "good moral character" qualification required for the licensing of attorneys in most states.

President Dave Beck and other teamster union officials appeared today before the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee on charges that the union is dominated by corrupt influences. Beck said... at the outset... that he and other members of the teamsters executive board were attending the hearing not to defend themselves but to find out of what precisely they are accused. The ethical practices committee then submitted a 22-page statement detailing the charges. These included Beck's refusal to tell the Senate...on grounds of possible self-incrimination...how he used more than 300-thousand dollars ~~in~~ of union funds. The AFL-CIO committee recognized Beck's constitutional right to invoke the Fifth Amendment, but said, "It does not appear that the union has undertaken, or proposes to undertake, any investigation into whether its president was in fact guilty of personal corruption in the handling of union funds and in the conduct of union affairs." It was also noted in the committee bill of particulars that Sidney Brennan, a union vice president, still held office... although he had been convicted of accepting a 5-thousand-dollar bribe. The hearing was recessed until May 24th to give the union time to prepare an answer. Beck described the charges today as "malicious and unfounded slander."

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The prize for international reporting was awarded to Russ Jones of the United Press. James Reston of the New York Times got the prize for national reporting.

Edward R. Murrow: May 6, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

A very considerable part of President Eisenhower's prestige abroad rests on the atoms-for-peace program which he laid before the United Nations Assembly in December 1953. This came to be accepted abroad as proof that this country, the pioneer in the atomic field, is fully alive to its responsibilities for the peaceful development of atomic energy. The statute for the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency was signed by eighty governments last October. The Agency will begin functioning when eighteen of these eighty ratify the statute, if three of the eighteen are among the five atomic powers, that is, the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and Canada.

The Soviet Union already has ratified the statute, doing so before our Senate has even got around to discussing it. The hearings on the treaty are not to begin before the Foreign Relations Committee until Friday. As they draw near there is ~~comes the~~ news that Senate ratification is by no means sure, and if it comes may be linked with crippling reservations. Either failure to ratify, or crippling reservations, would be repudiation of President Eisenhower's program.

The failure of the Senate to ratify would not bury the agency. It not only <u>could</u> come into existence without our support, it probably would

do so. Then the way would be left open for the Soviet Union to take the lead in providing atoms for peace under international controls.

Presumably the speed with which the Soviet Union ratified the statute has aroused suspicions on the hill. Some Senators think we are giving away too much, or favoring communists too much, and they want a close look at the statute. There is nothing objectionable in a close look. But it should include the fact that if the Senate fails to ratify, that will be handing a victory to the Kremlin. At first the Soviet Union would have nothing to do with the Eisenhower plan. Then it discovered it was losing influence through its hostility and reluctance. Now it is making up for lost time by prompt ratification. Things like that can be done quickly in the Soviet system, where public debate is forbidden and opposition is stifled. ~~But now~~ The very fact that opponents in the Senate can talk and vote against the treaty naturally slows down action. A majority in the Senate and the country may be eager for us to keep world leadership in the field of atoms for peace. But we can turn this leadership over to the Kremlin simply by failing to muster a three-fourths majority for the treaty in the Senate. Singly the opposing elements are not numerous, and added together are undoubtedly still a minority. But they can be enough to beat

the treaty.

The opposition comes from a number of factions. It includes extreme isolationists who do not like an international agency with rights of international inspection. It numbers the leading enemies of foreign aid, who think atoms-for-peace is just another gigantic give-away. It also includes some of the leading foes of Communist China, who are afraid that the Chinese Reds will worm their way into the U.N. through the Agency. Probably the best argument for caution is that reactors using atoms for peaceful purposes will be making a by-product of materials useful for war, and in time might be turning out these by-products at unprecedented speed.

The answer to these viewpoints will come out in the course of the hearings. As to international control and inspection, the Administration will count this a gain. Anything that creates the inspection habit, and teaches the practicality of international controls, will help to bring ultimate disarmament, since it hinges on effective inspection. The Administration will show that the atoms supplied by the United States will be leased or sold, not given away. The ultimate cost of the program to this country will be no more than its share of administrative expense. As to the fact that atomic reactors will turn out by-products, ~~under the~~ These ~~statute~~, are to be turned over to the international agency and be stored by

the agency. If a nation breaks the rules, it can be punished by withholding all its atomic supplies, which would be a heavy penalty if it relies on atomic power for its industry. As to the Chinese Reds, the Administration doubts that they will be applying for membership now that the Nationalist Chinese have signed the statute. That would be recognizing the existence of "two Chinas", to which the Peiping regime is strongly opposed.

The most telling Administration argument undoubtedly will be that the failure to ratify would be a stinging Eisenhower defeat, opening the way to a big Kremlin victory. And this would be in a field in which President Eisenhower is entitled to most of the credit, and the Kremlin to none of it.

The proposal for an atoms-for-peace agency was made first by President Eisenhower. If it is not ratified by the Senate... and Russia is allowed to take credit... it would be a defeat for American leadership in the world. One would be reminded of George Eliot's line. "And hope," she wrote, "folding its wings, looked backward and became regret."

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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BRYAN:

MURROW: The proposal for an atoms - for - peace agency was made first by President Eisenhower. If it is not ratified by the Senate..and Russia is allowed to take credit..it would be a defeat for American leadership in the world. One would be reminded of George Eliot's line. "And hope," she wrote, "folding its wings, looked backward and became regret."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 7, 1957

This is the news:

Russia today expelled an American diplomat assigned to Moscow. The State Department identified him as Martin Bowe, Jr., second secretary of the United States Embassy. The Soviet Foreign Ministry accused Bowe of "activities incompatible with his status as an accredited diplomat." It gave no details. Last month, the United States expelled a Russian official attached to the Soviet embassy in Washington. Bowe's expulsion is believed to have been in retaliation.

A ~~program for decentralizing Russia's economy~~ was outlined to the Supreme Soviet ~~today by Communist~~ Party Boss ~~Khrushchev. The plan~~ calls for the abolishment ~~of 20 industrial ministries~~ in Moscow... and the setting up of 92 new ~~regional economic~~ councils ~~scattered throughout~~ the

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~~Soviet Union. (In a few minutes, we will switch to Moscow for a first-hand report).~~

The United States today offered to join other countries in giving advance notice of international movement of troops, as part of an over-all disarmament agreement. The United States also called on Russia to accept a system of control over the export and import of armaments. These proposals were made at the five-power talks in London.

Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington today from the NATO Council meeting in Bonn. And he immediately reported to the President. Dulles said the NATO countries are willing to accept a "balanced" arms limitation... but only if agreements are verified and backed by adequate inspection and control.

~~British Prime Minister Macmillan conferred with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer today in Bonn. Their two-and-a-half-hour meeting is said to have concerned problems of Western defense. Tomorrow, their talks will turn to the subject of European unity.~~

White House News Secretary Hagerty said today that President Eisenhower will make a public appeal on behalf of his budget and the foreign aid program. But Hagerty said "no final decision" has been made on how the appeal will be made or when. The decision, he said, probably will be put off until after the President confers with congressional leaders ~~on behalf of his foreign aid program~~ on Thursday. ~~Hagerty told reporters last week that the President was considering the possibility of a radio and television address to the American people.~~ Mr. Eisenhower is expected to defend the aid program... as well as his budget... tomorrow at his news conference. And he plans to send Congress a foreign aid message in about a week.

The House of Representatives today refused to vote 14-million dollars to initiate President Eisenhower's flood insurance program.

Budget Director Brundage advised Congress today not to raise salaries of federal workers this year. Such action, he said, would be inflationary.

And Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey said the quick tax write-off program for industry... if left as it is... will eventually cost the government about 3-billion dollars. Humphrey told the Senate Finance Committee he favors the legislation sponsored by Senator Byrd which would limit the program to industries directly related to national defense. He said he knew nothing about a quick tax write-off for the Idaho Power Company, until he read about it in the newspapers. The company has been licensed to carry out the Hell's Canyon power project.

The Administration today announced qualified approval of the new natural gas bill. The measure would relax federal price controls on natural gas sold in interstate commerce. Charles Kendall, general counsel for the Office of Defense Mobilization, advocated more latitude for the Federal Power Commission in setting a reasonable market price. Kendall testified on behalf of the Administration before the House Commerce Committee.

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General Motors today declined the invitation of United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther for a joint study of plans for a shorter work-week. Reuther suggested such a study to General Motors and five other auto companies, including Ford and Chrysler. G.M. rejected the invitation as a device for seeking to begin contract talks "nearly a year ahead of time." The U.A.W. convention... last winter... set a shorter work-week and increased take-home pay as its next major goal.

In New York tonight, gambler Frank Costello was sentenced to serve 30 days in jail... after he refused to testify before a grand jury investigating an attempt on his life.

Jim Ryan.

A program for decentralizing Russia's economy was outlined to the Supreme Soviet today by Communist Party Boss Khrushchev. For that story, we switch now to my colleague, Daniel Schorr, in Moscow.

Tape runs 5:28
Ends on cue: "Now back to Edw. R. Murrow in Detroit."

That was the account of my colleague, Daniel Schorr, on Khrushchev's three-hour speech today before the Supreme Soviet, which is Russia's version of parliament. ~~I believe he said~~ Khrushchev referred to what happened today as "a striking example of Soviet democracy." ~~This may or may not be,~~ ~~but~~ the reference to automation ~~was enough to show that although the~~ Russians may be decentralizing their economy, they mean to leave no ~~slack.~~

Remains to be proved.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

This program originated tonight at WJR, Detroit, which is celebrating its 35th year on the air. Detroit has been called the capital of the auto industry. And, as such, it has done much to revolutionize the American way of life. William Allen White described the production line as bringing "a kind of democracy to transportation, without marching cohorts, or banners, or Congress passing a single law."

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, May 7, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... A program for decentralizing Russia's economy was outlined to the Supreme Soviet today, by Communist party boss Khrushchev. For that story we switch now to my colleague, Daniel Schorr, in Moscow.

SCHORR: This is about as close to a special session as the Supreme Soviet, Russia's version of a parliament, has ever come. On the agenda one main item: party chief Khrushchev's proposal for a decentralization of Soviet industry, abolishing about thirty of the ministries that represent almost self-contained industrial empires, moving from a vertical to a geographical organization, vesting the main economic power in ninety-two special regions. No one can say that it hasn't been thoroughly discussed. Since Khrushchev first propounded the outlines of the new plan, a little more than a month ago, more than half a million meetings have been held, attended by almost forty-one million persons who listened to more than two million speeches. And while all the speeches, as far as I know, were devoted to how to carry out the plan, with none challenging the promises of the plan, Khrushchev boasted today that this was a striking example of Soviet democracy.

Be that as it may, the thirteen hundred deputies, gathered in joint session, listened quietly and respectfully while Khrushchev spoke for something more than three hours, spelling out how the plan will work. Before them was a draft bill to carry it out, which they will undoubtedly approve unanimously before this session is finished, although the discussion will probably take the rest of this week.

It was a sober, business-like Khrushchev, who appeared today in a gray suit on the rostrum of the Kremlin. No rumbling or garrulity. He stuck close to his prepared text. Only once or twice

did he permit himself an ad lib. Once, when the deputies applauded the idea of moving the coal ministry from Moscow to the mining center of Kemalevel, he said "I think the people applauding this are not from the ministry."

Khrushchev was at pains to deny the interpretation by some western observers that the reorganization signified an economic crisis. Said Khrushchev, "The Soviet economy will never go through any crisis. Crises just aren't allowed under socialism." The picture he painted was of a buoyant Soviet economy, which has made tremendous advances but which now needs a new form of organization for greater efficiency.

But he discussed frankly what's wrong with the Soviet economy now. The thirty industrial ministries have built their own empires, each trying to be self-contained; each ministry tries to make everything it needs, sometimes by semi-artisan methods. Russia built a more modern factory for China than it built for itself in one case. One ministry imports pre-fab housing elements into Krasnojask, while Krasnojask makes pre-fab elements to be sent elsewhere. Two factories on the same terrains built walls between them because they're under separate ministries. And over all this a huge and wasteful army of inspectors watching production, producing nothing. The danger, as each ministry duplicates the work and research of the other, Russia may lag behind in development. The goal, to catch up with the United States, the most advanced capitalist power. But this needs specialization and industrial cooperation. This is the age of automation and Russia will lag in automation if each little industrial empire acts like a country unto itself. The cure, thirty industrial ministries will be broken up. Those retained - like aircraft construction and shipbuilding and chemicals - will shift from operating to staff functions and they'll have to move closer to the production centers. Georgi

Malenkov's Ministry of Electric Power Stations will be retained. So will Mikhail Pervukhin's Ministry of Medium Machine Building. Both will absorb functions of other ministries. For the rest, management of production will be shifted to economic regions, ninety-two of them. Factories will be able to make contracts with other factories instead of first going through massive correspondence with Moscow. Factory managers will be encouraged to show initiative. But while production will be decentralized, there will still be centralized planning. At the apex of the pyramid stands the State Planning Commission with its newly-appointed chief, Joseph Kuzmin, the unknown who suddenly catapulted to one of the topmost positions in the Soviet hierarchy.

But if vertical concentration has produced abuses, geographical concentration has its dangers too. And Khrushchev warned against them today. He said the State Planning Commission must nip in the bud any attempt to use capital investment to build a closed economy.

Lest anyone think that all this is a sign of weakness Khrushchev ended his speech with a bold perception. He said "a new Communist world is arising that makes the world of capitalist vultures quiver with fear." One thing tonight is clear: the future of communism will be decided not by maneuvers over Jordan or Egypt, not by peace offensives, but in the factories of Russia.

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TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1957
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Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 8, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that world tension will have to ease "very, very greatly", before any deep cuts can be made in federal spending. He told his news conference, that present expenditures for defense are necessary... and that money spent on foreign aid, and the State Department, is no less vital in waging peace. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters that he and Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey agree on financial policy. He indicated Humphrey may soon leave the cabinet... but noted this is something he has been trying to do for two years. When asked whether Humphrey's successor might ease the "tight-money" policy, Mr. Eisenhower stated bluntly: "The monetary policy of this country is mine." He said he is still planning to discuss the budget on radio and television... but that it may be necessary for him to make two talks, instead of one, because of

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the complicated nature of the problem.

Before the news conference, Mr. Eisenhower met with Republican congressional leaders at the White House. Postmaster General Summerfield warned the Republican leaders that his department needs more than the three and a quarter billion dollars requested. And, he said, if Congress fails to restore the 58-million-dollar cut voted by the House, it will be necessary to start cutting down on service on July first. This afternoon, a Senate appropriations subcommittee voted to restore 32-million dollars of the cut. And the House Post Office Committee approved higher rates on third-class mail... consisting mostly of advertising circulars and catalogs. ~~Yesterday, it approved a one-cent increase for regular first-class and air mail letters and post cards.~~

The House Education Committee voted today to slash half a billion dollars from the Administration school construction program. As the measure now stands, it provides one and a half billion dollars in federal aid over the next five years. ~~The vote today dealt only with the amount of money. A committee vote on the entire bill is due tomorrow.~~

Russia today rejected the Western proposal that the United Nations be given advance notice of all nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet delegate at the London disarmament meeting said he could not support the proposal because... in his words... "it takes us no closer to a suspension of hydrogen bomb tests." President Eisenhower said today... at his news conference... that the United States is studying Russia's latest plan for mutual air inspection. Russia offered to allow air inspection of Siberia, if the United States would allow inspection of Alaska and the Western United States.

British Prime Minister Macmillan and West German Chancellor Adenauer tonight ended their private talks in Bonn. So far, no communique has been issued. A German source says Macmillan showed "great understanding" of the problem of German unification... and that he and Macmillan reached full agreement on the significance of Russia's latest diplomatic moves. ~~The problems of European defense and integration also were discussed.~~

The government announced today that it is establishing 12 new routes for airliners flying non-stop between the East and West coasts. The plan is designed to improve air safety. Under it, transcontinental planes would... in effect... be placed in "controlled air space." They would fly specially designated routes, monitored by federal air traffic control centers, and be equipped with electronic navigation aids.

Secretary of Defense Wilson today ordered pay raises for about 350-thousand technicians in the armed forces. Wilson acted on the recommendation of a special manpower committee... headed by Ralph J. Cordiner, president of General Electric. The pay-increases range from 12 to 50 dollars a month. No authorization is required from Congress to put them in effect. Other committee recommendations do call for congressional action, including payment of lump-sum bonuses to reserve officers, who stay on active duty. The purpose of the "proficiency pay" program is to keep technical personnel... such as radar experts... from leaving the armed forces for private industry. Wilson says ~~it will make for a more efficient operation within the military budget proposed for the next fiscal year.~~ A further reduction ~~in the size of the armed forces is also~~ contemplated.

Teamsters President Dave Beck returned to the Senate rackets hearing today, and again refused to testify on grounds of possible self-incrimination. A more cooperative witness was Stewart Krieger, a Seattle accountant. Krieger said Beck used union funds, to pay him for working for two liquor distributing firms. He said he "understood" that Beck, or his family, had an interest in the two companies.

~~In Detroit today, the Chrysler Corporation filed a 5-million-dollar damage suit against Local 212 of the United Auto Workers Union. The suit is the outgrowth of a series of work stoppages in Chrysler's body stamping division. The company accuses the local of trying to interfere with the movement of equipment from Detroit to a new plant in Ohio. And it has appealed to U.A.W. President Reuther to direct the local "to cease its obstructive and illegal activities."~~

President Diem of Vietnam arrived in Washington today for high-level talks. President Eisenhower met Diem at the airport and praised his "great courage and statesmanship." Diem said most of the credit for what he called "the miracle of Vietnam" belongs to the Vietnamese people. "The history of the last 30 months," he said, "is a shining example of what faith, determination and solidarity can do to strengthen freedom in the world."

Vice Admiral Ingersoll, commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, told a news conference today that "advance elements" of a Matador guided-missile unit already have arrived on Formosa. The Matador has a range of several hundred miles and can carry an atomic warhead. Ingersoll said the unit is being stationed on Formosa "to deter Communist aggression and increase our defense capabilities in case aggression does occur." ~~Red Chinese official newspaper, Peiping People's Daily, says guided missiles will not deter the Communists from "peaceful liberation" of the island.~~

Edward R. Murrow: May 8, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

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Two developments that affect our relations with Communist China are in the news. One is that the air force has established a unit on Formosa capable of firing a guided atomic missile several hundred miles inside the China mainland. The other is that the American concessions to our allies for an increase in their trade with Communist China have fallen short of their desires and may lead to the breakdown of the present control system.

The timing of the two developments certainly suggests a sharpening of our policy toward Red China. But the two developments do not necessarily belong together and may have fallen in the same week by coincidence. As to trade, we have not sharpened our policy. We already allow no American trade with Red China and will continue to allow none. But our Allies want to increase their trade, notably Britain and Japan. They want the business, and they also want to see Far Eastern tensions relaxed. We had given them to understand that we would agree to an expansion of their trade. But the notes we sent to the governments in the voluntary control system gave some of them quite a shock. We did propose that 160 items now on the forbidden list be transferred to the free list. But we also proposed to tighten the restricted list, and the net effect of our proposals would not be to allow much more trade. The issue is to be debated at the meeting of the fourteen

governments involved, to be held in a few days in Paris, and our note may be stiffer than what we are prepared to take in negotiations. But Britain and Japan are reported to be in a mood to quit the control system and go their own way, which would be a serious setback to Allied unity. But that, too, may be said to influence negotiations.

But if our trade policy toward Red China is no stiffer, the stationing of an atomic missile unit on Formosa does step up our military strength. And it can be argued either way, that this is an increase in defensive power, or an increase in striking power. The Pentagon has been quoted as saying that we are doing no more than extending to the Chinese Nationalists the advantages offered to Britain. Britain regards the guided missiles it is going to get as no more than a deterrent force.

The analogy is not one to press too far. Britain is within guided missile range of the Soviet Union and its East Europen satellites, also from missiles fired from submarines. If Britain can retaliate in kind, it believes the chances of being attacked are greatly reduced. But the Chinese Communists, so far as we know, do not have guided missiles for attack on Formosa, and probably do not have atomic weapons for such an attack. They do have the policy of uniting Formosa to the mainland.

The missile unit now stationed in Formosa is the Matador, with a range of five hundred miles. The mainland is about 100 miles off, and the weapon can be regarded first of all as capable of knocking out the Communist airfields along the coast, from which an attack on Formosa would be staged, and this would be a defensive operation. But the missile could go much further and do terrible damage to Chinese cities, so the Communists are sure to regard it as an offensive weapon.

The Chinese Nationalists have never given up publicly their purpose of going back to the mainland and overthrowing the communist regime. On March 2, Chiang Kai Shek told visiting American newsmen: "All American aid I put to one use - to liberate our people on the mainland." He said "Yes" when asked whether his military forces, weapons, air power and landing craft would be able to launch an invasion. And he called his forces "at a peak for the invasion of the mainland."

Washington tolerantly understands that Chiang has to say things like that to appear consistent and keep his power. But Washington carefully keeps Chiang under wraps. He cannot invade the mainland without our consent, and could accomplish nothing there without our far-reaching assistance. Peiping knows that. It also has been convinced that

President Eisenhower does not have a policy of building up Chiang for a major war. Now the Matador missile is raising doubts, and the doubts may bring military counter-measures. The Matador certainly will not lessen tensions. Already the guided missiles are being used in Peiping's propaganda, not aimed at us, but at our friends in Southeast Asia, where it will have some effect. Peiping again asserts its policy is to regain Formosa, but it again says "with peaceful means". Certainly Peiping -- and others in that area -- feel that things are again warming up, not cooling off.

Word for Today

The United States regards the stationing of the Matador missile on Formosa as a defensive measure. And the Chinese Communists, on the other side of the channel, are bound to regard the action as offensive. ~~Much depends on the point of view.~~ Mohammed said actions will be judged according to intentions. In this instance, the United States seeks to write out its intent for all to see.

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that world tension will have to ease "very,very greatly" before any deep cuts can be made in federal spending.

He told his news conference that present expenditures for defense are necessary...and that money spend on foreign aid and the State Department is no less vital in waging peace. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters that he and Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey agree on financial policy. He indicated Humphrey may soon leave the cabinet...but noted this is something he has been trying to do for two years. When asked whether Humphrey's successor might ease the "tight money" policy, Mr. Eisenhower stated bluntly" The monetary policy of this country is mine." He said he is still planning to discuss the budget on radio and television...but that it may be necessary for him to make two talks instead of one, because of the complicated nature of the problem.

Before the news conference, Mr. Eisenhower met with Republican congressional leaders at the White House. Postmaster General Summerfield warned the Republican leaders that his department needs more than the three and a quarter billion dollars requested. And, he said, if Congress fails to restore the 58-million - dollar cut voted by the House, it will be necessary to start cutting down on service on July first. This afternoon, a Senate appropriations subcommittee voted to restore 32 - millondollars of the cut. And the House Post Office Committee approved higher rates on third - class mail...consisting mostly of the advertising circulars and catalogs.

The House Education Committee voted today to slash half a billion dollars from the Administration school construction program. As the measure now stands,it provides one and a half billion dollars in federal aid for the next five years.

Russia today rejected the Western proposal that the United Sations be given advance notice of all nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet delegate at the London disarmament meeting said he could not support the proposal because.. in his words..."it takes us no closer to a suspension of the hydrogen bomb tests." President Eisenhower said today..at his news conference..that the United States is studying Russia's latest plan for mutual aid inspection. Russia offered to allow air inspection of Siberia, if the United States would allow inspection of Alaska and the Western United States.

British Prime Minister Macmillan and West German Chancellor Adenauer tonight ended their private talks in Bonn. So far, no communique has been issued. A German source says Macmillan showed "great underatanding" of the problem of German unification...and that he and Macmillan reached full agreement on the significance of Russia's latest diplomatic moves.

The government announced today that it is establishing 12 new routes for airliners flying non-stop between the East and West coasts. The plan is designed to improve air safety. Under it, transcontinental planes would..in effect. ...be placed in "controlled air space." They would fly specially designated routes monitored by federal air traffic control centers and be equipped with electronic navigation aids.

Secretary of Defense Wilson today ordered pay raised for about 350-thousand technicians in the armed forces. Wilson acted on the recommendation of a special manpower committee headed by Ralph J. Cordiner, president of General Electric. . The pay - increases range from 12 to 50 dollars a month. No authorization is required from Congress to put them in effect. Other committee recommendations do call for congressional action, including payment of lump-sum bonuses to reserve officers who stay on active duty. The purpose of the "proficiency pay" program is to keep technical personnel..such as radar experts ..from leaving the aremd forces for private industry.

Teamsters President Dave Back returned to the Senate rackets hearing today and again refused to testify on grounds of possible self - incrimination. A more cooperative witness was Stewart Krieger, a Seattle accountant. Krieger said Beck used union funds to pay him for working for two liquor distributing firms. He said he "understood" that Beck or his family had an interest in the two companies.

President Diem of Vietnam arrived in Washington today for high-level talks. President Eisenhower met Diem at the airport and praised his "great courage and statesmanship." Diem said most of the credit for what he called "the miracle of Vietnam" belongs to the Vietnamese people. "The history of the last 30 months", he said, "is a shining example of what faith, determination and solidarity can do to strengthen freedom in the world."

Vice Admiral Ingersoll, commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, told a news conference today that "advance elements" of a Matador guided - missile unit already have arrived on Formosa. The Matador has a range of several hundred miles and can carry an atomic warhead. Ingersoll said the unit is being stationed on Formosa "to deter Communist aggression and increase our defense capabilities in case aggression does occur."

Two developments that affect our relations with Communist China are in the news. One is that the air force has established a unit on Formosa capable of firing a guided atomic missile several hundred miles inside the China mainland. The other is that the American concessions to our allies for an increase in their trade with Communist China have fallen short of their desires and may lead to the breakdown of the present control system.

The timing of the two developments certainly suggests a sharpening of our policy toward Red China. But the two developments do not necessarily belong together, and may have fallen in the same week by coincidence. As to trade, we have not sharpened our policy. We already allow no American trade with Red China and will continue to allow none. But our allies want to increase

their trade, notably Britain and Japan. They want the business, and they also want to see Far Eastern tensions relaxed. We had given them to understand that we would agree to an expansion of their trade. But the notes we sent to the governments in the voluntary control system gave some of them quite a shock. We did propose that 160 items now on the forbidden list be transferred to the free list. But we also proposed to tighten the restricted list, and the net effect of our proposals would not be to allow much more trade. The issue is to be debated at the meeting of the fourteen governments involved, to be held in a few days in Paris, and our note may be stiffer than what we are prepared to take in negotiations. But Britain and Japan are reported to be in a mood to quit the control system and go their own way, which would be a serious setback to Allied unity. But that, too, may be said to influence negotiations.

But if our trade policy toward Red China is no stiffer, the stationing of an atomic missile unit on Formosa does step up our military strength. And it can be argued either way, that this is an increase in defensive power or an increase in striking power. The Pentagon has been quoted as saying that we are doing no more than extending to the Chinsse Nationalists the advantages offered to Britain. Britain regards the guided missiles it is going to get as no more than a deterrent force.

The analogy is not one to press too far. Britain is within guided missile range of the Soviet Union and its East European satellites, also from missiles fired from submarines. If Britain can retaliate in kind, it believes the chances of being attacked are greatly reduced. But the Chinese Communists, so far as we know, do not have guided missiles for attack on Formosa, and probably do not have atomic weapons for such an attack. They do have the policy of uniting Formosa to the mainland.

The missile unit now stationed in Formosa is the Matador, with a range of five hundred miles. The mainland is about 100 miles off, and the weapon can be regarded first of all as capable of knocking out the Communist airfields along the coast, from which an attack on Formosa would be staged, and this would be a defensive operation. But the missile could go much further and do terrible damage to Chinese cities, so the Communists are sure to regard it as an offensive weapon.

The Chinese Nationalists have never given up publicly their purpose of going back to the mainland and overthrowing the communist regime. On March 2, Chiang Kai Shek told visiting American newsmen: "All American aid I put to one use.- to liberate our people on the mainland." He said "Yes" when asked whether his military forces, weapons, air power and landing craft would be able to launch the invasion of the mainland."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The United States regards the stationing of the Matador missile on Formosa as a defensive measure. And the Chinese Communists, on the other side of the channel, are bound to regard the action as offensive. Mohammed said actions will be judged according to intentions. In this instance, the United States seeks to write out its intent for all to see.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 9, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower cut his foreign aid program today by 520-million dollars. / This reduces the foreign aid budget to 3-billion, 880-million dollars for the next fiscal year, starting July first. / Mr. Eisenhower announced the cut, at a special meeting of congressional leaders at the White House. He is quoted... by those present... as saying the 520-million dollars will be saved through "better management and screening." / Any cut beyond that, he warned, could seriously threaten world peace. / Representative Cannon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said after the hour and a half meeting, that the President "spoke more decisively, more convincingly, than I have ever heard him." But Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee told reporters he thought 2-billion, 400-million dollars for foreign aid would be "wholly adequate". (That's more than a billion

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dollars under President Eisenhower's rock-bottom figure). And Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said if better management and screening could save 520-million dollars, perhaps other savings can be found. Republican Leader Knowland said he expects the revised program to be approved "substantially" in its present form. But he said this doesn't mean Congress may not come up with a different figure.

The White House conference was attended by former Representative Richards, who recently returned from explaining the Eisenhower Doctrine to 15 countries in the Middle East. Tonight, Richards will give a report on his trip on radio and television. His talk will be carried by most of these CBS Radio stations at ~~10:15 p.m.,~~ 11:10 p.m., Eastern Time.

The White House today asked the major radio and television networks for time early next week... preferably Tuesday night... in which the President can talk to the American people "on the cost of their government." Time was also requested for a night during the week of May 19th, when Mr. Eisenhower will speak on the subject: "Why Mutual Aid is so Essential in Winning the Peace." Both talks will run half an hour.

The House passed a compromise housing bill today and sent it to the Senate. The measure calls for lower down-payments on F.H.A.-financed homes. It

prohibits the start of any new government-insured public housing---except for persons displaced in the course of slum clearance.

The House Education Committee approved a one-and-a-half-billion-dollar school construction program. The money would be spent over a period of five years, and would be matched by the states. The measure must still pass the House Rules Committee before reaching the House floor.

The Senate Appropriations Committee refused today to restore any of the 58-million dollars slashed from the Post Office budget by the House. It rejected the recommendation of its subcommittee that 32-million dollars of the House cut be restored. Postmaster General Summerfield said yesterday that he would again have to reduce postal service if full restoration was not made.

The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Scott McLeod as ambassador to Ireland. The vote for confirmation was 60 to 20. In the debate preceding the vote, Democratic Senator Morse charged that in 1953, McLeod had tried to give the impression that the department was "honeycombed with Communists." Actually, he said, McLeod found none. Republican Senator Javits of New York spoke on behalf of McLeod. He said a vote against the confirmation would be "a vote of

no confidence in the President." The nomination of Henry J. Taylor as ambassador to Switzerland was approved without debate.

The government today dismissed a four-year-old indictment against Ben Gold, former president of the fur and leather workers union. Gold was accused... and later convicted...of filing a false non-Communist oath. Last January, the Supreme Court reversed the conviction... on grounds that members of the jury had been contacted improperly by F.B.I. agents.

The United States Court of Appeals today upheld the so-called "hot-cargo" clause written in some union contracts. Under a hot-cargo agreement, a union refuses to handle struck goods. Today's ruling was made in a case involving two locals of the teamster and machinist unions in Oklahoma City and the American Iron and Machine Works Company. The court held...in a split 2-to-1 decision...that the hot-cargo provision does not violate the secondary boycott ban contained in the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Senate rackets committee continued its hearings today in the Beck case. It was stated in today's testimony that Teamsters President Dave Beck had a financial interest in a mortgage firm handling the investment of union funds. The witness, Fred Loomis, once served Beck as investment counsellor. He said he warned Back "not to compromise himself" by going into

the mortgage business.

President Diem of Vietnam today thanked congress in person for "the generous and unselfish assistance" given his country by the United States. Vietnam, he said, is still threatened by Communism because of its strategic position in Southeast Asia... yet it has "good reason for confidence and hope."

In London, the Canal Users Association today rejected Egypt's terms for running the Suez Canal. It called the safeguards for user countries "insufficient". But... at the same time... it freed its fifteen member states to use the waterway. Only France refused to go along.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold arrived in Israel today for two days of talks.

The Hungarian parliament met today for the first time since the October revolt. The Budapest radio said 30 members of parliament "resigned".. and that one of those "resigning" was Matyas Rakosi, former first secretary of the Communist Party in Hungary. A shake-up in the cabinet was also announced with an increase in the number of cabinet posts from 12 to 21.

The joint communique issued today by British Prime Minister Macmillan and West German Chancellor Adenauer reveals that no formal agreements were reached at their two-day meeting in Bonn. Britain again pledged full support for German reunification. ~~And although Britain is not a member, it endorsed the European common market project. The communique said that the West German defense minister will soon visit London "to discuss defense questions of mutual interest." Macmillan told reporters that Britain will maintain a "mobile, highly trained force" in Western Europe, despite its planned withdrawal of 13-thousand troops from Germany this year.~~

Edward R. Murrow: May 9, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The first hearings on the dangers of radiation and fall-out are to be held by the joint committee on atomic energy the end of this month. / These might well be among the most important hearings, a congressional committee has ever held. The air ~~is not only full of radio activity, it also~~ is full of terrifying and contradictory statements about ~~its~~ Radio active dangers. / Atomic tests continue to add an unmeasured peril to the entire population of the world. The Russians have just finished seven tests. / United States tests are to be resumed in Nevada this month, and last till September. / The British are to explode their first hydrogen bomb this summer. At the same time the plans for peaceful uses of atomic energy are burgeoning. / The international agency for distribution and control of atomic materials may come into existence this summer. / Europe is forging ahead with a program to establish a supra-national atomic energy community, for a vast exploitation of atomic power in industry. We are beginning to know a little about the dangers of fall-out from atomic weapons. But we still need to learn more about the perils of peacetime uses of atomic energy. / It isn't that the reactors of an atom-powered Europe will blow up and wipe out untold millions by blasts and burns. But the making of atomic power unavoidably means the making of waste by-products, that remain highly radio-active for years, and have to be disposed

of. No way has yet been found to get rid of them quickly enough. It seems that the peaceful use of atomic energy may be only less hazardous than its wartime use.

A typical statement about the dangers of the current atomic tests is one by Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize winner at the California Institute of Technology. He said that the British hydrogen bomb test will in time cause a thousand deaths from leukemia around the world, and that 200,000 more feeble-minded children will be born in the next generation because of gene mutations. The British Government responded promptly by saying it knows of no deaths caused by the American and Russian hydrogen bomb tests, and calls the evidence insufficient to justify Dr. Paulings conclusions. That may be literally so, but still not disprove what Dr. Pauling said. And there is one of the big problems for responsible people in this field. Science has a good deal of knowledge about the effects of radiation, and some about the effects of recent tests. But neither scientists nor government officials know enough to state beyond challenge the limits of safety, and therefore to plan for complete safety.

So without knowing the limits of safety the use of radiation goes on, and the nuclear tests continue. This of course is gambling, and gambling

with ~~incalculable~~ unmeasured hazards that may run on for decades and even centuries. One has to say centuries, because any injury done through gene mutations cannot be repaired. The injured never are cured, they and their injured descendants have to die out.

But one does not have to look into the dim future to get an idea of the dangers of radiation from current tests. The first careful study of the results of our own tests in Nevada is now being published. It takes up most of the ~~forthcoming~~ current issue of The Reporter magazine. The editor calls it "an oppressive, nightmarish story. Yet" he remarks, "we can be sure they were the best, the most responsibly supervised tests ever. No evil men were involved. The thing itself is evil."

The account lacks horrifying details such as are associated with atomic explosions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But it is a disturbing fact that the residents of St. George, Utah, were continually exposed to atmospheric contamination for sixteen days in 1953, and in one 24-hour period it was 1,260 more than the permissible concentrations established for radiation workers by the Bureau of Standards. The A.E.C. did warn St. George residents to stay indoors for 2½ hours on the worst of the days, but did not give a similar warning to all communities in the area, though

in some the fall-out was heavier than in St. George. Some schools were warned to keep children indoors, but not all. Evidently the A.E.C. did not have workers enough. During this same test, more than one hundred motor vehicles, including a Greyhound bus, had to be decontaminated.

Martin Bardoli, an eight-year-old boy, died of leukemia in a Reno hospital last year. The hospital physician who attended him says death may have resulted from the atomic explosions. The A.E.C. denies it, saying that leukemia could only be caused by larger doses of radiation than the boy received. But the fact is that the A.E.C. does not know how much dosage Martin Bardoli did receive.

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Word for Today

Man's ignorance on the subject of atomic radiation has led to the issuing of contradictory statements by experts and much debate. The limits of safety must be found. But this knowledge in itself will not be enough. Einstein said, "Science brought forth this danger, but the real problem is in the minds and hearts of men."

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Goodnight and bood luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 10, 1957

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles appealed to the Senate today to approve American participation in the international atoms-for-peace agency. He assured the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the agency provides an effective system of safeguards...and that the atomic fuel distributed "will not be of the kind useable for nuclear weapons." Dulles said that if the United States joins the organization...first proposed by President Eisenhower...it would have "a constructive impact on negotiations for the regulation and reduction of armaments." Failure to join, he said, would have "disastrous effects on the prestige and influence of the United States in the world." Six nations, including Russia, already have joined.

The House Appropriations Committee today cut the budget request for the Agriculture Department by nearly 273-million dollars. At the same time, the committee issued a report on the farm situation...calling it "not good". "Four years' experience," it said, "has shown that reduced acreage, reduced prices and rising costs lead only to reducing farm income to a disaster level." More than half the cut voted today was in money requested for the "acreage reserve" provision of the soil-bank program. The committee proposed that this provision... by which farmers are paid for reduced plantings of certain crops...be "gradually eliminated". What is needed, it said, is "an entirely new legislative approach."

President Eisenhower told a group of Southern Republican leaders today that his budget was not "recklessly or carelessly thrown together." He conceded it costs "a lot of money" to preserve the security of the United States and wage peace. "But the price," he said, "is inconsequential compared to the cost of waging war." Mr. Eisenhower called on southern party workers to make a concerted effort in next year's congressional campaign. "The Republican Party," he said, "is in the South to stay."

The government said today that the "over-all" job situation in April showed "further seasonal improvement." Total civilian employment in April reached 64-million, 261-thousand---a gain of about 400-thousand for the month.

Special Ambassador James P. Richards told reporters today that he committed about 120-million dollars in American aid during his recent tour of the Middle East. Richards said last night...in a nationwide broadcast...that he had promised economic and military assistance but mentioned no amount. ~~On his trip, Richards explained the Eisenhower Doctrine to 15 Middle East countries.~~ He declined to say to which countries aid is being sent.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred for more than three hours today with Prime Minister Ben Gurion in Jerusalem. A communique...after the meeting... reported "a full and frank exchange of views." It said, "The prime minister and the secretary general reaffirmed their determination to spare no effort to advance the cause of peace in the area." An Israeli spokesman says Ben Gurion again brought up Egypt's continued state of belligerency and the Egyptian boycott of Israeli shipping in the Suez Canal.

President Rojas of Colombia was deposed today in an Army coup... and a five-man military junta has taken over control. It promises free elections in the near future and has called on the country to remain calm. Two days ago, Rojas succeeded in getting himself re-elected in the National Assembly, despite the fact that the constitution of Colombia prohibits a second term. The maneuver was strongly opposed by university students, business and labor leaders and the Roman Catholic Church. Dispatches passed through censorship today say an estimated 100 persons died in anti-government riots in the past week. ~~Yesterday, church leaders accused Rojas of "murder". Troops trying to break up a victory demonstration in Bogata today are reported to have stampeded the crowd... causing 30 deaths. Rojas himself is said to have fled the country. But this is not confirmed.~~

The Chinese Communists today subjected three Nationalist-held islands of the Quemoy group to the heaviest shelling in months. The Nationalist government on Formosa said Communist shore batteries fired 600 rounds in two hours. It reported, "No casualties."

The West German Bundestag tonight called on the United States, Britain and Russia to suspend nuclear weapons tests "for a limited period." The Bundestag is West Germany's lower house of parliament. The motion for

suspension of tests was submitted by all the parties making up Chancellor Adenauer's coalition government. And it was passed by a show of hands. Another motion...introduced by the opposition parties...was rejected. That motion asked that the United States be prohibited from stationing atomic weapons on West German soil. It also opposed the equiping of West Germany's armed forces with such weapons.

In Moscow today, Russia's rubber-stamp legislature...the Supreme Soviet... approved a resolution dealing with this subject. The resolution passed without a single dissenting vote appealed to the British Parliament and the United States Congress for an immediate cessation of nuclear tests. It proposed that the three bodies join in a three-power parliamentary commission to study the best means of halting future tests. In his maiden speech as foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko blamed the West for failure to reach agreement at the disarmament talks in London. And he said Russia will go on producing and testing hydrogen bombs until agreement is reached.

In Washington, Congress is cool to the suggestion that it join a three-power parliamentary commission to work out means for ending nuclear tests.

It may not have been planned that way, but the appearance of President Diem of South Vietnam in Washington at this time is giving the Administration unexpected help in the fight to save its foreign aid program in Congress. President Diem is proving to be the classic example of what can be done to stop communism.

Not long ago Diem seemed doomed and his chances of holding off the communists were small. His country was divided by factions and sects with their own armies that ruled locally, collected the taxes and flouted the central government. Its own police were gangsters who operated the gambling and vice in the cities. His difficulties seemed insurmountable, communists were everywhere, particularly in the rural districts. If Diem failed, South Vietnam was sure to fall to the communists, and there would be little promise of saving any of Southeast Asia for the free world.

Today Diem is established. His authority prevails in the country. The local factions have either been beaten or absorbed. The police have been re-organized and purified. The rural districts, once so friendly to communist infiltrators, now are backing the Diem regime. Not only has Diem probably saved his own country, he may have saved Southeast Asia in the process.

Obviously the hero of the story is Diem, and not the aid program. But his heroism would not have been enough by itself. That is the lesson of all successful aid programs. There must be men of ability and faith who want the aid and know how to use it.

Diem won through in South Vietnam, primarily because he is an incorruptible and dedicated man of enormous administrative ability. It is hard to exaggerate the easy-going corruption that thrived in his country both before and after the war. Anyone in government took care of himself first of all. The country had no national consciousness. Emperor Bao Dai certainly set no example of public service.

But President Diem worked tirelessly at introducing government. When he was defied by the police, who shelled him in his palace, he took the gamble of ordering the army into battle. Both the French and Americans advised against it, but the army won and that was the turning point. Since then the army has beaten all the local armies that did not disband and take the oath of loyalty to Diem. The President, who is not a politician by temperament, has overcome his shyness and gone out into the country to explain his policies and make friends. He is now a national figure to his own people.

He told Congress yesterday that the country has absorbed 800,000 refugees, that it is now paying taxes into the national treasury, and it is opening its doors to outside industries. In other words, the war days are over and the time has come to build up a peacetime economy. It has been costing us $250,000,000 a year to help Diem. Most of it has been military aid and it has paid off. Now economic aid has the first call.

There is a certain logic in the fact that President Diem in coming to Washington right now is helping the aid program that has helped him. But there is more significance than that in the visit. Americans may want to know what kind of democracy will emerge from their aid program. President Diem quoted to Congress the doctrine he laid down before his constituent assembly a year ago.

"We affirm" he had said, "our faith in the absolute value of the human being whose dignity ante-dates society and whose destiny is greater than time.

"We affirm that the sole legitimate object of the state is to protect the fundamental rights of human beings to the free development of their intellectual, moral and spiritual lives.

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of numbers. Democracy is essentially a permanent effort to find the right political means, to assure all its citizens, the right of free development and of maximum initiative, responsibility and spiritual life."

It is too soon to say that South Vietnam already is safe, and that Southeast Asia will stay in the free world. That depends on greater forces than President Diem. But if one of the results of the foreign aid program, has been to implant the kind of democracy President Diem so eloquently defined, those who are responsible for it need not worry about the verdict of history.

South Vietnam has shown what a country can do to stop Communism with American aid. Aid alone would not have been enough. It also required a dedicated man... like Diem. [redacted] Nor is the fact that he was there to be wondered at. Nitzsche said, "The highest type of free man must be sought where the greatest resistance has to be overcome---five paces away from tyranny."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles appealed to the Senate today to approve American participation in the international atoms - for - peace agency. He assured the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the agency provides an effective system of safeguards ...and that the atomic fuel distributed "will not be of the kind useable for nuclear weapons." Dulles said that if the United States joins the organization..first proposed by President Eisenhower.. it would have "a constructive impact on negotiations for the regulation and reduction of armaments." Failure to join, he said, would have "disastrous effects on the prestige and influence of the United States in the world." Six nations, including Russia, already have joined.

The House Appropriations Committee today cut the budget request for the Agriculture Department by nearly 273 million dollars. At the same time, the committee issued a report on the farm situation..calling it "not good." "Four years' experience," it said, "has shown that reduced acreage, reduced prices and rising costs lead only to reducing farm income to a disaster level." More than half the cut voted today was in money requested for the "acreage reserve" provision of the soil - bank program. The committee proposed that this provision ..by which farmers are paid for reduced plantings of certain crops..be "gradually eliminated." What is needed, it said, is "an entirely new legislative approach."

President Eisenhower told a group of Southern Republican leaders today that his budget was not "recklessly or carelessly thrown together." He conceded it costs "a lot of money" to preserve the security of the United States and wage peace. "But the price," he said, "is inconsequential compared to the cost of waging war." Mr. Eisenhower called on southern party workers to make

a concerted effort in next year's congressional campaign. "The Republican Party," he said, "is in the South to stay."

The Government said today that the "over-all" job situation in April showed "further seasonal improvement." Total civilian employment in April reached 64-million, 261 - thousand -- a gain of about 400-thousand for the month.

Special Ambassador James P. Richards told reporters today that he committed about 120 -million dollars in American aid during hs recent tour of the Middle East. Richards said last night ...in a nationwide broadcast...that he had promised economic and military assistance but mentioned no amount. He declined to say to which countries aid is being sent.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred for more than three hours doday with Prime Minister Ben Gurion in Jerusalem. A communique ...after the meeting...reported "a full and frank exchange of views." It said, "The prime minister and the secretary general reaffirmed their determination to spare no effort to advance the cause of peace in the area." An Israeli spokesman says Ben Gurion again brought up Egypt's continued state of belligerency and the Egyptian boycott of Israeli shipping in the Suez Canal.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: South Vietnam has shown what a country can do to stop Communism with American aid. Aid alone would not have been enough. It also required a dedicated man..like Diem. Nor is the fact that he was there to be wondered at. Nitzsche said, "The highest type of free man must be sought where the greatest resistance has to be overcome -- five paces away from tyranny."

Goddnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

[redacted]

WESTERN UNION
AP - New York

May 13, 1957

(VIA WESTERN UNION)

1795 Dl Pd Chg Lowell Thomas
acct for Ed Murrow - Blast [redacted]

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2414

156

(more)

LT/Ke 1771

In Jerusalem, an Israeli foreign office spokesman said today that Israel "now feels freer" to send a test ship through the Suez Canal. A reporter had requested comment on the majority decision of the canal users' association last week to resume use of the waterway. The spokesman declined to say when Israel would make the test. But Israel, he said, delayed action... in order not to predudice the deliberations of the users association. Egypt contends that it has the right to bar Israeli shipping, on grounds that a state of belligerency with Israel still exists. Of the 15 members of the users' association, only France is still advising its shippers not to use the canal. The Israeli spokesman said his government is "keeping in touch" with France on the Suez question.

(more)

130

LT/4 5mp

The United States today protested the "severe" travel restrictions placed on American embassy personnel in Russia. The protest noted that restrictions on Soviet embassy personnel in this country are not so severe. And it asked Russia to say what steps it will take to bring the treatment more in balance. The United States suggested that travel regulations in both countries might be liberalized. But right now, it said, Soviet authorities are imposing more restrictions than their own rules call for.

(more)

80

H/Lestod

Dr. Milton Eisenhower said today that the main obstacle to progress in the peaceful use of nuclear energy is manpower---not uranium or money. American educators, he said, are "worried" over the scarcity of teachers and students in the atomic field. And he cited the fact that, each year, Russia is graduating more scientists and engineers than the United States. Dr. Eisenhower spoke at the opening of the Inter-American Symposium on Peaceful Application of Nuclear Energy. The five-day meeting...at the Brookhaven Laboratory in New York... is being attended by the United States and 21 Latin American countries. Another [redacted] speaker, Dr. Willard F. Libby of the Atomic Energy Commission, predicted new discoveries in application of the atom for peace. He said nuclear energy, if handled wisely, can give the world material benefits "almost without end."

(more) 136

[redacted] THINK PIECE....

LT/Ce 5311

5:20

Tales of plots and counterplots in the Middle East are almost routine news [redacted] but a charge that now comes from Jordanian sources that Egypt plotted with communist help to overthrow four Arab kings and the government of Lebanon is out of the ordinary. It was splurged yesterday by the Amman newspaper Al Urdon, and then broadcast by the Jordan radio, which gives it indirect sanction by King Hussein. It also is given a certificate of credibility by State Department sources. And it fills in details of a report that has been circulating for weeks in Arab countries, and was recently published in Al Hayat in [redacted] Beirut.

¶ The story is that early last year the envoys of Egypt to all Arab countries met in Cairo and concerted plans to overthrow the [redacted] Kings of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Libya and the liberal regime of Lebanon. A military board was set up to master-mind the campaign, headed by Lt.Colonel Abdul Hamid Serraj, at that time the [redacted] pro-communist chief of intelligence in the Syrian army . He has since been relieved of his post and sent to Egypt as military attache. Others on the board were Lt.Col.Hassan Ali Khalil of Egypt, some [redacted] unidentified officers of the Jordanian army, and two Soviet officials who are named, one a

(more)

vice-consul, the other an assistant military attache in the Soviet embassy in Beirut.

LT/LPS 381

¶ The first objective of the campaign was to go [redacted] after King Feisal of Iraq as an Arab openly supporting the West, and then to overthrow King Hussein of Jordan. In the meantime, King Saud of Saudi Arabia and King Sayed Mohammed Idris of Libya, were to be undermined. The report goes on to say that a few days before the recent crisis in Jordan, General Nuwar, chief of staff of the Jordanian army, received a large sum of money from the Egyptian embassy in Amman as the price for the assassination of King Hussein. When King Hussein cracked down on the conspirators, [redacted] Nuwar fled to Damascus. The Amman newspaper calls this "a most dangerous Egyptian-communist plot to swallow the Arab world." ¶ When Hussein first talked about the conspiracy, he said it was [redacted] a communist plot engineered from headquarters in Tel-Aviv, as though [redacted] Israel was at the root of his troubles. Now [redacted] he is letting Egypt and the Soviet Union be named as [redacted] the principals.

¶ The story, whether true or false, has special timeliness because of the current meeting between King Feisal and King Saud in Bagdad, which King Hussein is scheduled to join

205

(more)

LT/a

on Wednesday. This is Saud's first visit to Bagdad, and the open gesture of friendliness to Feisal is itself a new development. The meeting is not likely to end in an open breach of the Arab Federation, as it is being held to arrange the subsidy (that is to) keep King Hussein in power. Egypt and Syria are in default on the 21 million dollars they were going to contribute. Apparently Feisal will be asked to help make up the purse. But even if the meeting ends with the usual protestations on Arab unity, the fact is that Nasser's Arab Federation is warped, perhaps beyond repair.

¶ It is noteworthy that Soviet complicity in the conspiracy is being charged (this time) by the Arabs themselves, and not by us. This may mean that a more cordial reception of the Eisenhower doctrine will lie ahead. However, the mission of Ambassador Richards is still shrouded with a good deal of mystery, some of which hardly seems necessary. Mr. Richards says that the mission committed 120 million dollars, about half of it for military aid. But he has not said what went to whom. The only figure that has been used in the newspapers is 5 million dollars for military aid for Libya. Presumably some went to Iraq and other Bagdad pact countries. Mr. Richards is to fill in details when he reports to Congress in about two weeks.

(more)

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But so long as the disbursements are obscure, they are likely to arouse local suspicions and jealousies, which won't make the Eisenhower doctrine any more popular.

It is too much to say that the report of the Egyptian-Soviet conspiracy is going to hurt Nasser's prestige, or discredit the Soviet government very much with rank and file Arabs. Nasser and the Kremlin alike tell the area that it is the United States that is trying to dominate it. Nasser wraps himself in innocence and blames us for everything that goes wrong. In propaganda, the offense is the best defense. Nasser probably is losing ground in the Arab federation. But that does not mean that we are gaining what he is losing. King Saud probably is gaining, and perhaps King Feisal. King Hussein has been saved for a while. But it is an odd fate that the American democracy has to be content with the benefits gained by these kings.,

-5

Word to come....

Bliss

162

May 13, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

LD/Re 6 5 36

Add hard news....

Defense Secretary Wilson says he has ordered William Holladay, his special assistant for guided missiles, to take over general supervision of the earth satellite program. The Navy will continue to manage the project under Holladay.

(more)

40

LT 6 58

Six Air Force jets flew non-stop today from London, England, to Jamestown, Virginia, in seven hours and 33 minutes. The flight of the F-100C Super-Sabres was in commemoration of the founding of Jamestown by British colonists 350 years ago. Three of the aircraft continued to Los Los Angeles.

[redacted]

Secretary of Agriculture Benson predicted today that farm income in 1957 will exceed last year's level by about five percent. He said farm surpluses are on the decline. "And more farmers, proportionately," he said, own their farms than ever before." Benson made these statements in reporting to President Eisenhower on the operation of his department in 1956.

112

[redacted]

[redacted] by 10 [redacted]

And the House Rules Committee agreed to vote May 21st... on whether to clear President Eisenhower's civil rights program for debate on the House floor.

The Supreme Court today reversed the conviction of three persons accused of concealing a fugitive Communist leader in a California mountain hide-out four years ago. [redacted] The Communist leader was Robert G. Thompson, who jumped bail in 1950, after being convicted of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The three found guilty of concealing him are Mrs. Shirley Kremen, [redacted] Sidney Steinberg and Samuel Coleman. The Supreme Court ...in a 6 to 2 decision... ruled that [redacted] their arrest and the seizure of evidence in the mountain cabin without a search warrant was illegal.

The Senate rackets committee today questioned the head of the Fruehauf Trailer Company about a 175-thousand-dollar loan his firm made indirectly to Teamsters President Dave Beck in 1954. Roy Fruehauf, head of the company, said the

(more)

LT at TOW

transaction took place a year after Beck had come to his rescue with a loan of one and a half million dollars in union funds. Fruehauf said he was engaged in a proxy fight at the time. He [redacted] denied that the loan to Beck was [redacted] [redacted] "a pistol at your head [redacted] sort of thing.

JJ

[redacted]

May 13, 1957

Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, N.Y.

LT Re 71P

Word for today.....

The Middle East has always been a land of INTRIGUE. [redacted] The latest report of a conspiracy has Russia and Egypt plotting the overthrow of no less than five Arab states. There is no DIRECT proof of this. But as Thoreau said, "Some circumstantial evidence is very strong...as when you find a trout in the milk."

Goodnight and good luck!

[redacted]

Suggest following paragraph be inserted ahead of civil rights story...

The Senate today refused to restore any of the 58-million dollars cut from the budget for running the Post Office Department in the next fiscal year.

This is late story. Script now runs eight lines over.

Bliss

110

Edw. R. Murrow Mon., May 13, 1957

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14

In Jerusalem, an Israeli foreign office spokesman said today that Israel "now feels free" to send a test ship through the Suez Canal. A reporter had requested comment on the majority decision of the canal users' association last week to resume use of the waterway. The spokesman declined to say when Israel would make the test. But Israel, he said, delayed action... in order not to prejudice the deliberations of the users' association. Egypt contends that it has the right to bar Israeli shipping, on grounds that a state of belligerency with Israel still exists. Of the 15 members of the users' association, only France is still advising its shippers not to use the canal. The Israeli spokesman said his government is "keeping in touch" with France on the Suez question.

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May 13, 1957

~~Edward R. Murrow~~
~~Pentagon, N.Y.~~

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Swing May 13

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The story, whether true or false, has special timeliness because of the current meeting between King Feisal and King Saud in Bagdad, which King Hussein is scheduled to join

on Wednesday. This is Saud's first visit to Bagdad, and the open gesture of friendliness to Feisal is itself a new development. The meeting is not likely to end in an open breach of the Arab Federation, as it is being held to arrange the subsidy ~~which is needed to~~ that is to keep King Hussein in power. Egypt and Syria are in default on the 21 million dollars they were going to contribute. Apparently Feisal will be asked to help make up the purse. But even if the meeting ends with the usual protestations on Arab unity, the fact is that Nasser's Arab Federation is warped perhaps beyond repair.

It is noteworthy that Soviet complicity in the conspiracy is being charged ~~openly~~ this time by the Arabs themselves, and not by us. This may mean that a more cordial reception of the Eisenhower doctrine will lie ahead. However, the mission of Ambassador Richards is still shrouded with a good deal of mystery, some of which hardly seems necessary. Mr. Richards says that the mission commited ~~160~~ 120 million dollars, about half of it for military aid. But he has not said what went to whom. The only figure that has been used in the newspapers is 5 million dollars for military aid for Libya. Presumably some went to Iraq and other Bagdad pact countries. Mr. Richards is to fill in details when he reports to Congress in about two weeks.

But so long as the disbursements are obscure, they are likely to arouse local suspicions and jealousies, which won't make the Eisenhower doctrine any more popular.

It is too much to say that the report of the Egyptian-Soviet conspiracy is going to hurt Nasser's prestige or discredit the Soviet government very much with rank and file Arabs. Nasser and the Kremlin alike tell the area that it is the United States that is trying to dominate it. Nasser wraps himself in innocence and blames us for everything that goes wrong. In propaganda, the offense is the best defense. Nasser ~~may be~~ probably is losing ground in the Arab federation. But that does not mean that we are gaining what he is losing. King Saud probably is gaining, and perhaps King Feisal. King Hussein has been saved for a while. It is an odd fate that the American democracy has to be content with the benefits gained by these kings.

[redacted]

Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, N.Y.

May 13, 1957

Word for today.....

The Middle East has always been a land of intrigue. The latest report of a conspiracy has Russia and Egypt plotting the overthrow of no less than five Arab states. There is no proof of this. But as Thoreau said, "Some circumstantial evidence is very strong...as when you find a trout in the milk."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Prime Minister Macmillan told the House of Commons today that British shippers may resume use of the Suez Canal on Egypt's terms. Toll payments, he said, will be made to Egypt in pounds sterling. But Egyptian accounts blocked last summer..when the canal was nationalized..will remain frozen until "satisfactory arrangements covering all claims against Egypt have been made." Macmillan said the tolls will be paid through a new special account opened by the Bank of England in the name of the National Bank of Egypt. And there was a suggestion that the account might be used later to allow resumption of trade. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labour opposition attacked the government policy ...charging that Britain was now forced to accept terms "substantially worse" than those existing before the Anglo - French intervention in October. Macmillan would not concede the point. And it will be taken up later this week in formal debate.

In Jerusalem, an Israeli foreign office spokesman said today that Israel "now feels freer" to send a test ship through the Suez Canal. A reporter had requested comment on the majority decision of the canal users' association last week to resume use of the waterway, The spokesman declined to say when Israel would make the test. But Israel, he said, delayed action..in order not to prejudice the deliberations of the users association. Egypt contends that it has the right to bar Israeli shipping on grounds that a state of belligerency with Israel still exists. Of the 15 members of the users' association, only France is still advising its shippers not to use the canal. The Israeli spokesman said his government is "keeping in touch" with France on the Suez question.

The United States today protested the "severe" travel restrictions placed on American embassy personnel in Russia. The protest noted that restrictions on Soviet embassy personnel in this country are not so severe. And it asked Russia to say what steps it will take to bring the treatment more in balance. The United States suggested that travel regulations in both countries be liberalized.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower said today that the main obstacle to progress in the peaceful use of nuclear energy is manpower -- not uranium or money. American educators, he said, are "worried" over the scarcity of teachers and students in the atomic field. And he cited the fact that, each year, Russia is graduating more scientists and engineers than the United States. Dr. Eisenhower spoke at the opening of the inter - American Symposium on Peaceful Application of Nuclear Energy. The five-day meeting...at the Brookhaven Laboratory in New York...is being attended by the United States and 21 Latin American countries.

Defense Secretary Wilson says he has ordered William Holladay, his special assistant for guided missiles, to take over general supervision of the earth satellite program. The Navy will still manage the project under Holladay.

Six Air Force jets flew non - stop today from London, England to Jamestown, Virginia, in seven hours and 33 minutes. The flight of the F-100-C Super-sabres was in commemoration of the founding of Jamestown by British 350 years ago. Three of the aircraft continued non - stop to Lon Angeles ... to set a record for single - engine planes.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson predicted today that farm income in 1957 will exceed last year's level by about 5 percent. He said farm surpluses are on the decline. "And more farmers proportionately," he said, "own their own farms than ever before." Benson made these statements in reporting to President Eisenhower on the operation of his department in 1956.

The Senate today refused to restore any of the 58-million dollars cut from the budget for running the Post Office Department in the next fiscal year.

And the House Rules Committee agreed to vote May 21st..on whether to clear President Eisenhower's civil rights program for debate on the House floor.

The Supreme Court today reversed the conviction of three persons accused of concerning a fugitive Communist leader in a California mountain hide - out, four years ago. The Communist leader was Robert G. Thompson, who jumped bail in 1950, after being convicted of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The three found guilty of concealing him are Mrs. Shirlen Kremen, Sidney Steinberg and Samuel Coleman. The Supreme Court ruled in a 6 to 2 decision that their arrest and the seizure of evidence in the mountain cabin without a search warrant was illegal.

The Senate rackets committee today questioned the head of the Fruehauf Trailer Company about a 175-thousand - dollar loan his firm made indirectly to Teamsters President Dave Beck in 1954. Roy Fruehauf, head of the company said the transaction took place a year after Beck had come to his rescue with a loan of one and a half million dollars in union funds. Freuhauf said he was engaged in a proxy fight at the time. He denied that the loan to Beck was "a pistol at your head" sort of thing.

Tales of plots and counter plots in the Middle East are almost routine news, but a charge that now comes from Jordanian sources that Egypt plotted with Communist help to overthrow four Arab kings and the government of Lebanon is out of the ordinary. It was splurged yesterday by the Amman newspaper Al Urdon, and then broadcast by the Jordan radio, which gives it indirect sanction by King Hussein. It also is given a certificate of credibility by State Department sources. And it fills in details of a report that has been circulating

for weeks in Arab countries and was recently published in Al Hayat in Beirut.

The story is that early last year the envoys of Egypt to all Arab countries met in Cairo and concerted plans to overthrow the kings of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Libya and the liberal regime of Lebanon. A military board was set up to master - mind the campaign, headed by Lt. Colnel Abdul Mamid Serraj, at the time the pro-communist chief of intelligence in the Syrian army. He has since been relieved of his post and sent to Egypt as military attache. Others on the board were Lt. Col Hassan Ali Khalil of Egypt some unidentified officers of the Jordanian army, and two Soviet officials who are named, one a vice-consul, the other an assistant military attache in the Soviet embassy in Beirut.

The first objective of the campaign was to go after Keng Feisal of Iraq as an Arab openly supporting the West, and then to overthrow King Hussein of Jordan. In the meantime, King Saud of Saudi Arabia and King Sayed Mohammed Idris of Libya, were to be undermined. The report goes on to say that a few days before the recent crisis in Jordan, General Nuwar, chief of staff of the Jordanian army, recieved a large sum of money from the Egyptian embassy in Amman as the price for the assassination of King Hussein. When King Hussein cracked down on the conspirators, Nuwar fled to Damascus. Tha Amman newspsper calls this "a most dangerous Egyptian communist plot to swallow the Arab world.

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saved for a while. It is an odd fate that the American democracy has to be content with the benefits gained by these kings.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER:

MURROW: The Middle East has always been a land of intrigue. The latest report of a conspiracy has Russia and Egypt plotting the overthrow of no less than five Arab states. There is no proof of this. But as Thoreau said, "Some circumstantial evidence is very strong...as when you find a trout in the milk."

Goodnight and good luck.

1150 DL PD | CHG LOWELL THOMAS ACCT FOR
ED MURROWS BDCAST.
May 14, 1957

(VIA WESTERN UNION)

WESTERN UNION
AP - New York
MAY 14 1957

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

2 LT Dulles
1950

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles made an important statement today on the subject of disarmament. For a first-hand report, we switch to Bill Downs in Washington. / Downs runs about five and a half minutes, returns on cue, "Now back to Ed Murrow." / That was my colleague, Bill Downs, reporting from Washington.

The United Nations disarmament subcommittee has resumed its work in London after a four-day recess. The American delegate, Harold Stassen, told the five-power conference today that the United States will not agree to any disarmament treaty involving forces of another country without first consulting that country and obtaining its consent. The statement apparently was aimed at refuting reports that the United States is considering a demilitarized zone in Germany. Mr. Dulles also reassured West Germany on that score at his news conference.

(more)

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The United States today lifted its embargo on shipment of heavy weapons to Yugoslavia. The State Department announcement said that arms deliveries will go forward at "a more modest rate" than planned before the embargo a year ago. The decision to resume shipment, it said, is based on President Eisenhower's decision that Yugoslavia "is and firmly intends to remain independent."

HT/August

6W

President Eisenhower expressed concern today over reports that Congress may cut vital defense spending. Mr. Eisenhower voiced his anxiety at the weekly meeting of Republican congressional leaders at the White House. Representative Martin quoted him as saying that he "would not want to assume any responsibility for the safety of the country, if cuts of any substantial nature were made in missiles and aircraft." A House appropriations subcommittee has recommended a slash in the Defense Department budget. But its members said today...after the President's statement became known... that none of the cuts would cripple either the aircraft or missile programs. One subcommittee source says that contrary to what Mr. Eisenhower heard, the programs received preferential treatment. And Representative Taber of New York, senior Republican member of the full appropriations committee, told reporters he saw no reason for concern. He said, "I do not believe the committee will bring in a bill which will hurt any legitimate, profitable activity of the Defense Department. And by profitable," he said, "I mean effective." Republican Senate Leader Knowland... who attended the White House conference...says he agrees with the President on the need for "maintaining muscle in our national defense." He said

(more)

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LT Re 54 20

he also agreed that "some" of the cuts voted by the House in appropriations for the State Department and the United States Information Agency should be restored. Knowland said the President gave Republican leaders a broad outline of the radio and television speech he will make tonight in defense of his budget. /They say text of speech will be available about an hour before airtime. Will have to update. /

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted an additional cut today in funds for the United States Information Agency. It approved only 90-million dollars for the information agency, compared to the 106-million voted by the House. The Administration had requested 144-million dollars.

105

LT/Cesyd

In London, the Conservative government has announced the end of gasoline rationing, starting tomorrow. Gasoline was rationed in December, due to the sabotage of oil pipelines in Syria and blockage of the Suez Canal. A 10 percent cut in fuel oil for heavy industry remains in force. Prime Minister Macmillan said yesterday that his government could no longer advise British shippers not to use the canal. A two-day debate on Suez starts in the House of Commons tomorrow, and government leaders express confidence that the revolt of eight Conservative members will not spread.

The French cabinet decided today to increase the gasoline tax to help pay for the war in Algeria. The cabinet also called for higher postal rates and a five and a half percent increase in the sales tax on "non-essential goods". ~~The new austerity program must be approved by the National Assembly, which reconvened today after a one-month recess.~~

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LT/Jordan

King Hussein of Jordan today declined an invitation to confer in Baghdad with the kings of Saudi Arabia and Iraq. A palace statement said Hussein is unable to attend the meeting due to "present circumstances." [redacted] King Faisal of Iraq and King Saud of Saudi Arabia have been holding joint talks in Baghdad for the past several days. ~~The Jordanian foreign minister said today that Jordan's policy will, in his words, "never deviate from Arab national directions."~~

~~Russia and Iran signed an agreement today settling their frontier dispute. Moscow calls the agreement "a substantial step forward in the development of mutual understanding and confidence between the two countries." Details of the agreement..., reported by the Soviet news agency Tass.. were not immediately released.~~

The White House ~~today~~ announced today that the Sultan of Morocco has accepted an invitation to visit Washington for three days, starting November 25th, as a guest of the President. American military operations in Morocco are expected to be discussed.

More hard news and word to come....

Bliss

97

May 14, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

RRP

This is the news:

The text of President Eisenhower's radio and television speech in defense of his budget has been released. "There is," he will say, "no cutrate price for security. The price of peace is high." Mr. Eisenhower will say, "I can see no immediate relaxation of international tensions to provide the basis now for substantial reductions. No great reductions are possible unless Congress eliminates or curtails existing federal programs, or unless we are willing to gamble with the safety of our country." The President's speech---the first of two such talks---will be broadcast by these CBS Radio stations later tonight.

Pickup.... Republican Senate Leader Knowland said today that he agrees with the President on the need, etc.

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Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, N.Y.

Add [illegible]news....

Chairman Strauss today urged American membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency. Strauss told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the safeguards proposed are sound and adequate. Senate ratification is necessary before the United States can join.

The public relations firm serving the international teamsters union is reported to have recommended the suspension of Dave Beck as teamsters president... pending disposition of the charges against him. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has agreed to meet tomorrow with a five-man committee representing the teamsters union. The meeting is said to concern the possible resignation of Beck, but this is not confirmed.

A federal grand jury today indicted teamsters vice president James Hoffa on charges of conspiring to tap the telephone line at teamster union headquarters in Detroit. Also indicted...on the same charge...are Bernard Spindel, a professional wire tapper, and Bernard Brennan, president of teamsters Local 337.

(more)

Hoffa already is under indictment on charges of bribery in connection with the Senate rackets investigation.

Word...

Both the United States and Russia would seem [redacted] sincere in trying to find a first step toward disarmament on which they can agree. The [redacted] development of modern weapons[redacted] makes disagreement almost out of the question. President Eisenhower said, "For their own salvation, men are under a compulsion to turn this furious power from the devastation of war." Goodnight and good luck.

RIGHT LENGTH.

Script as stands is [redacted]

Bliss

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, May 14, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

ANNOUNCER: CBS News presents Edward R. Murrow with the news. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday through Friday at this time, with his report and analysis of the latest news developments. In his summary of the news, and in his analysis of its meaning, Mr. Murrow frequently uses the exclusive reports of CBS News correspondents in this country and overseas. By short wave radio, by telegraph and cable, from news centers around the world, their on-the-spot reports provide first-hand coverage of the news as it happens. Each of these correspondents is a specialist, with a specialist's knowledge of the country to which he has been assigned, and each of them makes a habit of reporting the small, often unpublicized, but no less important detail which give added significance to the news of the day. From their reports you learn not only what is happening but why it is happening. The result is the complete authoritative coverage for which CBS News is noted. Now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news.

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MURROW: Secretary of State Dulles made an important statement today on the subject of disarmament. For a first-hand report, we switch to Bill Downs in Washington.

DOWNS: Secretary of State Dulles revealed an exciting new proposal to the Soviet Union today, which may be the first step toward rational and safe disarmament in this cold war world nervously contemplating the possibility of nuclear war.

At his news conference, Mr. Dulles also said that the United States is considering introduction of more modern and effective weapons into South Korea, that this Government would not oppose a move by Israel to send a test ship through the Suez Canal, and that if Congress refuses to approve American membership in the UN's atoms-for-peace international organization, it would be a serious blow to America's leadership.

But always the questioning returned to the Secretary's suggestion that perhaps the best place to start an international disarmament program would be a kind of open skies inspection system over the Arctic. The idea appeared to develop as the State Secretary answered increasingly-probing questions. Mr. Dulles said that the London disarmament conference appears to have reached the stage where serious consideration of concrete proposals may be possible. And he revealed that this Government is not proposing an inspection zone over Germany or Europe at all. So a reporter asked - just what is the disarmament thinking going on on our side? The following is Secretary Dulles's edited reply: it is an important proposal and worth listening to carefully.

DULLES: What we are thinking of is the possibility of developing zones which would be subjected to aerial inspection and we're not

thinking primarily in terms of Europe in that respect, but rather in terms of the Arctic area, Alaska and Siberia and the like. It could be done there pretty much on a bi-lateral basis with Canada, and Canada has already indicated that it is sympathetically disposed to moving along those lines. Furthermore, those are the areas which involve - to a very considerable extent - the potential launching sites which might be used in atomic war. Now, the President put forward his atoms ... his aerial inspection proposal to be accompanied by ground patrols, and blueprints. That was originally rejected as a matter of principle by the Soviet rulers, who said it would be merely a - intelligence, a spying operation. Now at least there has been a change to the extent that instead of discussing whether or not there would be such inspection, they accept it in principle and the debate now is where will there be such inspection? That, I think, marks a certain major purpose. It still may be merely a diversionary exercise on the part of the Soviet. But there's some evidence to suggest that it does involve a genuine change on their part.

So now we get into the question of discussing areas where that can be tried out. As I indicated, we've reached no governmental decision yet at all as to areas that could be acceptable to us, nor do we know what would be acceptable to Soviet except that we inferred from the proposal which they made a little while ago - April 30th, I think.

In general, it would seem to me - and this is, you might say, a State Department viewpoint, it has not yet been coordinated with that of all the other departments, but it's primarily our responsibility to watch the political aspects of this matter - and we see a good many political pitfalls in trying to start out this experiment in Europe, where you run into a great many problems such as the unification of Germany, problems of NATO, the neutralization of some states such as Austria, Switzer-

land and so forth, and if we're going to take the steps as I said in my speech, small steps, carefully measured and carefully taken, carefully calculated. If we're going to do it in that way, that the most likely place to get started is in areas which are sparsely separated and don't involve many countries and no great political complications. Now, that's just the line of our thinking. We have not yet reached any conclusion as to drawing lines on a map as to just what the area would be under that test, nor do we have any reason to believe that the Soviets would accept our ideas. But we are, I think, at a point where there could be a fruitful discussion of what is an essential element of the matter. And I believe that if you could get inspection of certain areas that worked, if those were the areas which were likely to be a principal staging area for an atomic attack, that there would be a relaxation of fear in this matter which would then make it easier, almost inevitable, that there should be some reduction of other types of armament.

DOWNS: The Secretary of State talks about small steps carefully taken in these delicate negotiations to lessen the danger of war, But in the field of disarmament and international inspection, the first step is always a giant one - and Secretary Dulles may have taken it today.

This is Bill Downs in Washington. Now, back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: That was my colleague Bill Downs reporting from Washington.

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Republican Senate leader Knowland says he agrees with the President on the need for maintaining muscle in our national defense. He said he also agreed that some of the cuts, voted by the House, in appropriations for the State Department and the United States Information Agency, should be restored. Knowland said the President gave Republican

leaders a broad outline of the radio and television speech he will make tonight in defense of his budget. The text of President Eisenhower's ~~radio and television~~ speech~~, in defense of his budget,~~ has been released. There is, he will say, no cut rate price for security. The price of peace is high. Mr. Eisenhower will say "I can see no immediate relaxation of international tensions to provide the basis now for substantial reduction. No great reductions are possible unless Congress eliminates or curtails existing Federal programs or unless we're willing to gamble with the safety of our country."

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Now, here is George Bryan.

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L)

Now, here's Ed Murrow with the word for today.

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Good night and good luck.

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Professor of psychiatry and professor of neurology at New York Hospital, will be Lyman Bryson's guest in discussing the subject, over most of these stations - here on the CBS ... RADIO NETWORK.

Ed. trans. P. O.

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thinking primarily in terms of Europe in that respect, but rather in terms of the Arctic area, Alaska and Siberia and the like. It could be done there pretty much on a bi-lateral basis with Canada, and Canada has already indicated that it is sympathetically disposed to moving along those lines. Furthermore, those are the areas which involve - to a very considerable extent - the potential launching sites which might be used in atomic war. Now, the President put forward his atoms ... his aerial inspection proposal to be accompanied by ground patrols, and blueprints. That was originally rejected as a matter of principle by the Soviet rulers, who said it would be merely a - intelligence, a spying operation. Now at least there has been a change to the extent that instead of discussing whether or not there would be such inspection, they accept it in principle and the debate now is where will there be such inspection? That, I think, marks a certain major purpose. It still may be merely a diversionary exercise on the part of the Soviet. But there's some evidence to suggest that it does involve a genuine change on their part.

So now we get into the question of discussing areas where that can be tried out. As I indicated, we've reached no governmental decision yet at all as to areas that could be acceptable to us, nor do we know what would be acceptable to Soviet except that we inferred from the proposal which they made a little while ago - April 30th, I think.

In general, it would seem to me - and this is, you might say, a State Department viewpoint, it has not yet been coordinated with that of all the other departments, but it's primarily our responsibility to watch the political aspects of this matter - and we see a good many political pitfalls in trying to start out this experiment in Europe, where you run into a great many problems such as the unification of Germany, problems of NATO, the neutralization of some states such as Austria, Switzer-

land and so forth, and if we're going to take the steps as I said in my speech, small steps, carefully measured and carefully taken, carefully calculated. If we're going to do it in that way, that the most likely place to get started is in areas which are sparsely separated and don't involve many countries and no great political complications. Now, that's just the line of our thinking. We have not yet reached any conclusion as to drawing lines on a map as to just what the area would be under that test, nor do we have any reason to believe that the Soviets would accept our ideas. But we are, I think, at a point where there could be a fruitful discussion of what is an essential element of the matter. And I believe that if you could get inspection of certain areas that worked, if those were the areas which were likely to be a principal staging area for an atomic attack, that there would be a relaxation of fear in this matter which would then make it easier, almost inevitable, that there should be some reduction of other types of armament.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Now, here is George Bryan.

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L)

Now, here's Ed Murrow with the word for today.

MURROW: Both the United States and Russia would seem sincere in trying to find the first step toward disarmament on which they can agree. The development of modern weapons makes disagreement almost out of the question. President Eisenhower said for their own salvation, men are under a compulsion to turn this furious power from the devastation of war.

Good night and good luck.

ANNOUNCER: You have been listening to Edward R. Murrow with the news. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday through Friday at this time with his report and analysis of the latest news developments. Later this evening, CBS Radio will bring you a special address by President Dwight D. Eisenhower speaking in defense of his budget. This address will take the place of the nightly review of current events program, The World Tonight. Following the President's speech - over many of these stations - the special programming designe to give new insights into vital topics of the day, will continue with five minutes of the latest news by Allan Jackson, and the regular Tuesday night feature, Do You Know. The topic under discussion on Do You Know this evening is the relationship between mental attitudes and disease, how much do we think ourselves sick, and conversely, how do various physical ailments reflect themselves in mental disorders. Dr. Harold C. Wolfe, Associate

Professor of psychiatry and professor of neurology at New York Hospital, will be Lyman Bryson's guest in discussing the subject, over most of these stations - here on the CBS ... RADIO NETWORK.

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles made an important statement today on the subject of disarmament. For a first - hand report, we switch to Bill Downs in Washington.

DOWNS: Secretary of State Dulles revealed an exciting new proposal to the Soviet Union today, which may be the first step toward rational and safe disarmament in this cold war world nervously contemplating the possibility of nuclear war.

At his news conference, Mr. Dulles also said that the United States is considering introduction of more modern and effective weapons into South Korea, that this Government would not oppose a move by Israel to send a test ship through the Suez Canal, and that if Congress refuses to approve American membership in the UN's atoms-for-peace international organization, it would be a serious blow to America's leadership.

But always the questioning returned to the Secretary's suggestion that perhaps the best place to start an international disarmament program would be a kind of open skies inspection system over the Arctic. The idea appeared to develop as the State Secretary answered incresingly - probing questions. Mr. Dulles said that the London disarmament conference appears to have reached the state where serious consideration of concrete proposals may be possible. And he revealed that this givernment is not proposing an inspection zone over Germany or Europe at all. So a reporter asked - just what is the disarmament thinking going on on our side? The following is Secretary Dulles's edited reply: it is an important proposal and worth listening to carefully.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:
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1140 DL Pd Chg Lowell Thomas
Acct for Ed Murrow's bdcast

May 15, 1957

(VIA WESTERN UNION)

WESTERN UNION
AP - New York

MAY 15 1957

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

2 LT / C Steele

1989

This is the news:

Britain today tested its first hydrogen bomb. The British announcement said, "The first explosion of a nuclear device in the present series took place today at a high altitude in the Central Pacific. Scientific records are being collected for accurate evaluation. A further statement will be made in due course."

Premier Mollet of France submitted his resignation today... then withdrew it when President Coty persuaded him to stay in office. Mollet said he wanted to resign because he felt deserted by the United States and Britain in the Suez dispute. For the full story, we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris. / Schoenbrun spot to run approx two and half minutes/.

(more)

118

LT/65431

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In Rome, President Gronchi today asked Adone Zoli, a Christian Democrat, to try to form a new government. Zoli is described as a "moderate progressive." He was budget minister in the Segni government, which fell on May sixth.

(more)

180

The central committee of the Polish Communist Party met in Warsaw today for the first time since the "democratization" of the regime last October. Communist Leader Gomulka told the committee...in its opening session...that the road to socialism can vary in different countries so long as "universal principles" are adhered to, including the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialization of the means of production. Gomulka said this is "an historically new situation." And he suggested that Communism in Poland would have taken a different form, even if it had not been for Stalin and what he called "the wrongs and distortions of the cult of the individual." Gomulka appealed for support of the Roman Catholic Church in matters concerning national interest. He apparently made no direct reference to the behind-the-scene struggle in Poland between the so-called party conservatives and those who favor more independence from Moscow.

Soviet Premier Bulganin made a bid today for new high-level talks. He said, "There are many things the leaders of the western and eastern countries can talk about---provided, of course, that the meetings are properly prepared." Party Boss Khrushchev made a similar statement

(more)

HT/G 5536

last week...in an interview with Turner Catledge, managing editor of the New York Times. Bulganin said in today's speech that Russia's only "special" interest in the Middle East is peace and Arab independence. He again attacked the Eisenhower Doctrine.

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110

LT/ Aug

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Alternate word as follows...

With regard to Suez, the United States, Britain and France all made mistakes. This is a time for profiting from the experience, not for looking back and fixing blame. For as Churchill said in another critical time, "If the present now engages in a quarrel with the past, then surely the future will be lost." Goodnight and good luck.

I couldn't resist Nasby. London piece is recorded. Still no word from Paris.

Bliss

152

May 15, 1957

(VIA WESTERN UNION)

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

2 LT / Ger 101 P

Add hard news....

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(more)

160

arms burden the same as the United States, and that this may be why the Russians seem to be more interested in disarmament. He supported Israel's plan to send a test ship through the Suez Canal. But to use force, he said, would be "reprehensible".

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(more)

175

LT/Guidell

Committee counsel, Robert Kennedy, says the committee has evidence indicating that the 322-thousand dollars Beck claims he "borrowed" from the teamsters union actually was stolen. Five vice presidents of the union conferred for more than an hour today with President Meany of the AFL-CIO. There are reports...which are not confirmed...that Beck may step down as head of the teamsters, pending determination of his innocence or guilt.

A chemical explosion injured four persons today at the atomic research center at Brookhaven, Long Island. One of the injured is reported in serious condition. Six other persons were exposed to acid vapors and required medical attention. The Atomic Energy Commission says no nuclear radiation was involved.

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Bliss

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 15, 1956

[redacted]

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18

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Bliss

~~Word on reviews...~~

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~~Mike~~

QR-15360

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD RO MURROW WITH THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: ... Premier Mollet of France submitted his resignation today, then withdrew it when President Coty persuaded him to stay in office. Mollet said he wanted to resign because he felt deserted by the United States and Britain in the Suez dispute. For the full story, we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: This is Paris in the spring. The chestnuts are blooming and so are crises - Cabinet crises and an international crisis. A new kind of crisis erupted here today when Prime Minister Guy Mollet, in a towering rage, went to see the President of the Republic to offer him his resignation because, he said, "France was not being supported by its allies and because the United Nations had no respect for international law." The President of the Republic congratulated the Premier on his high-minded defense of French interest, but refused to accept his resignation. Mr. Mollet then withdrew it and agreed to stay in office as a patriot doing his duty. Why then did he resign in the first place? And why has he also called for a UN Security Council meeting on Suez? The answer is very obvious here in Paris. This country is in the most desparate of all crises, alone and isolated, way out on a limb in international affairs - a limb that's over a deep pit. The limb - the Suez Canal.

French policy on Suez has been a complete failure. The military invasion of last November had to be called off and the troops withdrawn. The Users Association has backfired. At first, it refused to pay tolls to Egypt or accept Egyptian control, but now the Users have capitulated and are going along pretty much on Nasser's terms, or so it looks over here. So the French are furious. They feel humiliated and betrayed by their best friends, left out on the end of that lonely limb.

The deep pit is North Africa, the endless, almost hopeless war in Algeria. The French will not grant independence there,

particularly under duress, but the rebels, being aided and abetted by Nasser, won't quit. So, the deep pit is right there under the lonely limb. France cannot jump off and will not crawl back. There's a kind of mad logic in all this, Ed. Something stirring about it. You can't help but admire someone who will not quit under fire. It's the kind of spirit that might just prevail against heavy odds, but the odds are loaded against France in this new North African and international adventure. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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Ed. trans. FAD

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD RO MURROW WITH THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: ... Premier Mollet of France submitted his resignation today, then withdrew it when President Coty persuaded him to stay in office. Mollet said he wanted to resign because he felt deserted by the United States and Britain in the Suez dispute. For the full story, we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: This is Paris in the spring. The chestnuts are blooming and so are crises - Cabinet crises and an international crisis. A new kind of crisis erupted here today when Prime Minister Guy Mollet, in a towering rage, went to see the President of the Republic to offer him his resignation because, he said, "France was not being supported by its allies and because the United Nations had no respect for international law." The President of the Republic congratulated the Premier on his high-minded defense of French interest, but refused to accept his resignation. Mr. Mollet then withdrew it and agreed to stay in office as a patriot doing his duty. Why then did he resign in the first place? And why has he also called for a UN Security Council meeting on Suez? The answer is very obvious here in Paris. This country is in the most desparate of all crises, alone and isolated, way out on a limb in international affairs - a limb that's over a deep pit. The limb - the Suez Canal.

French policy on Suez has been a complete failure. The military invasion of last November had to be called off and the troops withdrawn. The Users Association has backfired. At first, it refused to pay tolls to Egypt or accept Egyptian control, but now the Users have capitulated and are going along pretty much on Nasser's terms, or so it looks over here. So the French are furious. They feel humiliated and betrayed by their best friends, left out on the end of that lonely limb.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Britain today tested its first hydrogen bomb. The British announcement said, "The first explosion of a nuclear device in the present series took place today at a high altitude in the Central Pacific. Scientific records are being collected for accurate evaluation. A further statement will be made in due course."

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MURROW: In Rome, President Gronchi today asked Adone Zoli, a Christian Democrat to try to form a new government. Zoli is described as a "moderate progressive." He was budget minister in the Segni government, which fell on May sixth.

The Central committee of the Polish Communist Party met in Warsaw today for the first time since the "democratization" of the regime last October. Communist Leader Gomulka told the committee..in its opening session...that the road to socialism can very in different countries so long as universal principles" are adhered to, including the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialization fo the means of production. Gumulka said this is "an historically new situation.' And he suggested that Communism in Poland would have taken a different form, even if it had not been for Stalin and what he called "the wrongs and distortions of the cult of the individual." Gomulka appealed for support of the Roman Catholic Church in matters concerning national interest. He apparently made no direct reference to the behind the scene struggle in Poland between the so-called party conservatives and those who favor more independence from Moscow.

Representatives of the United States and Red China met in Geneva today for the 67th time since August, 1955. The talks have concerned repatriation of nationals (eight Americans are still held in China) and relaxation of tensions in the Formosa. area. Today's meeting lasted an hour and 35 minutes, and resulted in no apparent progress. The American representative, Alexis Johnson, is returning to Washington tomorrow on home leave.

President Eisenhower warned Congress today not to "trifle" with the military budget. The President..at his news conference..followed up what he said in his broadcast last night -- that there is no cut - rate price for peace. He referred to reports that a House subcommittee is thinking of cutting two and a half billion dollars from the defense budget. He doubted such a cut could be "honestly" made. But if it is made, he said, "we are going to be in trouble somewhere along the line." Mr. Eisenhower denied that he had become more liberal since taking office in 1952. "If anything," he said, "I think I have grown more conservative." At the same time, he sid that if "any modern political philosophy fails to study the needs of the people

today -- not of 1860 -- then in the long run we are sunk." The President said Russia is feeling the arms burden the same as the United States, and that this may be why the Russians seem to be more interested in disarmament. He supported Israel's plan to send a test ship through the Suez Canal. But to use force, he said, would be "reprehensible."

In Congress, the House today voted to kill the Administration's soil bank program..after subsidies are paid to farmers on this year's crops. The vote to eliminate the program was 192 to 187.

The Senate Appropriations Committee added 62-million dollars to supplement a money bill passed by the House. Part of the increase would go for a flood insurance program.

The Justice Department today outlined its policy for admitting additional Hungarian refugees to the United States. In general, admission will be limited to refugees who already have relatives in this country or who possess unusual skills or talents, or whose entry would be "in the national interest."

The Senate rackets committee has decided to call teamsters president Dave Beck back for more questioning, after hearing an additional witness tomorrow.

The committee counsel, Robert Kennedy, says the committee has documentary evidence indicating that the 322 - thousand dollars Beck claims he "borrowed" from the teamsters union actually was stolen. Five vice presidents of the union conferred for more than an hour today with President Meany of the AFL-CIO. There are reports which are not confirmed..that Beck may step down as head of the teamsters, pending determiniation of his innsence or guilt.

A chemical explosion injured four persons today at the atomic research center at Brookhaven, Long Island. One of the injured is reported in serious condition. Six other persons were exposed to acid vapors and required medical attention. The Atomic Energy Commission says no nuclear radiation was involved in the accident.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Geroge Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: With regard to Suez, the United States, Britain and France all made mistakes. This is a time for profiting from the experience, not for looking back and fixing blame. For as Churchill said in another critical time, "If the present now engages in a quarrel with the past, then surely the future will be lost."

Goodnight and good luck.

1676 DLPd Cly Lowell Thomas Acct
for Ed Murrow's blast

May 16, 1957

(VIA WESTERN UNION)

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MAY 16 1957

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

WESTERN UNION
AP - New York

Re 500

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Lead to come...

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In Berlin, Hitler's economics minister...Walter Funk... was released from prison today because of poor health.

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Think piece....

LT

It is, of course, too soon to say how much of President Eisenhower's budget will be lopped off before Congress is through with it. Congress has a way of making slashes and then restoring some of the funds before the final vote. Now it is in the slashing stage. It is doubtful that the information service will get back any of the funds taken from it in the two Houses. But the Soil Bank, which was killed in the House, has hopes for survival in the Senate. And the two-and-a-half billion dollar cut in Defense, which a subcommittee of the House now contemplates is certainly not final.

But it is not too early to make some observations about the character of President Eisenhower's conduct of the campaign for the budget. He is not making an all-out fight for it. True, he will make another public appeal by television and radio, and will continue to use his influence with individual members of Congress. But he, himself, has left a margin of doubt about the sacredness of the figures he is supporting. He repeated yesterday that it is always possible to squeeze something out of a budget that has to plan two years ahead. That being so, a voter back home may not write his Congressman at all if he seems to be trying to squeeze something out.

President Eisenhower's capacity to fight for something in Congress appears to be limited by his standards as to what his relations with Congress should be, and what his behavior to opponents in his own Party should be. He was asked yesterday if in the 1958 campaign he would punish the Republicans opposed to his budget and reward the Democrats who supported it. He answered quickly that it is not the function of the President to punish anyone who votes for what he believes.

Then he was told that some of his strongest Republican supporters have put themselves at odds with the Party leadership in Congress. And asked if he intended to work through them to get his program through. His reply was that he didn't see how any President can work with Republicans in Congress except through the elected leadership. What that comes down to is to say that the so-called "modern" Republicans -- the Eisenhower Republicans -- like Clifford Case, Bush, Copper, and Javits, are not to be built up, and the President will not say anything -- or presumably

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(MORE)

do anything -- to weaken Senator Knowland's status as Party Leader, even though Knowland is out to capture the nomination for President as a non-modern Republican.

This obviously is not fighting, and a President does have ways of fighting opponents in his own Party without resort to public punishment. These ways Mr. Eisenhower simply does not choose to use. He prefers to be regarded as leader of all the Party, and beyond that, of all parties. History may find it very much to his credit that he was loyal to party leaders in Congress who were not loyal to him. He certainly has won wide approval and affection in that way. It may be quite true that he was reelected because of the esteem won by such qualities. But certainly he did not fight for his second term and he did not get it by being a fighter. Now it remains to be seen whether an unpopular budget, which he considers necessary, can be won without a fight. And whether a modern version of Republicanism can be jammed through the Party machinery without a fight.

One might add that all this bears on the judgment that history will ultimately pass on President Eisenhower. His success as Commander of the victorious coalition in the war was due primarily to a remarkable ability to make a harmonious team out of often discordant elements. Lord Alanbrooke, wartime British Chief of Staff, in his Diary and Notes now being published, tells how he had been worried about Eisenhower during the North African campaign. "It was a moment" he says, "when bold and resolute action might have gathered great prizes." But he goes on to say that Eisenhower learned a lot in the war. "And where he shone," Lord Alanbrooke testifies, "was in his ability to handle allied forces, to treat them all with strict impartiality, and to get the best out of them." And he adds that it was the good fortune of the Allies to have an exceptionally charming individual as Supreme Commander.

These particular qualities made their unique contribution to the Allied victory. One might think that team work and strict impartiality and great personal charm would be even more effective in political life. But it is still to be shown that they can be as victorious in politics where a Supreme Commander may have to lead the fighting himself.

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Word as follows....

President Eisenhower has no fondness for political in-fighting, but there are circumstances when it would seem necessary. Wendell Phillips warned, "There is no Canaan in politics." And Edwin Whipple said, "A politician amiably in the right is no match for a politician tenaciously and pugnaciously in the wrong." Goodnight and good luck.

Bliss

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May 16, 1957

(VIA WESTERN UNION)

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

This is the news:

Congress today completed action on its first regular appropriations bill. The measure...providing money for the Treasury and Post Office Departments...was passed in rapid-fire order by the House and Senate. Democratic Senate Leader Johnson [redacted] hoped the legislation would be sent to the White House "on roller skates"...so, he said, the people will know the sooner "how much we have saved." The "saving" [redacted] AMOUNTS to 80-million dollars. President Eisenhower [redacted] wanted 3-billion, 965-million dollars. Congress gave him 3-billion, 885-million. The Post Office budget was cut 58-million dollars, despite Postmaster General Summerfield's warning that service would [redacted] be reduced if he did not receive the full amount.

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Secretary of Agriculture Benson today attacked yesterday's House vote to discontinue acreage reserve payments under the soil bank program. Benson called the House action "false economy". He predicted that land taken out of the soil bank reserve would be returned to production, that this would pile up new surpluses, and that the government would then have to pay out more in price supports. Benson again called for more more flexibility in fixing supports.

Secretary of Defense Wilson today blamed inflation for much of the increased cost of defense. Wilson told a news conference that if it were not for inflation, his department the armed forces actually would be asked asking for less money than in fiscal 1954. He doubted that any substantial saving could be achieved by further unification of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Teamsters President Dave Beck appeared before the Senate rackets committee today...and again refused to testify on grounds of possible self-incrimination. Chairman McClellan said the "rascality" revealed in the hearings has indicated the action Congress should take "if the

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honest people of this country are to be protected. If what we have heard is true," he said, "a house-cleaning in this union is long overdue."

In London, the Conservative government tonight defeated a censure motion introduced by the opposition Labour Party. The issue was the government's Suez policy. And the vote in favor of the government was 308 to 259.

France requested today that the United Nations Security Council meet on Monday...to discuss the Suez problem. AND THE [redacted] request was [redacted] granted. France wants the security council to order Egypt to comply with the six principles agreed on last year for operation of the Suez Canal. [redacted] Unlike [redacted] the United States and Britain, it refuses to use the canal on President Nasser's terms. British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons [redacted] that Britain will support France's action in the Security Council. The only difference in the British and French positions, he said, "is in regard to interim use of the canal, pending a final settlement. /Pickup on story on Japanese protest. Script runs six lines over./

Bliss

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Edward R. Murrow — Thurs., May 16, 1957

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~~(VIA WESTERN UNION)~~

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May 16, 1957

~~(VIA WESTERN UNION)~~

~~Edward R. Murrow~~

~~Pauling, N.Y.~~

~~Lead to news.~~

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May 16, 1957

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But it is not too early to MAKE SOME OBSERVATIONS ~~[illegible]~~ about the character of President Eisenhower's conduct of the campaign for the budget. He is not MAKING AN ALL-OUT FIGHT ~~[illegible]~~ for it. True, he will make another ~~[illegible]~~ public appeals by television and radio, and will continue to use his influence with individual members of Congress. But he, himself, has left a margin of doubt about the sacredness of the figures he is supporting. He repeated yesterday that it is always possible to squeeze something out of a budget that has to plan two years ahead. That being so, a voter back home may not write his Congressman at all if he seems to be trying to squeeze something out.

President Eisenhower's capacity to fight for something in Congress appears to be limited by his standards as to what his relations with Congress should be, and what his behavior to opponents in his own Party should be. He was asked yesterday if in the 1958 campaign he would punish the Republicans opposed to his budget and reward the Democrats who supported it. He answered quickly that it is not the function of the President to punish anyone who votes for what he believes.

Then he was told that some of his strongest Republican supporters have put themselves at odds with the Party leadership in Congress. And asked if he intended to work through them to get his program through. His reply was that he didn't see how any President can work with Republicans in Congress except through the elected leadership. What that comes down to is to say that the so-called "modern" Republicans -- the Eisenhower Republicans -- like Clifford Case, Bush, Copper, and Javits, are not to be built up, and the President will not say anything -- or presumably

29

do anything -- to weaken Senator Knowland's status as Party Leader, even though Knowland is out to capture the nomination for President as a "non-modern" Republican.

This obviously is not fighting, and a President does have ways of fighting opponents in his own Party without resort to public punishment. These ways Mr. Eisenhower simply does not choose to use. He prefers to be regarded as leader of all the Party, and beyond that, of all parties. History may find it very much to his credit that he was loyal to party leaders in Congress who were not loyal to him. He certainly has won wide approval and affection in that way. It may be quite true that he was reelected because of the esteem won by such qualities. But certainly he did not fight for his second term and he did not get it by being a fighter. Now it remains to be seen whether an uppopular budget, which he considers necessary, can be won without a fight. And whether a modern version of REPUBLICANISM can be jammed through the Party machinery without a fight.

One might add that all this bears on the judgement that history will ultimately pass on President Eisenhower. His success as Commander of the victorious coalition in the war was due primarily to a remarkable ability to make a harmonious team out of often discordant elements. Lord Alanbrooke, wartime British Chief of Staff, in his Diary and Notes now being published, tells how he had been worried about Eisenhower during the North African campaign. "It was a moment" he says, "when bold and resolute action might have gathered great prizes." But he goes on to say that Eisenhower learned a lot in the war. "And where he shone" Lord Alanbrooke testifies, "was in his ability to handle allied forces, to treat them all with strict impartiality, and to get the best out of them." And he adds that it was the good fortune of the Allies to have an exceptionally charming individual as Supreme Commander.

These particular qualities made their unique contribution to the Allied victory. One might think that team work and strict impartiality and great personal charm would be even more effective in political life. But it is still to be shown that they can be as victorious in politics where a Supreme Commander may have to lead the fighting himself.

Word as follows....

President Eisenhower has no fondness for political in-fighting, but there are circumstances when it would seem necessary. Wendell Phillips warned, "There is no Canaan in politics." And Edwin Whipple said, "A politician amiably in the right is no match for a politician tenaciously and pugnaciously in the wrong." Goodnight and good luck.

EDWARD RM MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Congress today completed action on its first regular appropriations bill. The measure...providing money for the Treasury and Post Office Departments.. was passed in rapid - fire order by the House and Senate. Democratic Senate Leader Johnson hoped the legislation would be sent to the White House "on roller skates"..so, he said, the people will know the sooner "how much we saved." The "saving" amounts to 8--million dollars. President Eisenhower has requested 3 - billion, 965 - million dollars. Congress gave him 3 - billion, 885 - million. The Post Office budget was cut 58-million dollars, despite Postmaster General Summerfield's warning that service would be reduced if he did not receive the full amount.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today attacked yesterday's House vote to discontinue acreage reserve payments under the soil bank program. Benson called the House action "false economy". He predicted that land taken out of the soil bank reserve would be returned to production, that this would pile up new surpluses, and that the government would then have to pay out more in price supports. Benson again called for more flexibility in fixing supports.

Secretary of defense Wilson today blamed inflation for much of the increased cost of defense. Wilson told a news conference that if it were not for inflation, armed forces actually would be asking for less money than in fiscal 1954. He doubted that any substantial saving could be achieved by further unification of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Teamsters President Dave Beck appeared before the Senate rackets committee today...and again refused to testify on grounds of possible self-incrimination. Chairman McClellan said the "rascality"revealed in the hearings has indicated the action Congress should take "if the honest people of this

country are to be protected.""If what we have heard is true", he said, "a house - cleaning in this union is long overdue."

In London, the Conservative government tonight defeated a censure motion introduced by the opposition Labour Party. The issue was the government's Suez Policy. And the vote in favor of the government was 308 to 259.

France requested today that the United Nations Security Council meet on Monday...to discuss the Suez problem, and the request was granted. France wants the security council to order Egypt to comply with the six principles agreed on last year for operation of the Suez Canal.

The Japanese government says it will send a note to London..formally protesting the explosion of Britain's first hydrogen bomb. The nuclear device was set off yesterday at Christmas Island, some 47 - hundred miles southeast of Tokyo. Japan's foreign office says it will hold Britain directly responsible for all losses suffered by the Japanese people as a result of the blast.

Prime Minister Macmillan told the British House of Commons today that initial reports indicate that local fallout in the bomb test was "almost negligible". He conceded that an accurate evaluation is still to be made, The Labour opposition called on Macmillan to discontinue the tests, "now that the ability of this country to detonate a hydrogen weapon has been proved." Macmillan rejected the demand. The tests, he said, will put Britain "in a very much better bargaining position in discussing matters of nuclear disarmament, and control."

The United Nations disarmament subcommittee...meeting in London..recessed today until May 27th, to enable the delegates to consult their governments. Represented at the talks are the United States, Canada, Russia, Britain and France. The American representative, Harold Stassen, is flying to Washington tonight.

Peiping radio said today that any American decision to send atomic weapons to South Korea would be a "dangerous step". The Communist radio referred to Secretary Dulles' statement this week that the United States is considering introduction of "more modern weapons" into South Korea.

America's third atomic submarine...the U.S.S. Skate..was launched today at Groton, Connecticut. Undersecretary of the Navy Franke called the Skate the first of the "assembly line" atomic subs. He said it will soon be considered the conventional attack submarine.

The first shot in the spring series of atomic tests in Nevada was postponed for 24 hours today because of unfavorable weather. And the weather outlook for tomorrow is again reported "not too good."

The tornado death toll at Silverton, Texas, now stands at 19, At least 60 persons were injured. Two are reported missing. Five persons died in northwestern Oklahoma, when a downpour caused the Cimarron River to overflow its banks.

In Berlin, Hitler's economics minister...Walter Funk...was released from prison today because of poor health.

It is, of course, too soon to say how much of President Eisenhower's budget will be lopped off before Congress is through with it. Congress has a way of making slashes and then restoring some of the funds before the final vote. Now it is in the slashing stage. It is doubtful that the information service will get back any of the funds taken from it in the two Houses. But the Soil Bank, which was killed in the House, has hopes for survival in the Senate. And the two-and-a-half billion dollar cut in Defense, which a subcommittee of the House now contemplates is certainly not final.

But it is not too early to make some observations about the character of President Eisehower's conduct of the campaign for the budget. He is not making an all out fight for it. True, he will make another public appeal by

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were not loyal to him. He certainly has won wide approval and affection in that way. It may be quite true that he was reelected because of the esteem won by such qualities. But certainly he did not fight for his second term and he did not get it by being a fighter. Now it remains to be seen whether an unpopular budget, which he considers necessary, can be won without a fight. And whether a modern version of Republicanism can be jammed through the Party machinery without a fight.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: President Eisenhower has no fondness for political in-fighting, but there are circumstances when it would seem necessary. Wendell Phillips warned, "There is no Canaan in politics." And Edwin Whipple said, "A politician amiably in the right is no match for a politician tenaciously and pugnaciously in the wrong."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 17, 1957

This is the news:

Rescue workers have reached 7-year-old Benny Hooper, Jr., who fell last night into a well his father had just completed digging at their home in Manorville, Long Island. The child is alive. He had been trapped at the bottom of the 21-foot-pit for 23 hours. Earlier reports...now disproved...were that the boy apparently was dead. The official word now is that the child was saved.

President Eisenhower warned again today against cutting either the defense program or foreign aid. He said if the United States weakens itself militarily... or destroys its leadership in the free world..."it could prove the most costly mistake of our entire national life. Peace," he said, "will be maintained only by unrelenting day-by-day sacrifice." Mr. Eisenhower's warning was contained in a message to a regional meeting of Republican leaders in Cincinnati. He said some of his important legislative proposals are making "little progress." He specificially mentioned higher postal rates, civil rights and federal aid to schools. Mr. Eisenhower said the Republicans "must" win control of Congress next year. Only when the same party controls the executive and legislative branches, he said, "can political responsibility be definitely fixed."

The Senate today voted a cut of 258-million dollars in the budget for the Commerce Department and its related agencies. That's a slash of 29 percent in the 872-million-dollar request made by the President. The measure does allow the department 65-million dollars from an old appropriation. But taking this into account, the cut still amounts to 22 percent. The bill was passed on a voice vote...with only about a dozen senators on the floor. It now goes to a Senate-House committee since the Senate took 40-million dollars more out of the measure than did the House.

The House Rules Committee concluded hearings today on President Eisenhower's civil rights program. It will vote on the measure on Tuesday. At today's hearing, Democratic Representative Ashmore of South Carolina called the program "politically inspired". The two parties, he said, are bidding against each other for the minority vote.

Thousands of Negroes...from many parts of the country...gathered at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington today for what sponsors of the event called "the national prayer pilgrimage for freedom." The meeting commemorated the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools. The Reverend Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Alabama, appealed to President Eisenhower for "strong aggressive leadership" in the cause of civil rights. It was an issue, he said, on which the Administration had been "all too silent". Another speaker...Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters...warned Negroes not to accept Communist support. He said, "We know that Communists have no genuine interest in the solution of problems of racial discrimination but seek only to use this issue to strengthen the foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

Egypt said today that it will take "whatever steps it deems necessary" if Israel tries to send a test ship through the Suez Canal. The [redacted] statement said that according to the Convention of 1888, Egypt has "the right to defend its territory and safeguard its security." (Egypt has barred Israeli shipping on grounds that the two countries are still, technically, in a state of war). The Cairo [redacted] statement denounced France's action in returning the Suez question to the Security Council. "Of all countries which had a right to talk of the Suez question," it said, "France is indeed the last...through her recent aggression against Egyptian territory."

Jordan announced today that four persons will be hanged next week as traitors conspiring with Israel. The announcement said the death sentences were personally approved by King Hussein. The identity of the condemned was not revealed.

~~King Saud of Saudi Arabia left Iraq today...after a six-day visit. A joint communique on his talks with King Faisal is expected over the week-end.~~

Yugoslavia said today that it will have to "reconsider"...whether to accept heavy arms shipments from the United States./The State Department said...last Tuesday...that it had been decided to resume [redacted] shipment of tanks and aircraft to Yugoslavia./The decision was based, it said, on President Eisenhower's finding that Yugoslavia "is, and firmly intends to remain independent." The Yugoslav government says this amounts to "interpretation of the state of relations between Yugoslavia and third countries"---an apparent reference to the Soviet Union. It says this may "not be in conformity with" [redacted] Yugoslavia's "independent policy."

Harold Stassen today returned from London, where the disarmament talks have recessed until May 27th. Stassen told reporters in Washington, "There is no question we are closer to agreement on a first step---a small cut in armaments." And he said if such a first step is taken, it is "clear" there would be aerial inspection to see that the agreement is carried out. He emphasized that there is no agreement on what areas would be subject to inspection. Before returning to London...ten days from now...Mr. Stassen with consult ~~with~~ President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles on what proposals he can make to Russia along this line.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said tonight that Russia will never accept an "open skies" plan which opens up all of the Soviet Union to inspection in return for inspection of all of the United States. Gromyko told reporters...at a diplomatic reception...that such a system would be "unfair" since the Soviet Union has more than twice the area of the United States. ~~He again proposed ~~ the plan Russia advanced at the disarmament talks last month...namely, that the western United States and Alaska be opened up to aerial inspection in exchange for inspection of western Siberia.~~

Edward R. Murrow: May 17, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The current Washington attitude toward disarmament negotiations is a faint but distinct optimism. Obviously things have been said in the negotiations in London that show a change in the Soviet position, or if not an actual change, a willingness to change. Some of the things have been published, such as the Soviet proposal to experiment with open skies inspection over western Siberia and western United States. Things also may have been said in private that are leading our Administration to take Soviet proposals with unusual respect.

Washington observers are putting together the developments in London with recent top-level Soviet statements, and believe they point to a desire by the Kremlin to set up another Summit Conference, either in the Fall or next Spring. Disarmament would supply the chief material for such a meeting, and the Soviet purpose would be to offer this country something substantial in the way of an abatement of the arms race, in return for political considerations.

That at once raises two questions. How much abatement in the arms race, and how big a political price? If the political price were not high, and power relationships were left pretty much as they are, the Administration would welcome an agreement that allowed for a gradual cut in the defense

budget. It would be glad to have such an agreement at any time, but especially glad to have it, say, by next Spring, before the Congressional elections, where the prospect of tax reduction would be a boon.

No one, of course, can answer either question. But it is self-evident that once the Soviet Union wants to make a positive start toward disarmament it can be made. The chief obstacle has been that the Soviet Union has not accepted the step-by-step procedure and the rigorous inspection and control demanded by the West. The Soviet strategy has been to get nuclear weapons outlawed first, before tackling reduction of conventional weapons. Now, if there is to be a Summit Meeting on arms, the Russians may accept the step-by-step procedure not only for conventional weapons but for nuclear weapons too.

As Washington observers see things, the political price for such an agreement might not look sensationally high. The Soviet Treasury is just as heavily burdened by the arms race as our own, and the Soviet economy can't carry the load as well as ours. So the Soviet purpose may be simply to offer an easement of the arms race without any new political twists. That is, the Kremlin might ask no more than the status quo in Eastern Europe. That would mean the continued domination of the East European satellites,

East Germany in particular, but it could be advertised under the caption of peaceful co-existence. The asking price might include a neutral zone in Central Europe, and the Russians might talk about dismantling NATO and the Warsaw Pact. But the one thing they would require for the disarmament agreement, might be simply the continued division of Germany and a hands-off policy on our part in Eastern Europe.

Such an offer would find two minds in policy-making circles in Washington. One would be attracted by the reduction in defense costs, and the political advantages of a smaller budget with tax cuts. And it would welcome entering a season of lessened world tensions.

But the other mind would be skeptical and even afraid of such a settlement. It would believe that the Russian offer reflects Khrushchev's confidence that sooner or later Germany will fall to the Soviet Union anyway, and this is the way to bring it about. For if the United States makes a bargain with the Soviet Union agreeing to the division of Germany, Chancellor Adenauer will lose his upcoming election, and that would be the end of the days of unquestioning West German adherence to the West.

And that might be the beginning of an era in which all Europe drifted to a neutralism which would be tantamount to Soviet supremacy.

There is another aspect to such a bargain. We would also be accepting the permanent subjugation of the East European satellites. This would be a reversal of our thinking about freedom in the world. Not that we are able to liberate the satellites, or intend to do so by force. But we believe in their liberation and stand ready to help it along, in non-violent ways.

So the Soviet offer may turn out to be very tempting, and it may be good sense to expect it to be. For if we do, we will be prepared to subject it to the analysis that our own future calls for.

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 20, 1957

This is the news:

France today brought the Suez dispute back to the United Nations Security Council. French Foreign Minister Pineau urged the council to arrange new talks with Egypt "as soon as possible." The purpose of these talks, he said, would be to settle the Suez Canal question in accordance with the six principles laid down by the Security Council last October. One of those principles was that operation of the canal should be "insulated" from the politics of any country. Pineau accused Egypt of ignoring these principles and imposing...unilaterally...its own terms. [redacted] Egypt immediately challenged Pineau's statement. It said its declaration of last month...on procedures for operating the canal...contained all the requirements of the Six Principles.

Egypt, furthermore, accused the French government of using the canal for its own political purpose. The Egyptian spokesman noted that Premier Mollet must win a vote of confidence tomorrow in the French Assembly. (I should like to discuss the French action further in a few minutes).

[redacted]

Soviet Premier Bulganin has sent a personal message to Premier Mollet, proposing direct talks between Russia and France for the purpose of overcoming "mistrust". Bulganin told Mollet, "We could sign an agreement on cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful means." He [redacted] expressed "profound concern" that France---in his words---"has taken the decision to let her territories be used for the location of atomic bases." Bulganin called the existence of NATO [redacted] "absolutely without justification." And he suggested an early solution of the Algerian problem---one, he said, "which will take fully into account the national rights of the Algerian people."

The AFL-CIO executive council today removed Teamsters President Dave Beck permanently as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and as a council member. Beck was suspended as an officer of the federation on March 29th, after he refused to testify before the Senate rackets committee on alleged misuse of more than 300-thousand dollars in union funds. The AFL-CIO executive committee accused Beck of conduct "detrimental" to the labor movement. When Beck came before the council today, he refused to answer the charges...arguing that the federation was without authority to take such action. He said the charges related to a time prior to that in which the AFL-CIO constitution went in effect. ~~In any event, he said, a hearing should not be held until after he had an opportunity to defend himself against an income tax indictment in Federal Court.~~ Beck appeared before the council today for about 40 minutes. AFL-CIO President Meany said the council had found Beck guilty of "gross misuse of union funds entrusted to his care." ~~He said, "Whether Beck stole the funds or borrowed them, the record shows he took advantage of his position as a trade union official to use money belonging to dues-paying members for his own personal gain."~~

Senator McClellan, chairman of the rackets committee, today rejected a complaint by the American Civil Liberties Union in connection with the

Beck case. The Civil Liberties Union had objected to McClellan's use of the word "theft" in relation to Beck's handling of union funds. "The decision as to guilt," it said, "is a criminal matter to be determined in court." McClellan denied that his committee had "convicted" Beck. "But as an American citizen," he said, "and as chairman of this select committee, I reserve the right to express my views regarding testimony developed before the committee." [redacted]

The Textile Workers Union today asked the Senate rackets committee to investigate what it called the "corrupt" anti-union activities of textile employers "especially but not exclusively in the South." [redacted]

A southern proposal to water down the Administration civil rights bill was defeated in the Senate Judiciary Committee today by a vote of 6 to 4. The amendment was offered by Senator Ervin of North Carolina. It would have killed the provisions calling for creation of a special civil rights division in the Justice Department...and the setting up of a bipartisan commission with power to examine complaints regarding civil rights. It

would also have eliminated the provision giving the government the right to seek injunctions in cases of racial discrimination.

The Supreme Court today refused to review a lower court decision ordering the immediate admission of Negroes to Memphis State College. The United States Circuit Court in Cincinnati had ruled against gradual desegregation of the college. Such procedure, it held, was incompatible with the Supreme Court decision of 1954... that integration of public schools be accomplished with "all deliberate speed."

In Haiti, the seven-man council ruling that country today fired the commander of the Haitian army BUT HE REFUSED TO STEP DOWN, AND THE ARMY REPORTEDLY IS BACKING HIM UP. Yesterday, the army commander refused to attack St. Marc, a rebel-held town 50 miles from Port au Prince. Earlier, there were reports that Army leaders might have to assume power, if order was to be restored.

In Tokyo today, a Japanese district judge said he will issue a warrant for the arrest of an American soldier, if the United States refuses to surrender him to Japanese authorities for trial. The soldier is Army specialist third class William Girard, indicted for manslaughter in the death of a Japanese woman who trespassed on an American firing range.

The original decision was turn Girard over to the Japanese for trial. Last week, Secretary of Defense Wilson reversed that decision and ordered U.S. military authorities not to give him up.

~~The British Foreign Office said today that a visit by Queen Elizabeth to the United States is still under consideration. The statement was prompted by a London newspaper story that the trip had been indefinitely postponed. In Washington, the White House says President and Mrs. Eisenhower will be "delighted" to have Queen Elizabeth as their guest "at any time". British sources indicate a definite decision by the end of the month.~~

In Rome, President Gronchi tonight swore in Premier Zoli's new Christian Democratic government. It is the first one-party minority government Italy has had in four years.

Edward R. Murrow: May 20, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The Security Council of the United Nations again occupied itself with the Suez Canal today, this time at the insistence of France. We and the British already have accommodated ourselves to President Nasser's personal settlement of Canal control. France has been holding out. But after this week's debate, France is expected to fall in line and permit its ships to use the Canal on Nasser's terms. However, it wanted the debate first. It did not expect to get better terms. If anything, it was putting the Security Council in the position of demonstrating that it is incapable of obtaining better terms. This might be called a "thoughtfully contrived drama of futility." The United Nations, which could be mobilized to stop the French-British-Israeli attack on Egypt, could not be mobilized to ~~XXXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ require Nasser to observe the six principles the Security Council itself voted for a Canal settlement. That was what France was intent on showing.

Premier Mollet's government had several reasons for staging such a demonstration. Its face needed saving at home after the humiliating failure of its Suez policy. The failure will appear not quite so great, if the U.N. is shown to be incapable of getting its own principles for Suez accepted. ~~Mollet is in a domestic crisis over the high cost of putting~~

~~down the revolt in Algeria, and if a decision is still pending in the United Nations tomorrow night, when he faces a critical Assembly vote in Paris, it may help him.~~ France also is interested in giving Israel support in its claim for the right to use the Canal. Another reason for asking the debate may have been to buy some insurance against future U.N. criticism of its policy in Algeria. Then if France should be formally criticized and ignores the criticism, it will be able to say that the U.N. was unable to get justice from Egypt.

France's case against Egypt rests on the charge of two violations of the Security Council's six principles. The canal is not now quarantined from Egyptian politics, since Nasser can change his settlement at will. And it has not been opened to all without discrimination, since Israel still is not recognized as free to use it. Negotiations have been going on privately to induce Nasser to make the settlement multilateral, that is, not subject to change or cancellation without consent of all the parties to it. There have also been discussions about getting him to levy a charge on Suez shipping to repay the $11,000,000 the U.N. spent in clearing the Canal. It has reported that he was on the point of an agreement on both points, and that now he may back down because of annoyance over this special

Security Council session. But since all that France asked today was re-opening of the Canal talks, such a show of temper might lose him friends in his own camp.

Today's debate will put into perspective the next test of Suez policy, which comes when Israel tries to get deliveries through the Canal. Israel had put off the test until France has joined the other maritime countries in allowing their ships to use the Canal, for then the right of using it without discrimination would clearly be at issue.

Israel has stated that if it sends a ship under its own or another flag, and the cargo is stopped, that would be an act of war. But that would not necessarily be to resume open hostilities. It could appeal to the Security Council, or appeal the case to the International Court. It is most unlikely that Israel at this time would re-open hostilities. But it also is unlikely that Israel would expect the Security Council to crack down on Nasser since it would expect a Soviet veto of such action. So that leaves appeal to the court as the likeliest step. But Israel's leaders would not go to the court with any enthusiasm. They believe Nasser is just as capable of disregarding the court as he has been of disregarding the Security Council. The Security Council has little weight

behind it, unless the United States and the Soviet Union happen to agree. But the court has non whatever, other than its effect on world opinion.

How the showdown will come this week at the United Nations is not yet clear. The French have not produced their resolution, and a decision is not expected before Wednesday. Some observers think there is an outside chance that the French resolution will be so mild that the Soviet Union will not veto it. But the more general expectation is that it will be vetoed, and the drama of futility will have played its course. If so, the United Nations as an active instrument of justice and pacification will rate somewhat less in world esteem.

Jorge Bergano

Word for Today

Occasionally in United Nations meetings there is a sense of frustration and futility. It is quite certain...in the present ~~instance~~ case...that France does not really expect much better terms. One would do well when thinking of such moves in the United Nations to recall the observation of Warren Austin, who said: "It is better for aged diplomats to be bored than for young men to die."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 21, 1957

This is the news:

The government of French Premier Mollet fell tonight, as the result of a ~~[illegible]~~ vote of No Confidence, in the National Assembly. For the story, we switch now to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

(Tape runs 1:20
End on cue "--to Edw. R.
Murrow in N.Y."

Here in New York this afternoon, the Security Council wound up its debate on the Suez question. / No formal action was taken. / Instead, the United States ambassador...Henry Cabot Lodge... delivered what was called a "summation" of the council's views. / Lodge supported the French view, but because his support took the form of a statement---and not a resolution--- there was no possibility of a Soviet veto. / The decision to do this

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apparently was reached earlier today...when Foreign Minister Pineau had a quick conference with Secretary of State Dulles in Washington. Lodge said the "principal" shortcoming in Egypt's unilateral declaration of April 24 for operation of the Suez Canal, "is the lack of provision for an organized system of cooperation with its users." Also, he said the Cairo declaration fails to make clear how President Nasser intends to assure implementation of the principle that the canal should be "insulated" from the politics of any country. He again called for "non-discriminatory" use of the waterway by ships of all nations, including Israel. ~~And the United States, he said, would be interested in knowing when Egypt intends to deposit with the United Nations its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court in unresolved disputes.~~

In Egypt today, the government "took over" the Marconi radio, telegraph and cable company, which is principally British-owned. The Nasser government said the company is being "Egyptianized".

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a special foreign aid message...calling for expenditure of 3-billion, 800-million dollars. This is 535-million dollars less than Mr. Eisenhower estimated in January would be required. Any further substantial cut, he said, would be a "foolhardy" gamble with American lives. Investments already made in mutual security would be wasted. Our own defense costs, he said, would be increased. He warned that the consequences would include heavier draft calls, and possible new Communist aggression abroad. Refusal to give adequate support to the mutual security program now, he said, "could hardly be more ill-advised or ill-timed." [redacted]

Mr. Eisenhower will repeat this warning tonight in his radio and television speech. "The road to disaster," he will say, "could easily be paved with the good intentions of those blindly striving to save the money that must be spent as the price of peace." He will say that such economy is "neither conservative nor constructive---it could mean the loss of [redacted] peace. It could mean the loss of freedom. It could mean the loss of both."

And [redacted] Mr. Eisenhower will warn the families listening in: "It would mean more of our sons in uniform ." His speech will be carried by most of these CBS Radio stations at 8:30 p.m., Eastern Time.

The House Appropriations Committee today cut President Eisenhower's request for new funds for the Defense Department by two and a half billion dollars. The committee says this "should not be interpreted to mean a reduction...by that amount...in defense spending in 1958." Actual spending in 1958, it says, will include funds appropriated in previous years but not yet spent. But it concedes that the slash eventually will be felt. The President got all the money he requested for new aircraft.

The committee issued a report... calling on the armed services to economize. It accused all three branches of "waste and extravagance" in their procurement programs. It said the Air Force is making too many unnecessary flights. And rivalry between the armed services, it said, "is becoming so serious as to jeopardize the rate of build-up of our military power." The committee said the military threat from Russia "appears, in certain respects, to have somewhat abated." But it warned, "There is no room for complacency." Russia has more than eight times as many submarines as Germany at the outbreak of World War Two. And in the field of guided missiles, it said, "we are in a nip-and-tuck race."

The House Rules Committee today cleared President Eisenhower's civil rights program for House debate. The vote...reporting out the measure... was 8 to 4. Debate on the House floor is expected to start the first week of June. The Senate Judiciary Committee has yet to act on its version of the civil rights program.

President Meany...of the AFL-CIO...today announced that John English, secretary-treasurer of the teamsters union, has been elected to succeed Dave Beck as a vice president of the federation. English will also take Beck's seat on the AFL-CIO executive council. Beck was permanently removed as a federation officer yesterday after the council found him guilty of "gross misuse of union funds."

In Haiti, the army has taken over control. Its commander, General Cantave, said he would call a convention of the country's leaders "without delay", to choose a provisional president. Haiti had been ruled since April fifth by an unpopular seven-man council. The army seized power today without firing a shot.

The death toll in the tornado that swept through the suburbs of Kansas City last night now stands at 38. More than 200 persons were injured. The Missouri Highway Patrol says another tornado hit Desloge, Missouri, late today...causing "extensive damage." There was no immediate word as to the ~~extent~~ number of casualties, if any.

Israel today, in effect, declared its support of the Eisenhower Doctrine. The government said...in a communique...that Israel agrees on "the importance of preserving the political independence and territorial integrity of the countries of the Middle East." It also expressed "appreciation for the assistance rendered in the development of the state of Israel by the government and the people of the United States." ~~The communique did not refer specifically to the Eisenhower Doctrine. It was issued after a cabinet meeting, in which Prime Minister Ben Gurion overcame the opposition of both left-wing coalition parties.~~

~~Russia today announced the creation of a new agency called "The State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries." Its avowed purpose is to increase cultural and scientific exchanges between East and West, and thus help "liquidate" the Iron Curtain.~~

~~Marshal Tito said today that there is growing understanding between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. "If we are realistic," he said, "good relations must come about." Tito indicated he would also like to maintain good relations with the West.~~

Edward R. Murrow: May 21, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Senator Styles Bridges is chairman of the Republican Policy Committee of the Senate, a fact that gives ~~unquestioned~~ considerable authority to anything he says about Republican policy. Last night, speaking in Chicago before representatives of thirty organizations that are trying to get the budget reduced, he rejoiced over a reduction already made in government spending of two billion three hundred million dollars. This, he said, is two-thirds of the way to the three billion three hundred million he advocates. "The goal is in sight" he declared. "Now is the time for everyone to redouble his efforts to be sure the budget-cutting victory is won."

Today is "Foreign Aid Day" on the Eisenhower calendar. The President sent his special message to Congress on this theme, and tonight is taking it to the people, in a T.V.-radio broadcast. Policy-maker Bridges, as if in anticipation, said in Chicago last night: "I am beginning to be a little fed up with global do-gooders, who want us to spend the hard-earned tax dollars of American citizens in support of a world-wide welfare state. I would remind them" he said, "that foreign aid is for mutual security. Mutual security means a two-way street. I see nothing mutual, in aid for Tito, Nehru or Soekarno." There you have an important and official Republican voice. It seemed to be calling President Eisenhower a "global

do-gooder intent on trying to build a world-wide welfare state."

Now let us look at what the President asked from Congress in his special message. He presented a reduced foreign aid program of just over three billion eight hundred million dollars. Of this, two billion eight hundred million is for military assistance. [The President does not think this should appear under the caption of foreign aid, but be part of the defense budget, and he asked for a law that would bring this about. However, he argued against cutting this portion of the foreign aid program because doing so might risk local communist aggression. Then, he said, we would have to expand our own defense forces and send more of our young men abroad, or, as he put it, "supinely accept communist expansion at the expense of the free world."] 6/8

He also pleaded against cutting the other part of the program, the one billion sixty-five millions for economic aid. "We cannot" he said", afford to blight the hope of newly independent peoples who turn to the free world for help in their struggle for economic survival. If we do" he said, "they will be driven toward communist or other totalitarian solutions." [He departed from past practices of outright aid grants, and advocated instead the creation of a development fund, to aid countries by loans allowing for

continuous growth. About half the billion dollars asked for economic aid would go to launch this fund, which then would borrow its capital next year and the year after from the treasury. The remainder of the aid money would be divided among items like the technical assistance program, a special assistance fund for the Middle East and other emergency needs, and for the cost of such special programs as atoms-for-peace.

There you have two official Republican views on foreign aid. As I have stated them, the difference between them is profound. But it is profound on only one part of the program. On closer examination what Senator Bridges objects to, is not really the bulk of the military aid, since most of it is linked with collective security agreements, and so meets his test of mutuality. But what Senator Bridges is irreconsilably against, is the little military aid that is outside collective security, such as arms for Tito, and the economic aid. These two categories added together come to less than two cents of the taxpayer's dollar. But Senator Bridges calls this do-gooding and building a world-wide welfare state. President Eisenhower calls it waging peace. The President says it gives Americans more security per dollar invested than any other expenditure the American people make.

There are, to be sure, other aspects to the demand for government economy, than the dislike of foreign aid. There is a nation-wide fear of rising prices. There would be room for considerable economies in the defense department if it can be shown that the price of inter-service rivalries is substantial. Presumably Senator Bridges is moved by these reasons for economy too. But he has identified himself first of all as being against the philosophy of much of the foreign aid program as such.

In a safe world, where peace had already been won, President Eisenhower might be found in Senator Bridges' corner. But in the world as it is, which the President says is <u>not</u> safe and peace has <u>not</u> been won, the Senator is not found in the President's corner. And this is a symbol of the President's problem. As leader of the Republican Party, and of the nation, he finds that he now has to apply pressure on Congress and appeal over the heads of Congress to the people, to preserve what world leadership he still exercises.

George Reedy

Word for Today

President Eisenhower is appealing to the American people for support of his foreign aid program in the interest of national security. The dangers, he is saying, are real. But he would also say with Carl Becker that realities are less dangerous than fancies. And he might say with Josh Billings, "It iz dredful easy to mistake what we think for what we know."

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: This is the news. The government of French Premier Mollet fell tonight as the result of a vote of no confidence in the National Assembly. For that story we switch now to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: The peasants of France have put their pitchforks through the heart of the government. That's what happened here in Paris tonight, Ed, as the Guy Mollet Cabinet came crashing down to defeat in a confidence vote after a record-breaking 16 months in office - the longest-lived Cabinet of the Fourth Republic and one of the most durable in French history. The tide has swung against Mr. Mollet even in the countryside. The rural regions in agricultural France, where's there's widespread bitter discontent. French farm prices have been falling for a year while industrial prices have been rising. The Socialist-led government has tended to favor the industrial and urban worker, or so it seemed to the farmer who thus put pressure on its Deputies to vote the government out of office. As for the Conservatives, they too have been protesting against the Socialist policy of new taxes on corporations and on business profits. So down came the Cabinet and right in front of the entire world. For French Foreign Minister, Christian Pineau, is in New York tonight fighting for the interests of his nation at the Security Council. As for the President of the Republic, Rene Coty, he's been getting ready to pack his bags for an official visit to Washington at the end of this month. It's now very likely that Mr. Coty will send his regrets to President Eisenhower, for this looks like a long and severe crisis. This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris; now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. FAD

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: President Eisenhower is appealing to the American people for support of his foreign aid program in the interest of national security. The dangers he is saying, are real. But he would also say with Carl Becker that realities are less dangerous than fancies. And he might say with Josh Billings, "It iz dredful easy to mistake what we think for what we know."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 22, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower won support today for his foreign aid program. The White House says the first 300 telegrams received since the President's broadcast appeal last night favor the program "better than 9 to 1." Mr. Eisenhower also gained support today in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Secretary of State Dulles told the committee it would be "folly" to cut foreign aid in the absence of a "safe-guarded" disarmament system. Dulles said mutual assistance offers "the greatest deterrent against aggression at the least cost. If we were not spending dollars," he said, "we would be spending blood." Dulles said, in answer to questions, that the program entails additional funds for military aid to Yugoslavia "only to a very slight extent." And he assured the committee that Britain's new concept of defense "does not involve our picking up the check."

The senators favored Mr. Eisenhower's proposal that economic aid be handled on a loan basis. Republican Senator Capehart called the whole program "sound in principle". He said, "For the first time in ten years I am going to vote for and support this program." Mansfield of Montana...the Democratic whip...complimented Dulles on his "very excellent presentation." Democratic Leader Johnson said Mr. Eisenhower, in last night's speech, "laid down some general principles which, in my opinion, go a long way to meet the needs of our foreign policy." But Johnson said the President's figures are "not sacrosanct".

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senators...led by Bridges of New Hampshire... accused Morse of "character assassination", and demanded that he apologize for what they called his "bad taste". Morse refused to apologize. ~~and challenged the Republicans to introduce a motion of censure. Speaking on the floor, the Democratic senator [illegible] accused Mr. Eisenhower of "political immorality". He said he regarded the Administration policy of tax write-offs for private utilities as "immoral". Bridges replied that there was "no intention of a motion of censure against Morse." But he agreed with Senator Alexander Smith of New Jersey that Morse had made a "preposterous" attack.~~

~~The Senate today approved an appropriation bill for operating the White House and ten executive agencies in the next fiscal year. It provides 16-million dollars, or about 5-million less than requested by the President. The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill providing seven and a half million dollars for work on the new House office building on Capitol Hill.~~

Democratic Representative Durham proposed today that the government launch a new 10-year program to stimulate both private and public development of atomic power. Durham is chairman of the joint congressional atomic energy committee.

A new Senate subcommittee announced today that it will investigate

the United States policy of no trade with Red China. Senator Magnuson, the subcommittee chairman, said, "You can't keep 400-million people behind an economic bamboo curtain forever, just because you don't like the policies of their government."

In Jordan today, four persons convicted of spying for Israel were publicly hanged. They were arrested last year and condemned to death two months ago by a military court.

In Paris, President Coty today began the search for a new premier to succeed Guy Mollet, who resigned yesterday after losing a vote of confidence in the National Assembly. The issue was his program of higher taxes to pay for the war in Algeria. The Mollet cabinet will continue in office until a new government is formed. President Coty is still scheduled to visit Washington on June third, he cancelled his Army reservation today... but a French spokesman says he still hopes to come by air.

The case of Army specialist William Girard came up today at President Eisenhower's news conference. Girard has been indicted by a Japanese court on manslaughter charges...growing out of the fatal shooting of a Japanese woman who trespassed on a U.S. Army firing range, outside of Tokyo. The Japanese

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Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, May 22, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... My colleague Bob Pierpoint went yesterday to the city where the Japanese victim lived. Here is his first-hand report.

PIERPOINT: Maebashi is a pleasant bustling little city, lying on the lower slopes of the Mikuni Mts., 60 miles northwest of Tokyo. As the county seat of Goma County, Maebashi is the location of the District Court scheduled to try Specialist 3/c William Girard of Ottawa-La Salle, Illinois, on charges of manslaughter. Specialist Girard is accused of having shot and killed, last January, a Japanese woman, Mrs. Naka Sakai, who was trespassing on the Somagahara firing range, just outside Maebashi. Yesterday, this reporter, together with our CBS interpreter, visited Maebashi and the Somagahara firing range. Several points in the now internationally famous Girard case are in better perspective as a result of this trip.

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though the firing range is off limits to Japanese, in theory, they're on it constantly. The range is too large and there are too many Japanese living in the area for the American Army and the Japanese Police to keep them all off. The truth is that neither side really tries. Although the United States Army does not like to admit it officially, Japanese farmers and villagers, in the area, are openly allowed on the range when there is no firing going on. These Japanese, nicknamed "brass pickers" by the GIs, are allowed to gather empty shell casings, shrapnel and even dud shells which they sort and sell for scrap metal. The extra income which the people in the Maebashi area earn from the scrap metal, helps supplement the low family budget. But it sometimes makes them take risks they should not take. It can even lead them to enter the firing range before the American soldiers have finished firing for the day. As Mrs. Sakai did on the afternoon she was shot by Specialist Girard.

In order to prevent further accidents of this nature, the Japanese have now organized an association which tightly controls the movements of the "brass pickers" in and around the firing range. The main rule of the Brass Pickers Association is: "No picking during firing." The American Army quietly and wisely cooperates. It does not mind the Japanese picking up the scrap metal. But it is just as anxious as the Japanese to prevent further Girard incidents. But people around Maebashi are very disturbed nowadays at the fact that the Girard case has caused so much trouble between Japan and America. They are afraid the American Army will stop allowing them to gather and sell the scrap metal from the firing range if the trouble continues. Nor are they particularly worried about which side should try Specialist Girard, Japan or America. Several of them told CBS News quite frankly that they never thought much about it, that they had expected the Americans would punish the soldier for his mistake, they had, that is, until representatives of

the anti-American Socialist party came up from Tokyo to stir up trouble. With the Girard case the Socialists have been eminently successful in his stirring up of trouble. Immediately after the incident occurred, they managed to pressure the Japanese Government to demanding that Specialist Girard be turned over to Japan over for trial. Despite a fairly clearcut Japanese-American agreement to the contrary, the Japanese eventually persuaded the American military authorities here in Tokyo to surrender Girard. Secretary of Defense Wilson's refusal to hand Girard over to the Japanese has only added fuel to the fire.

As well-intentioned as Mr. Wilson's act may have been, it came too late. Japan had already been officially notified by the proper American authorities that Girard would be handed over for trial in the Japanese courts. The Japanese government now intends to proceed with the trial on that basis.

Thus the Girard case, originally a simple though tragic accident, has become just exactly what the Socialists hoped, a serious threat to Japanese-American relations.

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 23, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower held a two-hour meeting with the National Security Council today on the subject of disarmament. Harold Stassen, the President's special adviser on disarmament, sat in on the conference. So did Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. Last week, Radford said the Russians are not to be trusted on disarmament, "or anything." Stassen, who has been representing the United States at the five-power disarmament talks in London, has expressed "cautious optimism" that these negotiations may lead to a limited accord. Stassen would say nothing to reporters today when he came out of the Security Council meeting. But he and Secretary Dulles did report immediately to a Senate disarmament subcommittee, headed by Senator Humphrey. This meeting also lasted for two hours. When it was over, Humphrey issued a statement "cleared" by both

Stassen and Dulles. It said the United States is in a "serious negotiation" with Russia on a first-step agreement for limited disarmament...and that this negotiation "should be pursued." The statement described the first step being sought as a "small arms slice with inspection." It quoted Stassen as saying, "Agreement does not depend on trust in the Soviet Union, but rather on effective inspection and assured mutual benefits." Stassen said he definitely plans to be back in London on Monday, when the disarmament talks resume after a 10-day recess. As a first step, Russia has proposed air inspection of Siberia in exchange for air inspection of the western half of the United States... on a matching, mile-for-mile basis. Stassen is expected to take back an American counter-proposal.

Secretary of Defense Wilson warned the Senate today not to go along with the House in cutting down on military appropriations. "This is no time," he said, "to take the cards and chips away from the President and Harold Stassen, when they're going to engage in this big international poker game." Wilson said he could not go along with the view of the House Appropriations Committee that the Communist threat seemed to be "somewhat abated". This is no time, he said, to gamble on hope alone. Wilson testified before

a Senate appropriations subcommittee...while the foreign aid administrator, John Hollister, appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Hollister urged Congress to authorize foreign aid expenditures on a long-term basis. He said a long-range program would make for more efficient operation. Democratic Senator Morse opposed the move, saying that it would involve what he called "a dangerous extension of arbitrary executive power."

The House Post Office Committee today approved a bill that would raise the rate on first, second and third-class mail. Under this measure, the cost of mailing a First Class letter would go up to four cents.

The AFL-CIO today suspended the Laundry Workers Union on charges of corruption. Two other unions...the Distillery Workers and the Allied Industrial Workers ...were placed on a year's probation. In each case, the action grew out of alleged welfare fund irregularities.

Governor Collins of Florida today refused to extradite Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis to Massachusetts (ON CHARGES OF KIDNAPPING) their foster daughter, Hildy. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are of the Jewish faith. The natural mother is a Catholic. Massachusetts courts have ruled that the child, who is 6, should be placed in a Catholic foundling home for adoption within

the Catholic faith. The Ellises adopted the child when she was 10 days old.

The French government crisis has run into a new complication. Former Premier Mendes-France resigned today as head of the Radical-Socialist Party, when members of the party challenged his leadership. Mendes-France had asked the party to expel two members who voted for the Mollet government in last Tuesday's confidence vote. The party refused. (Mollet lost the vote in the National Assembly...but is continuing as head of a caretaker government until a new premier is named).

In the United Nations Security Council today, Syria formally accused Israel of violating the 1949 armistice agreement. Syria based the charge on Israel's action in constructing a bridge at Lake Huleh, in the demilitarized zone on the Israeli-Syrian frontier. Syria contended that the bridge gives Israel a military advantage in the area and asked the Security Council to order the bridge removed. The Israeli delegate denied that the bridge has any military purpose. It was built, he said, only to handle equipment for a land reclamation project. The debate continues on Tuesday.

A United States Army court martial on Formosa today acquitted Master Sergeant Robert G. Reynolds of Colora, Maryland...charged with voluntary manslaughter in the fatal shooting of a Chinese civilian. Reynolds said he fired in self-defense after discovering the Chinese in the act of looking through a window of his home at Mrs. Reynolds. The Chinese Ministry of Justice on Formosa denounced the trial as "obviously not impartial". And Reynolds has been given a special police guard because of strong anti-American feeling.

The United States demanded today that Russia pay 756-thousand dollars for the "unprovoked" destruction of a U.S. Air Force plane in November, 1954. The American note rejected Russia's claim that the incident took place over Soviet territory. It said the United States can prove that the aircraft...a B-29 reconnaissance bomber...was attacked by Soviet fighters in international air space, off the coast of Japan. One American crewman was killed.

In some parliaments, the budget is the big order of business and governments stand or fall according to what happens to it. Consequently legislators and the public have some training in fighting the battles of the budget. In Britain, budget day, when the government introduces its budget, is awaited with excitement not unlike a world series in this country. People seem to appreciate that the amount of money in their pockets for the year is being more or less fixed, and they follow the doings of parliament with acute self-interest.

In countries with so-called responsible parliamentary government - where the government falls if it loses its majority - the budget is the monopoly of the party leadership. In England, for example, no member of the government party can bring in a money bill of his own, or even offer amendments to the government's bill. The Cabinet decides what the country needs, and any party member who votes against it must leave the party. There is no such thing, as in this country, where the budget can be publicly criticized by members of the Cabinet, or openly attacked by the party leader in the Senate, or the chairman of the party policy committee, not to mention a substantial proportion of party members.

This week President Eisenhower sent a special message to Congress defending his reduced Foreign Aid Program, then appealed to the public over radio and television, in the hope of lighting a fire under Congress. He may have succeeded. He made a thoroughly persuasive presentation, and Congress already is reacting to it. But surely this is a round-about way to do the nation's financial business. It encourages departments to ask more than they need, knowing they will get less than they ask. Even the Administration itself asks for more than it simply has to have. And the public doesn't know what is the rock-bottom figure for safety and sound government.

In our system, we sometimes have to carry on with a minority government. At present, instead of choosing one policy or the other, that of the Administration or that of the Opposition, Congress tries to mix the two together. The result is that neither party as such is responsible. Both are passing the buck to each other. Nobody dreams of discipline or teamwork, and everybody seems to be jubilantly on his own. As a result the public doesn't learn much about budgets.

This week, in the midst of the battle, the experts of the Joint Congressional Internal Revenue Committee delivered to Congress their forecast

of federal spending and revenue for the coming year. They predicted that the amount spent will be greater than estimated, the revenue collected somewhat below expectation. Almost at once Democratic leaders put off plans to cut taxes till next year. But what is the battle of the budget about? Isn't Congress cutting it? It is, but chiefly the appropriations budget. These experts were talking about the spending budget. Obviously the spending budget is the one that matters now. Cutting the appropriations budget is a kind of delayed action. Not only that, the action is often reversed later on when the public isn't looking.

That is one detail that needs to be understood. Another is that cuts in the appropriations budget are not necessarily going to reduce spending. They look like cuts, but are a juggling of figures. As President Eisenhower told his news conference, at least half of the two-and-a-half billion dollar slash in the defense budget proposed by the House committee is sheer book-keeping, and no real saving.

There always is waste effort and compromise in passing a budget under our set-up. But this year the budget has been a special field day for politics. The non-modern Republicans think they see their chance of re-capturing the leadership of the party. The Democrats are hoping to

capture both Congress and the White House by exploiting the inability of the Republicans to get together and stay together. It happens that economy is the slogan of the hour and everybody is competing for popularity. As politics, this is exhilarating, and it can be defended as an exercise in democracy, especially so since experience has shown that an astute and persistent president can make this awkward system work.

But so far, the battle of the budget has not contributed much light, if any, to two big questions that have to be answered. One is how much security our economy can afford. The other is how much economizing our security can afford. When the budget is passed it is doubtful if either question will have been satisfactorily answered.

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Word for Today

Under the American system, there is nearly always a battle of the budget. Hastings Doerr said, "Making a budget is a method of worrying before you spend, instead of afterward." In this day of international danger there could well be some worrying afterward, if cuts were too deep. Publilius Syrus warned us, "There are remedies worse than the disease."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower held a two-hour meeting with the National Security Council today on the subject of disarmament. Harold Stassen, the President's special adviser on disarmament, sat in on the conference. So did Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. Last week, Radford said the Russians are not to be trusted on disarmament, "or anything." Stassen who has been representing the United States at the five-power disarmament talks in London, has expressed "cautious optimism" that these negotiations may lead to a limited accord. Stassen would say nothing to reporters today when he came out of the Security Council meeting. But he and Secretary Dulles did report immediately to a Senate disarmament subcommittee, headed by Senator Humphrey. This meeting also lasted for two hours. When it was over, Humphrey issues a statement "cleared" by both Stassen and Dulles. It said the United States is in a "serious negotiation" with Russia on a first-step agreement for limited disarmament...and that this negotiation "should be pursued". The statment described the first step being sought as a "small arms slice with inspection." It quoted Stassen as saying, "Agreement does not depend on trust in the Soviet Union, but rather on effective inspection and assured mutual benefits." Stassen said he definitely plans to be back in London on Monday, when the disarmament talks resume after a 10-day recess. As a first step, Russia has proposed air inspection of Siberia in exchange for air inspection of the western half of the United States..on a matching mile-for-mile basis. Stassen is expected to take back an American counter proposal.

Secretary of Defense Wilson warned the Senate today not to go along with the House in cutting down on military appropriations. "This is no time," he said, "to take the cards and chips away from the President and Harold Stassen, when they're going to engage in this big international poker game." Wilson said he could not go along with the view of the House Appropriations Committee that the Communist threat seemed to be "somewhat abated." This is no time, he said to gamble on hope alone. Wilson testified before a Senate appropriations subcommittee..while the foreign aid administrator, John Hollister, appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Hollister urged Congress to authorize foreign aid expenditures on a long-term basis. He said a long-range program would make for more efficient operation. Democratic Senator Morse opposed the move, saying that it would involve what he called "a dangerous extension of arbitrary executive power.

The House Post Office Committee today approved a bill that would raise the rate on first, second and third-class mail. Under this measure, the cost of mailing a First Class letter would go up to four cents.

The AFL-CIO today suspended the Laundry Workers Union on charges of corruption. Two other unions..the Distillery Workers and the Allied Industrial Workers..were placed an a year's probation. In each case, the action grew out of alleged welfare fund irregularities.

Governor Collins of Florida today refused to extradite Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis to Massachusetts on charges of kidnapping their foster daughter, Hildy. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are of the Jewish faith. The natural mother is a Catholic. Massachusetts courts have ruled that the child, who is 6, should be placed in a Catholic foundling home for adoption within the Catholic faith. The Ellises adopted the child when whe was 10 days old.

The French government crisis has run into a new complication. Former Premier Mendes-France resigned today as head of the Radical - Socialist Party, when members of the party challenged his leadership. Mendes-France had asked the party to expel two members who voted for the Mollet government in last Tuesday's confidence vote. The party refused. (Mollet lost the vote in the National Assembly...but is continuing as head of a caretaker government until a new premier is named.)

In the United Nations Security Council today, Syria formally accused Israel of violating the 1949 armistice agreement. Syria based the charge on Israel's action in constructing a bridge at Lake Huleh, in the demilitarized zone on the Israeli-Syrian frontier. Syria contended that the bridge gives Israel a military advantage in the area and asked the Security Council to order the bridge removed. The Israeli delegate denied that the bridge has any military purpose. It was built, he said, only to handle equipment for a land reclamation project. The debate continues on Tuesday.

A United States Army court martial on Formosa today acquitted Master Sergeant Robert G. Reynolds of Colora, Maryland...charged with voluntary manslaughter in the fatal shooting of a Chinese civilian. Reynolds said he fired an self-defense after discovering the Chinese in the act of looking through a window of his home at Mrs. Reynolds. The Chinese Ministry of Justice on Formosa denounced the trial as "obviously not impartial." And Reynolds has been given a special police guard because of strong anti-American feeling.

The United States demanded today that Russia pay 756-thousand dollars for the "unprovoked"destruction of a U.S. Air Force plane in November, 1954. The American note rejected Russia's claim that the incident took place over Soviet territory. It said the United States can prove that the aircraft ...a B-29 reconnaissance bomber...was attacked by Soviet fighters in international air space, off the coast of Japan. One American crewman was killed.

In some parliaments, the budget is the big order of business, and governments stand or fall according to what happens to it. Consequently legislators and the public have some training in fighting the battles of the budget. In Britain, budget day, when the government introduces its budget, is awaited with excitement not unlike a world series in this country. People seem to appreciate that the amount of money in their pockets for the year is being more or less fixed, and they follow the doings of parliament with acute self-interest.

In countries with so-called responsible parliamentary government - where the government falls if it loses its majority - the budget is the monopoly of the party leadership. In England, for example, no member of the government party can bring in a money bill of his own, or even offer amendments to the government's bill. The cabinet decides what the country needs, and any party member who votes against it must leave the party. There is no such thing, as in this country, where the budget can be publicly criticized by members of the Cabinet, or openly attacked by the party leader in the Senate, or the chairman of the party policy comitttee, not to mention a substantial proportion of the party members.

This week President Eisenhower sent a special message to Congress defending his reduced Foreign Aid Program, then appealed to the public over radio and television, in the hope of lighting a fire under Congress. He may have succeeded. He made a thoroughly persuasive presentation, and Congress already is reacting to it. But surely this is a round-about way to do the nation's financial business. It encourages departments to ask more than they need, knowing they will get less than they ask. Even the Administration itself asks for more than it simply has to have. And the public doesn't know what is the rock - bottom figure for safety and sound goverement.

In our system, we sometimes have to carry on with a minority government. At present, instead of choosing one policy or the other, that of the Administration or the Opposition, Congress tries to mix the two together. The result is that neither party as such is responsible. Both are passing the buck to each other. Nobody dreams of discipline or teamwork, and everybody seems to be jubilantly on his own. As a result the public doesn't learn much about budgets.

But what is the battle of the budget about? Isn't Congress cutting it? It is, but chiefly the appropriations budget. These experts were talking about the spending budget. Obviously the spending budget is the one that matters now. Cutting the appropriations budget is a kind of delayed action. Not only that, the action is often reversed later on, when the public isn't looking.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: Under the American system, there is nearly always a battle of the budget. Hastings Doerr said, "Making a budget is a method of worrying before you spend, instead of afterward." In this day of international danger there could well be some worrying afterward, if cuts were too deep. Pubilius Syrus warned us, there are remedies worse than the disease."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 24, 1957

This is the news:

The Chinese Nationalist government today expressed its "profoundest regret" over the anti-American rioting on Formosa in which at least nine Americans were injured. The United States Embassy in the capital city of Taipei was gutted---furniture smashed and records destroyed. The United States Information Agency building was also wrecked. The mob...estimated at 10-thousand...was protesting the acquittal yesterday of an American soldier accused of killing a Chinese civilian. The acquittal was by a United States Army court martial. Today...in tendering his government's formal apology in Washington...the Chinese Nationalist ambassador called the incident "an outbreak of emotion." And persons responsible, he said, were being placed under arrest. The State Department said the United States

is demanding "full compensation". In Congress, Senate Republican Leader Knowland called the outbreak "shocking". He said, "The prompt action of the government there in restoring order does not condone the irresponsible mob action." Knowland is a strong supporter of the Nationalist government. The Democratic Leader...Senator Johnson... called it "very regrettable that people for whom we've done so much would destroy our buildings and tear down our flags because of one incident."

The Nationalist government has declared martial law on Formosa, in an effort to prevent further outbreaks. There are about 9-thousand Americans on the island, counting women and children. All embassy personnel are accounted for.

In Paris today, Rene Pleven was chosen prospective premier to succeed Guy Mollet, who lost a vote of confidence earlier this week in the National Assembly. Pleven twice served as premier between 1950 and 1952. President Coty today asked him to see if he could muster the support necessary to form a new government.

France demanded today that Tunisia guarantee "proper application" of the economic treaty between the two countries. On Wednesday, France suspended financial aid to Tunisia...on grounds that it was supporting the rebel movement in Algeria. Last night, the Tunisian premier said that as a consequence the whole treaty...including its special customs provisions... is null and void. Today, the French foreign ministry denied this. But it said France will insist that Tunisia stop giving aid to the Algerian revolt.

Syria announced today that it is withdrawing its troops from Jordan at the request of King Hussein. Syria has maintained a military force in Jordan since the Israeli attack on Egypt last October. A report that these troops will now be replaced by forces from Saudi Arabia is not confirmed.

In Moscow today, the Communist newspaper Pravda criticized Israel's acceptance of the Eisenhower Doctrine. It said the action "runs counter to Israel's pledge not to be party to any alliance...or agreement...pursuing aggressive aims against the Soviet Union." Israel, it said, has embarked on "a dangerous path." Under the Eisenhower Doctrine, the United States is prepared to come to the aid of any Middle East country requesting help against Communist aggression.

The representatives of 11 Arab countries today asked the United States to cut off American aid to France...because of what they called "outrageous acts of terror" committed by French troops in Algeria. They also said their governments would take "any measures necessary" to prevent Israel from sending a test ship through the Suez Canal or using the Gulf of Aqaba. Attempting a test case, they said, could lead only to "unfortunate happenings." The Arab envoys met with Secretary of State Dulles for an hour at the State Department.

Britain and Egypt opened economic talks today in Rome. Egypt is said to have started off by demanding ~~expected to demand~~ reparations for damage done in the Anglo-French invasion. Britain may also demand compensation from Egypt for property seized by

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the Nasser government, as well as for British interest in the old Suez Canal Company. On ~~these claims and counter-claims, little progress is~~ expected. ~~Arrangements may be made, however, for resumption of trade. The talks will go on for about 10 days.~~

The Cuban government says it has broken up an attempted rebel landing on the southeast coast of Cuba, near (KA-BO-NÉE-KO) Cabonico. It was in this same general area that the rebel leader, Fidel Castro, landed with a group of followers last year. Castro is still holding out in the Sierra Maestra mountains. The Cuban government claims there were 27 men in this latest landing attempt...and that two of them were captured. The rest of the force, it says, "dispersed".

In Washington, the Labor Department reports that the cost of living reached a new high in April for the eighth consecutive month. The price index in April went up three-tenths of one percent. As a result of this increase, a million, 400-thousand workers in the auto, electrical and farm equipment industries will receive an automatic two-cents-an-hour boost in pay.

The Federal Reserve Board today advised against placing federal controls on installment buying at this time.

In Seattle today... Dave Beck, Jr., son of the teamsters president, was served with a subpoena ordering him to appear before the Senate rackets committee. He had been sought as a witness for more than a month.

West German Chancellor Adenauer arrived in this country today for a week's visit. He said...in a formal statement...that he hopes to discuss with President Eisenhower "and other leading personalities in Washington" the problem of German reunification. ~~He said, "We know that our alliance with the West offers the best guarantee for the peace of the world and reunification of Germany." Adenauer will spend Sunday at the President's Gettysburg farm.~~

STET

~~The West German defense minister...Franz Joseph Strauss...today ended a two-day conference with British leaders in London. A communique signed by Strauss and the British defense minister, Duncan Sandys, reported "full agreement on the principles of collective defense." The communique declared Britain's "firm intention" to keep a "substantial" military force in Europe...in addition to building up a nuclear deterrent against possible Soviet attack.~~

West Germany today rejected Soviet demands that it ban nuclear weapons from its territory. The rejection was contained in a formal note delivered in Moscow. The note called on Russia to agree to effective disarmament control.

The United States is about to resume "serious negotiation" with Russia, looking toward a "first-step" disarmament agreement. My colleague, Bill Downs, has been covering this story at the State Department. Here is his report:

(Downs tape rune 4:45
Returns on cue: "Now back
to Ed Murrow."

That was my colleague, Bill Downs, reporting from Washington. The disarmament story will be continued tomorrow at another White House conference attended by Mr. Stassen and other high officials. The five-power talks resume in London on Monday.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

There is some debate in this country as to how far we should trust Russia in negotiating even a "first-step" disarmament agreement with inspection. Perhaps the ideal observation in a case like this was made by Arthur Schnitzler. He said, "One can positively never be deceived, if one mistrusts everything in the world---even one's own skepticism."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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7:45 to 8:00 PM

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DOWNS: Not since Mr. Neville Chamberlain flew to Munich has there been such peacetime interest developing as now in the projected flight on Sunday of Mr. Harold Stassen to resume the disarmament negotiations in London. The parallel is unfortunate but the missions of the two men are similar for their times. The umbrella-toting British Prime Minister was devoutly intent on stopping an old fashioned war that threatened to destroy Western Europe and did. Disarmament negotiator Stassen carries a briefcase and in it he will transport new American proposals seeking a practical, workable and safe way to keep all civilization from being erased from the earth.

During the past two weeks here in Washington there has developed an excitement and urgency and anticipation almost in top circles of the government which reminds one of the pre-D-Day atmosphere during the war. Source of this activity obviously was two men - the veteran U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, Charles Bohlen and Harold Stassen. Bohlen debriefed the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department and other interested government departments. It was Bohlen's final report as a Russian expert before taking up his new post as U. S. Ambassador to the Phillipines. At the same time, there was a recess called in the eight week old London disarmament talks. The President's special adviser on disarmament affairs, Harold Stassen, returned here to report to Sec. Dulles and to the President. What both men reported was this: That the Russians will continue to be recalcitrant and stubborn on political affairs,

impossible in their propaganda and diplomacy, but there is one field of international relations where they are interested in negotiation. This is the field of disarmament.

The Russian change of attitude regarding the certain dangers of nuclear warfare developed after the death of Stalin. Perhaps it was the Soviet scientists themselves who convinced the Kremlin's collective leadership that no nation, no matter how big or powerful, could fight a nuclear war without itself being destroyed. To the Russian people, who suffered some 20,000,000 casualties in the last holocaust, war is a dread thing - a feeling recognized as a political fact in the Kremlin. The recent economic reorganization of the Soviet bureaucracy also confirmed reports that the immense cost of maintaining a gigantic military establishment is being felt in the Russian economy, just as it is in the American.

And then on April the 30th, the Soviet negotiators in London submitted a proposal. It appeared slightly absurd at first, proposing to trade aerial inspection of a part of Siberia for Russian aerial inspection of Alaska and all of the United States west of the Mississippi. But on second reading, the Western negotiators realized that the Russians had done two important things. They had accepted the principle of aerial inspection, which they jeered at when President Eisenhower proposed it at the Geneva Summit conference. And also they dropped their insistence of a banning of hydrogen and atomic weapons as a condition for negotiation of disarmament.

The administration has taken these portents seriously. Today Sec. of State Dulles presided over another conference of top defense officials, atomic energy experts, foreign policy planners and White House representatives to work out with Negotiator Stassen the details of an American counter-proposal on disarmament. The proposal contemplates a multi-national treaty for a first-step international air and ground inspection, possibly over the north polar region of Siberia, Alaska and Canada. There also is envisioned what is called "a small slice" arms cutback program

wherein token numbers of warships, tanks, planes and missiles might be turned over to international disarmament depots for safe-keeping. But the ultimate weapons, the H-bomb and the A-bomb and the power of annihilation, would not be touched in these initial negotiations. The U. S. theory of disarmament, apparently, is that the infant has to learn to toddle before it can walk.

So Harold Stassen's briefcase when he leaves for London on Sunday will be jammed with first steps and small slices. That briefcase will also carry the hopes of most people around the world that perhaps having invented a way to blow our civilization to perdition we might also be smart enough to stop the explosion.

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Now back to Ed Murrow.

Ed. trans. FAD

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 27, 1957

This is the news:

Five-power disarmament talks resumed today in London. The United States representative, Harold Stassen, did not present the new American proposals for a "first-step" arms agreement. Stassen conferred with the delegates of Britain, France and Canada before the session and briefed them on the nature of the proposals. And there is speculation that Stassen may not submit the American program formally for several days, in order to give the other western delegates time to consult their governments. Before they went into today's meeting...which lasted only 20 minutes...Stassen and the Soviet representative, Valerian Zorin, both said they were prepared for serious negotiations.

In Washington today, West German Chancellor Adenauer and Secretary of State Dulles discussed world problems...including unification of Germany and disarmament...for four hours. Adenauer said this evening that they had had a "very frank and very candid discussion." Dulles is said to have reassured Adenauer that West Germany will be "fully consulted" before any first-step disarmament agreement with Russia is developed. The chancellor had luncheon today with President Eisenhower, at the White House. The communique summing up the talks is due tomorrow.

House Republican leaders will try to restore only 300-million of the two and a half billion dollars slashed from President Eisenhower's defense budget by the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Eisenhower said last week that the Administration would try to "live with" a billion, 300-million dollars of the cut...that it was "nothing but a bookkeeping operation anyway." But the other billion, 200-million, he said, was essential. The House Republican Policy Committee met today and decided to try to restore 300-million dollars. As for the rest of the two and a half billion dollar cut, Republican Leader Martin said, "We've got to face reality." There were signs late today that...with the help of House Democrats...as much as 500-million dollars might be restored.

Special Ambassador James P. Richards testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today on his recent mission to the Middle East. On that mission, Richards explained the Eisenhower Doctrine to countries of the area...and committed the United States to 120-million dollars in military and economic aid. Richards said today that the program already has scored "a notable success". But Mr. Eisenhower, he said, needs to have continuing authority to act. He warned, "This cannot be a one-shot operation."

President Eisenhower today signed an appropriation bill...carrying 3-billion, 192-million dollars for the Post Office Department in the next fiscal year. This is 58-million dollars less than the Administration requested. Mr. Eisenhower said...in signing the measure...that unless Congress votes more money, postal services will have to be "substantially" curtailed, starting July first. Postmaster General Summerfield says that special delivery rates...and fees for money orders and insured mail...will be raised, effective July first.

The joint congressional atomic energy committee opened hearings today on the effects of radio-active fallout. Dr. Charles Dunham testified that (with care) release of radio-active material in the utilization of nuclear energy can be reduced. "But," he said, "if we continue to reduce the fraction we are willing to release, we eventually reach a "cost of control" which makes the operation prohibitative." Dr. Dunham is director of the Atomic Energy Commission's division of medicine. Dr. Alvin Graves of the Los Alamos laboratory said it is possible to make cleaner bombs. "But complete cleanliness in nuclear weapons," he said, "is impossible to achieve."

~~President Eisenhower today nominated James Langley, newspaper publisher of Concord, New Hampshire, to be ambassador to Pakistan. Langley would succeed Horace Hildreth, who resigned the first of the month.~~

The United States ~~today rejected~~ indicated today that it will reject Hungary's demand that 13 members of the staff of the American legation in Budapest be sent home. The Hungarian note had accused legation personnel of "illegal intelligence activity". A State Department spokesman said, "The United States rejects the concept implicit in this note that the Hungarian regime enjoys the prerogative of deciding the size of our diplomatic mission." It was indicated, however, that some members of the legation staff will be withdrawn.

Russia and Hungary have signed an agreement covering the status of Soviet troops "temporarily" based in Hungary. According to the Soviet news agency Tass, Russian troops stationed in Hungary will be subjected to Hungarian law.

Representatives of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq reportedly conferred in Cairo today on the possibility of replacing French aid to Tunisia with loans from other Arab states. Last week, France suspended financial aid to Tunisia on grounds it was supporting the Algerian independence movement.

The Supreme Court today set aside the "tax fix" conviction of Henry Grunewald on grounds that the jury which convicted him was improperly charged. The decision ordering a new trial for Grunewald and the two persons convicted with him was unanimous. In a split, 7-to-2 decision, the court refused to shorten the prison sentence of New York gambler Frank Costello, sentenced to five years for income-tax evasion. The Supreme Court agreed to review the appeal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a 100-thousand-dollar fine imposed by an Alabama court. The fine was for contempt of court...growing out of the refusal of the association to produce names and addresses of its members.

Edward R. Murrow: May 27, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Washington is his fifth in four years. Each time he has been given an enthusiastic reception. In the past four years the influence and importance of the German Republic has grown remarkably. On earlier visits more was heard than this time of the part Dr. Adenauer has played in the transformation of Germany into a trusted member of the free world. It was a novelty, as well as something of a miracle. It still is something of a miracle, but the novelty has worn off. Dr. Adenauer has become a kind of institution. It is difficult to think of the German Republic without him.

to this Country - 4 years ago -

On his first visit, Dr. Adenauer faced a national election and his success in Washington undoubtedly contributed to his victory. This year he again faces an election, and success in Washington will again count in the election. But this time the help he needs from Washington is negative, rather than positive. He needs assurance that the present Eisenhower policy on disarmament is not going to condemn Germany to a long term of disunity. Presumably he can be given this assurance, since it is a principle in our new disarmament thinking that after a first short step in arms reduction, any second step must be linked with a solution of the problem of German unification. That was decided before Dr. Adenauer came. Dr. Adenauer may

wish that the first step in disarmament also would be linked with the issue of unification. Not that he or the Germans are opposed to disarmament. As much as any Europeans they want it eagerly. But they want unification even more eagerly. And if German voters should decide that loyalty to the United States may lead to postponement of unification, things will go badly for Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democratic party.at the polls.

Here we are confronted with a dilemma, and the Germans with another of their own. Our dilemma is that we may not be able to get any arms reduction whatever, without agreeing for a time to the present status in Eastern Europe. That is, we can't expect the Kremlin to reduce its forces if our political purpose is to liberate the satellites. If we can convince the Russians that we don't expect to roll them behind their own borders, politically as well as militarily, that would reduce tensions and enable both sides to cut defense budgets.

But if we convince them, we assent to the continued Soviet domination of East Germany and other satellites, and that would put off German unification for the time being certainly. Our dilemma is that we want reduction in arms, and we want Germany united in freedom, and we can't have

both at the same time. ~~We may believe that we can have them both, if tensions are sufficiently relaxed. That may be the hopeful gamble in the present policy.~~

The German dilemma is that they also want two things that seem irreconcilable. They want unification and they want it in freedom. Dr. Adenauer will not merge the two Germanys from the top down, because that would give the East German communists a vested interest in the government of a united Germany. He feels this would open the way to the ultimate communist domination of all Germany. He insists that Germany be united through free elections. And this the Kremlin would hardly grant, unless it was prepared to give up its control of the satellites, starting with East Germany.

But there are indications that the Kremlin would pay a part of this price to have Germany yanked out of the Western world and neutralized. How much of the price it is willing to pay, the Germans still have to learn. But just now they are heavily involved in the discussion of Russian proposals for neutrality and de-militarized zones. The Social Democrats in Germany are ready to go the whole way to neutralization as the price of unification. Dr. Adenauer himself has to be talking about it.

A new four thousand-word memorandum on German-Russian relations was being studied today in Moscow. In it Dr. Adenauer's government said it was quite willing to discuss a de-militarized zone in central Europe, if the Russians would agree to re-unification through free elections. At the same time he rejected a demand for the withdrawal of Western troops from Germany. His memo to Moscow was not a bid for favors, it was an accusation that it is the Russians who are blocking unification. But it showed neutralization is a big issue in the coming election, and Dr. Adenauer does not dare be against it.

Western policy in Germany since the war has been singularly successful, thanks in great measure to the character and philosophy of Dr. Adenauer and his associates. But the West cannot give the Germans all they want. As a defeated nation they want power and prestige, and this to some extent the West has given them. But quite as much they want to be united and this the West cannot give, not short of war. Only Russia can give it. So long as Russia withholds it, the Germans will remain with the West. But if Russia gives it, and makes the price attractive, the German voters cannot be expected to say No.

George Bryan

Word for Today

~~For more than ten years, the German people have been seeking reunification.~~ Russia has been insisting on negotiations between East and West Germany... and Chancellor Adenauer has joined us in insisting on free elections first. But only Russia can give the Germans their unity. If the price looks right, it is too much to expect the German people to resist. For as Finley Peter Dunne observed, "At cards or world politics, there are no friends."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Five power disarmament talks resumed today in London. The United States representative, Harold Stassen, did not present the new American proposals for a "first step" arms agreement. Stassen conferred with the delegates of Britain, France and Canada before the session and briefed them on the nature of the proposals. And there is speculation that Stassen may not submit the American program formally for several days, in order to give the other western delegates time to consult their governments. Before they went into today's meeting..which lasted only 20 minutes..Stassen and the Soviet representative, Valerian Zorin, both said they were prepared for serious negotiations.

In Washington today, West German Chancellor Adenauer and Secretary of State Dulles discussed world problems..including unification of Germany and disarmament..for four hours. Adenauer said this evening that they had had a "very frank and very candid discussion." Dulles is said to have reassured Adenauer that West Germany will be "fully consulted" before any first step disarmament agreement with Russia is developed. The chancellor had luncheon today with President Eisenhower, at the White House. The communique summing up the talks is due tomorrow.

House Republican leaders will try to restore only 300-million of the two and a half billion dollars slashed from President Eisenhower's defense budget by the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Eisenhower said last week that the Administration would try to "live with" a billion, 300-million dollars of the cut..that it was "nothing but a bookkeeping operation anyway." But the other billion, 200-million, he said, was essential. The House Republican Policy Committee met today and decided to try to restore 300-

million dollars. As for the rest of the two and a half billion dollars cut, Republican Leader Martin said, "We've got to face reality." There were signs late today that..with the help of House Democrats..as much as 500-million dollrrs might be restored.

Special Ambassador James P. Richards testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today on his recent missinn to the Middle East. On that mission, Richards explained the Eisenhower Doctrine to countries of the area..and committed the United States to 120-million dollars in military aid. Richards said today that the program already has scored "a notable success." But Mr. Eisenhower, he said, needs to have continuing authority to act. He warned, "This cannot be a one- shot operation."

President Eisenhower today signed an appropriation bill..carrying 3-billion, 192 - million dollars for the Post Office Department in the next fiscal year. This is 58 - million dollars less than the Administration requested. Mr. Eisenhower. said..in signing the measure..that unless Congress voted more money, postal services will have to be "substantially"curtailed, starting July first. Postamster General Summerfield says that special delivery rates..and fees for money orders and insured mail..will be raised, effective July first.

The joint congressional atomic energy committee opened hearings today on the effects of radio - active fallout. Dr. Charles Dunham testified that with care , release of radio - active material in the utilization of nuclear energy can be reduced."But," he said, "if we continue to reduce the fraction we are willing to release, we eventually reach a "cost of control" which makes the operation prohibitive." Dr. Dunham is director of Atomic Energy Commission' division of medicine. Dr. Alvin Graves of the Los Alamos laborarory said it is : possible to make cleaner bombs. "But complete cleanliness in nuclear weapons," he said, "is impossible to achieve."

The United States indicated today that it will reject Hungary's demand that 13 members of the staff of the American legation in Budapest be sent home. The Hungarian note had accused legation personnel of "illegal intelligence activity". A State Department spokesman said, "The United States rejects the concept implicit in this note that the Hungarian regime enjoys the prerogative of deciding the size of our diplomatic mission." It was indicated, however, that some members of the legation staff will be withdrawn.

Russia and Hungary have signed an agreement covering the status os Soviet troops "temporarily" based in Hungary. According to the Soviet news agency Tass, Russian troops stationed in Hungary will be subjected to Hungarian law.

Representatives of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq reportedly conferred in Cairo today on the possibility of replacing French aid to Tunisia with loans from other Arab states. Last week, France suspended financial aid to Tunisia on grounds it was supporting the Algerian independence movement.

The Supreme Court today set aside the "tax fix" conviction of Henry Gruenwald on grounds that the jury which convicted him was improperly charged. The decision ordering a new trial for Gruenwald and the two persons convicted with him was unanimous.

In a split, 7 - to - 2 decision, the court refused to shorten the prison sentence of New York gambler Frank Costello, sentenced to five years for income - tax evasion.

The Supreme Court agreed to review the appeal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a 100-thousand - dollar fine imposed by the Alabama court. The fine was for contempt of court... growing out of the refusal of the association to produce names and addresses of its members.

On his first visit to this country - four years ago - Dr. Adenauer faced a national election and his success in Washington undoubtedly contributed to his victory. This year he again faces an election, and success in Washington will again count in the election. But this time the help he needs from Washington is negative, rather than positive. He needs assurance that the present Eisenhower policy on disarmament is not going to condemn Germany to a long term of disunity. Presumably he can be given this assurance since it is a principle in our new disarmament thinking that after a first short step in arms reduction, any second step must be linked with a solution of the problem of German unification. That was decided before Dr. Adenauer came. Dr. Adanauer may wish that the first step in disarmament also would be linked with the issue of unificatoon. Not that he or the Germans are opposed to disarmament. As much as any Europeans they want it eagerly. But they want unification even more eagerly. And if German voters should decide that loyalty to the United States may lead to postponement of unification, things will go badly for Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democratic party at the polls.

Here we are confronted with a dilemma, and the Germans with another of their own. Our dilemma is that we may not be able to get any arms reduction whatever, without agreeing for a time to the present status in Eastern Europe. That is, we can't expect the Kremlin to reduce its forces if our political purpose is to liberate the satellites. If we can convince the Russians that we don't expect to roll them behind their own borders, politically as well as militarily, that would reduce tensions and enable both sides to cut defense budgets.

But if we convince them, we assent to the continued Soviet domination of East Germany and other satellites, and that would put off German unification for the time being certainly. Our dilemma is that we want reduction in arms, and we want Germany united in freedom, and we can't have both at the same time.

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West cannot give, not short of war. Only Russia can give it. So long as Russia withholds it, the Germans will remain with the West. But if Russia gives it, and makes the price attractive, the German voters cannot be expected to say No.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: Russia has been insisting on negotiations between East and West Germany...and Chancellor Adenauer has joined us in insisting on free elections first. But only Russia can give the Germans their unity. If the price looks right, it is too much to expect the erman people to resist. For as Finley Peter Dunne observed, "At cards or world politics, there are no friends."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 28, 1957

7966

This is the news:

President Eisenhower and West German Chancellor Adenauer today issued a joint communique summing up their Washington talks. The two leaders agreed that if initial disarmament steps succeed, they should be followed "within a reasonable time" by a comprehensive arms agreement. A comprehensive agreement, they said, "must necessarily presuppose a prior solution of the problem of German reunification." Adenauer suggested that conclusion of a "first-step" arms agreement might be "an appropriate time" for a four-power foreign ministers conference on the reunification of Germany. Mr. Eisenhower agreed that the United States would consult with the French and British governments regarding this matter. The communique reaffirmed the western position that Germany must be reunited "on a free and democratic basis by peaceful means." It said, "If the Soviet rulers really desire peace and

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the relaxation of international tension, they can give no better proof than to permit the reunification of Germany through free elections." The communique said...on the subject of NATO...that West Germany will proceed "as rapidly as possible" with building up its contribution to Western European defense. "The United States," it said, "intends to maintain forces in Europe as long as the threat to the area exists."

Chancellor Adenauer told the House of Representatives today... in a speech...that nobody in West Germany "plays with the idea" of trying to solve the reunification problem by force.

The disarmament talks in London have again recessed...and the United States delegate, Harold Stassen, flew tonight to Paris. American sources say Stassen went to Paris to report to the NATO Council, and that this is in line with the United States policy of keeping its allies informed on the latest developments. A high French source in Paris gives a different reason for Stassen's trip. France, according to this source, [redacted] strongly opposes the part of the American disarmament proposal which...reportedly...would restrict possession of nuclear weapons to the countries which already have them---namely, Russia, Britain and the United States. In any case, the London talks are expected to resume by the first of next week.

The United States today conducted the first of its 1957 series of nuclear tests at the Nevada proving grounds. Firing of the device had been postponed for 12 days, due to unfavorable weather conditions. The blast today...from a 500-foot tower... had the force of 10-thousand tons of T.N.T. (That is about half the force of the first atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in World War Two). In Tokyo, the Japanese Foreign Office issued a statement of "sincere regret" that the test had been carried out.

Republican Representative Patterson of Connecticut said tonight that the Air Force probably will launch the first intercontinental ballistic missile "within two days." He identified the missile as the Atlas...and gave its launching site as the Patrick Air Force Base in Florida. Patterson is a member of the House Armed Services Committee. It is "anticipated", he said, that the missile will travel about 22-hundred miles.

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Charles Shafer, another Weather Bureau scientist, said he had been "advised" that...by 1960...Russia would have the capability of hitting the United States with hydrogen bombs equivalent to two and a half billion tons of T.N.T. He said...assuming no advance evacuation of cities... a death toll of 82-million persons was possible. Although an employe of the Weather Bureau, Shafer is regularly assigned to the Civil Defense Administration.

The House adjourned tonight without a final vote on the defense appropriations bill. An amendment to restore 80-million dollars in Army funds was rejected this afternoon by a vote of 145 to 113.

Today... in Havana, Cuba... an underground explosion wrecked the city's power system. The Basista government blamed the blast on saboteurs. In the mountains of eastern Cuba, Cuban Army troops clashed with rebel forces. The army concedes there were casualties on both sides.

~~The House Interior Committee today approved the Alaska statehood bill by a vote of 24 to 6. The measure now goes to the House Rules Committee, and from there...if it gets clearance...to the House floor.~~

~~The Senate voted today to lower the down payment required on F.H.A. insured loans. The purpose of the amendment is to make it easier for low and middle income families to own their own homes and at the same time stimulate home construction.~~

The Federal Power Commission ruled today that 59 major electric companies had illegally charged off expenses in their campaign against public power to operating expenses. Democratic Representative Chudoff of Pennsylavnia, who is chairman of a House government operations subcommittee, announced the ruling. He said the companies...as a result..."may be liable for millions of dollars in back taxes."

Secretary of Defense Wilson said today that the anti-American riots on Formosa have not made any "big change" in the reasons for American forces being stationed on the island. ~~He said, he said, "an isolated incident."~~ Wilson added, however, ~~the riots "highlighted" the need for the United States to have another look at its military aid program to "nationalist China."~~

~~Wilson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he is seeking a 12 percent reduction in the number of military men assigned to all foreign aid and advisory groups overseas.~~ The State Department said the United States is "actively considering" a reduction in the number of American civilian and military personnel stationed on Formosa.

For the background of the Formosa incident...what was really behind it... I asked my colleague, Bob Pierpoint, to come up from Formosa with a report. Here is his analysis of the situation.

(Pierpoint tape runs 5:00
Ends on cue: "Now back to Edw R.
Murrow in N.Y.

Bob Pierpoint - Formosa A.

George Bryan -

Word for Today

One factor in the Formosa outbreak was resentment of the comparative luxury enjoyed by American personnel. The Roman historian Livy said, "Envy, like flame, soars upward." Good advice in such a situation as confronts us on Formosa would appear to have been given by Cicero. "The higher we are placed," he said, "the more humbly we should walk."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, May 28, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Today in Havana, Cuba, an underground explosion wrecked the city's power system. The Batista Government blamed the blast on saboteurs. In the mountains of eastern Cuba, Cuban Army troops clashed with rebel forces. The Army concedes that there were casualties on both sides.

The State Department said today that the United States is actively considering a reduction in the number of American civilians and military personnel stationed on Formosa. For the background to the Formosa incident, what was really behind it, I asked my colleague Bob Pierpoint to come up from Formosa with a report. Here is his analysis of the situation.

PIERPOINT: Some of the Chinese here in Taipei are now calling May 24th "Black Friday." In terms of Chinese-American relations, they may well be right. Certainly the violent destruction of American property, the brutal attacks against American personnel, the insulting desecration of the American Flag will not be soon forgotten.

The Chinese Government has the specific responsibility for the protection of American lives and property on Chinese soil. In several respects the Chinese government failed in that responsibility. Chinese officials, from President Chiang-Kai-shek on down, have recognized their failure and have apologized. On a more personal level, there is probably not a single American on all Formosa who has not received an embarrassed personal apology from a Chinese friend. In this correspondent's opinion, there's no doubt whatever that most Chinese, officials and plain citizens, genuinely regret what happened on Black Friday.

But perhaps the fault is not altogether on the side

of the Chinese. For quite a time now, it's been evident to some observers in Taipei that relations between the Chinese and American communities here were not all that they should be. The Chinese are a sensitive people, proud of their long history of culture and civilization. It has not been easy for them to continually accept American aid, American guns and American advice. But they are realists and they have very little choice. Furthermore, in the beginning, there was that bright hope of a return to the mainland. Slowly that hope has faded, as the Chinese Communists have entrenched themselves deeper and deeper, and as the world's family of nations, one by one, have recognized and begun to do business with Peking.

Most recently, even the United States has contributed to the unrest here in Formosa with talk that America might be moving toward a rapprochement with Communist China. Add to this uneasiness the nine thousand Americans who now live on this over-crowded Chinese island. Americans with fine homes and shiny cars and well-stocked Post Exchanges selling the latest American goods. As one Chinese friend had said recently, with only a slight touch of bitterness, "Your sergeants live much better here than our generals."

Into this atmosphere then came the American military trial of M/Sgt. Robt. Reynolds for the slaying of Liu-Chi-jen. Under Chinese law, a man is guilty until he proves himself innocent. At the Reynolds trial there was no real discussion about the fact that Sgt. Reynolds shot Liu-Chi-jen. There were many unproved rumors outside the courtroom, but the defense lawyer proved that Liu was peeking into the Reynolds' bathroom window at Reynolds' wife; and the Tribunal returned a verdict of acquittal on grounds of self-defense. The Chinese were shocked at the outcome of the trial. To make matters worse, the American spectators, in the crowded courtroom, broke into spontaneous applause, while some of the incredulous Chinese actually wept. For a proud people, long acquainted with the extraterritorial laws of

the white Westerners, this was simply too much.

Many Chinese officials expected trouble from that moment. The trouble came the next morning, Friday, May 24th. Since some officials had expected trouble, there are those here who maintain that the Government could have prevented it. This is a fair point. There are also those here who believe that the trouble was organized. Granted the possibility that some sort of demonstration might have been planned or at least allowed by certain Government officials, it is still very difficult to believe that anyone ever expected the demonstration to reach such extremes of violence.

In an emotionally-charged situation, with even high-ranking Chinese officials openly criticizing the outcome of the Reynolds trial, the police were perhaps understandably slow to use force against the crowd in order to stop what they initially believed to be a peaceable demonstration. The fact is that emotions here were charged far too high. And when the police finally acted it was far too late. That, at least, is the opinion of this reporter.

Here is one more opinion: We still need the Chinese Nationalists; and they still need us. Only the Communists in Peking stand to gain from any other conclusion. This is Bob Pierpoint in Taipei - and now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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Chinese government failed in that responsibility. Chinese officials, from President Chiang-Kai-shek on down, have recognized their failure and have apologized. On a more personal level, there is probably not a single American on all Formosa who has not received an embarrased apology from a Chinese friend. In this correspondent's opinion, there's no doubt whatever that most Chinese, officials and plain citizens, genuinely regret what happened on Black Friday.

But perhaps the fault is not altogether on the side of the Chinese. For quite a time now, it's been evident to some observers in Taipei that relations between the Chinese and American communities here were not all that they should be. The Chinese are a sensitive people, proud of their long history of culture and civilization. It has not been easy for them to be continually accept American aid, American guns and American advice. But they are realists and they have very little choice. Furthermore, in the beginning, there was that bright hope of a return to the mainland. Slowly that hope has faded, as the Chinese Communists have entrenched themselves deeper and deeper, and the world's family of nations, one by one, have recognized and begun to do business with Peking.

Most recently, even the United States has contributed to the unrest here in Formosa with talk that America might be moving toward a rapprocahement with Communist China. Add to this uneasiness the nine thousand Americans who now live on this over-crowded Chinese island. Americans with fine homes and shiny cars and well - stocked Post Exchanges selling the latest American goods. As one Chinese friend has said recently, with only a slight tough of bitterness, "Your sergeants live much better here than our generals."

Into this atmosphere then came the American military trial of Master Sergeant Robert Reynolds for the slaying of Liu-Chi-jen. Under Chinese law, a man is guilty until he proves himself innocent. At the Reynolds

trial there was no real discussion about the fact that Sergeant Reynolds shot Liu-Chi-jen. There were many unproved rumors outside the courtroom, but the defense lawyer proved that Liu was peeking into the Reynolds' bathroom window at Reynold's wife; and the Tribunal returned a verdict of acquittal on grounds of self - defense. The Chinese were shocked at the outcome of the trial. To make matters worse, the American spectators in the crowded courtroom, broke into spontaneous applause, while some of the incredulous Chinese actually wept. For a proud people, long acquainted with the extraterritorial laws of the White Westerners, this was simply too much.

Many Chinese officials expected trouble from that moment. The trouble came the next morning, Friday, May 24th. Since some officials had expected trouble, there are those here who maintain that the Government could have prevented it. This is a fair point. There are also those here who believe that the trouble was organized. Granted the possibility that some sort of demonstration might have been planned or at least allowed by certain Government officials, it is still very difficult to believe that anyone ever expected the demonstation to reach such extremes of violence.

In an emotionally - charged situation, with even high-ranking Chinese officials openly criticizing the outcome of the Reynolds trial, the police were perhaps understandlbly slow to use force against the crowd in order to stop what they initially believed to be a peaceable demonstration. The fact is that emotions here were charged far too high. And when the police finally acted it was too late. That, at least, is the opinion of this reporter.

Here is one more opinion: We still need the Chinese Nationalists; and they still need us. Only the Communists in Peking stand to gain from any other conclusion. This is Bob Pierpoint in Taipei - and now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Secretary of Defense Wilson said today that the anti-American riots on Formosa have not made any big change in the reasons for American forces to be stationed on the island.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: One factor in the Formosa outbreak was resentment of the comparative luxury enjoyed by American personnel. The roman historian Livy said, "Envy, like flame, soars upward." Good advice in such a situation as confronts us on Formosa would appear to aave been given by Cicero. "The higher we are placed," he said, "the more humbly we should walk."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 29, 1957

This is the news:

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey resigned today to return to private business. He asked, in his letter of resignation, to be relieved of his duties no later than the end of the current session of Congress. President Eisenhower accepted the resignation with "profound regret" and named Robert Anderson, former deputy secretary of defense, to take Humphrey's place. Anderson immediately issued a statement...saying he would carry forward the policies "which have guided President Eisenhower and Secretary Humphrey in the conduct of the government's fiscal affairs." Humphrey's resignation was not unexpected; the President had known his desire to leave government service for more than two years. ~~Democratic Senator Byrd, on hearing of the resignation, called Humphrey "an outstanding public servant who will be~~

sorely missed." (Byrd, like Humphrey, is a staunch advocate of economy in government). Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee, called Humphrey's resignation "the beginning of a general exodus from the cabinet." The resignation was significant, he said, "as a commentary on the fiscal policies of this Administration."

The House today passed a money bill giving President Eisenhower two and a half billion dollars less than he requested for defense. The House ignored Mr. Eisenhower's warning that a billion, 200-million dollars of the cut represented a "risky gamble" with national security. It even refused to restore 313 ~~325~~-million dollars, which Republican leaders hoped might be acceptable as a last-ditch compromise. The show-down test came on a motion to send the bill back to committee with instructions to add to the appropriations. This motion was defeated, 242 to 151. Thirty-nine Republicans joined 203 Democrats in opposing it. [It was obvious the Administration cause...so far as the House was concerned...was lost. And the final vote approving the so-called "economy measure" was 393 to 1. The lone dissenter was Republican Representative Canfield of New Jersey. The bill now goes to the Senate.]

Congress completed action today on a money bill...providing 96-million dollars for the United States Information Agency. This is 6-million dollars more than originally voted by the Senate, but about 48-million dollars less than requested by the President. Other parts of the omnibus money bill cover appropriations for the State and Justice Departments and the judiciary. ~~The measure gives 189-million dollars to the State Department, including 20-million for the student exchange program. The Justice Department gets 226-million dollars.~~ Taken as a whole, Congress slashed the President's request for these departments and agencies by nearly 103-million dollars.

~~In Paris, Rene Pleven today abandoned his effort to form a new government. Pleven told President Coty he had been unable to get the major parties to agree on a coalition program.~~

The NATO Council in Paris was briefed today on developments at the London disarmament conference. The report was given by Harold Stassen and Jules Moch, the American and French delegates respectively at the disarmament talks. They assured the NATO meeting that "all countries affected by arrangements under consideration will be consulted."

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference that the disarmament talks must not be allowed to get bogged down. He said that in reaching a first-step agreement with Russia for inspection, the United States is ready to agree on "any area which is sufficiently free of political complications." West German Chancellor Adenauer indicated in Washington yesterday that his country would not be involved in any initial inspection agreement. Mr. Dulles would not say today whether this conflicts with the American view. But he said, "In this disarmament task, the important thing is to get going somewhere, somehow, just as rapidly as possible. He warned, at the same time, against expecting even an initial

agreement overnight. Dulles said the possibility of a Big Four meeting on German unification also is not something "just around the corner." He pointed out that any such meeting would not be held until after a first-stage disarmament agreement is reached.

Mr. Dulles said the anti-American rioting on Formosa does not mean any change in "basic" American policy in the Far East, or in this country's relations with Nationalist China. The incident, he said, may serve to accelerate a study being made on ways to reduce tensions that arise when troops are based on foreign soil. He said that in this the United States faces a world-wide problem. And he indicated that the number of troops stationed in some countries may be "pared down".

On Formosa, the Chinese Nationalist government today imposed new restrictions...aimed, it said, at preventing further disorders. The new edict prohibits all public gatherings, petitions and strikes. It is in addition to last Friday's martial law decree and applies throughout the island.

Russian newspapers today blamed Friday's anti-American riots on what it called America's "colonialist policy." Pravda said, "The whole Chinese people are aroused."

In Tokyo today, U.S. Army Specialist William Girard refused to choose a defense lawyer as directed by a Japanese court. The court insists that it has the right to try Girard on manslaughter charges...growing out of the death of a Japanese woman who trespassed on an American firing range, outside of Tokyo. A U.S. Army spokesman says Girard refused to engage an attorney because he still hopes to be tried by a United States court martial. Secretary of Defense Wilson has ordered him to be held in American custody, pending a complete review of the case.

Japanese students demonstrated in front of the United States Embassy in Tokyo today...demanding an end to American atomic tests. There was a brief scuffle with police but no injuries.

The State Department today made public a note it sent to the Dominican Republic on May 2nd in connection with the Galindez case. The note said, "Sufficient evidence has now been uncovered to indicate that the American pilot, Gerald Murphy, may have been connected with the disappearance of Dr. Jesus de Galindez in New York on or about March 12, 1956, acting on behalf of...or in association with...certain Dominican and American nationals." The note said it would be "desirable and appropriate" for General Espaillat, the former Dominican consul general in New York, to waive his diplomatic immunity so he could be questioned regarding the two cases. The Dominican Republic has not yet replied to the note. The State Department said it is continuing its investigation into the disappearance of Mr. Murphy "by all available means."

In Cuba, the Batista government claims that it has killed Calixto Sanchez White, the rebel leader who recently landed with a small expeditionary force on the Cuban coast. In Havana, electric power is being gradually restored, after rebel saboteurs blew up four generators at the main power station.

Senate hearings on the danger of radio-active fallout have now gone through their third day. My colleague, George Herman, has been covering the testimony. And here is his report.

(Tape runs 5:02
Ends on cue: "--to Edw R. Murrow
in N.Y."

That was my colleague, George Herman, reporting from Washington on one of the most vital questions ever taken up by a body of Congress.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is George Bryan.

.....

Word for Today

The atom holds for man both promise and peril. It is written in one of the books of the Apocrypha, "There is a city full of good things, but its approach is narrow, along a steep path flanked by fire on one side and deep water on the other. Now if this city is given to man for an inheritance, how shall he receive it unless he pass through the danger set before him?"

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: Senate hearings on the danger of radioactive fallout have now gone through their third day. My colleague, George Herman, has been covering the testimony and here is his report.

HERMAN: The very existence of the Hollafield hearings constitutes a sort of tacit recognition by both sides that the once clear dividing line between politics and science has disappeared almost entirely in some areas. When the politicians must appropriate the money for science, then science becomes partly political; and when the politicians must decide what is scientifically safe for the world and the nation, then the politicians must become part-time scientists. The division of powers is emphatic and inescapable though that scientists alone can do the inventing, the primary assessing and the educating; and the politicians alone can do the paying and the controlling.

Before the Hollafield Committee has come a parade of scientists discussing the side effects and after effects of using and testing nuclear weapons. The politicians want to know whether the United States and the world is in danger from nuclear weapons testing or from possible nuclear war. For their part, the scientists don't have a yes or no answer. Science requires the slow, careful assemblage of infinitely detailed bits of knowledge and careful step-by-step moves this week, the Hollafield Committee is amassing a considerable amount of these specialized bits and pieces of knowledge, and also a few broader generalizations.

For example, a weather man, Dr. Lester Mafta, said that new evidence seems to show that the strontium 90 blown into the stratosphere by hydrogen bombs does not settle out equally all over the world, as was earlier believed. Within the past two weeks, said Dr. Mafta, information received shows that the poisonous dust stays largely within the northern hemisphere if the bomb fired is even a short distance north

of the equator. And more important, the fallout occurs mostly in the north temperate zone. That means an increase in the danger for the United States, Europe and much of Russia over what was previously believed. Another weather specialist showed the pattern of danger for the United States if an enemy should attack us with 250 hydrogen bombs, each of ten megaton size. By present standards, he indicated, a possible and not improbable scope of nuclear attack. You probably saw his headline estimates- 82,000,000 dead from such an attack.

Today, another scientist, studying another compartment of knowledge, added an important footnote. Dr. Lawrence Kulp, of Columbia University, said that such an attack, would after a period of years result in the fallout on all the United States of 100 times the amount of strontium 90 currently considered permissible. "What about the strontium 90 fallout on the rest of the world in the northern hemisphere?" I asked him. "One and a half times the permissible amount all over the world," said Dr. Kulp, after screwing up his forehead and writing on an imaginary blackboard. For the north temperate zone, from four and a half to seven and a half times that permissible amount.

Other witnesses later greatly increased those figures by altering their calculations of some of the major factors involved. Now, of course, these are not new figures or ideas behind the secrecy which surrounds all atomic data. The idea that a single massive H-bomb attack on any country would endanger the entire human race has been faced in laboratories and on blackboards all over this country and, presumably, in Russia and in Great Britain as well. And those calculations and equations are implicit in every meeting of the London Disarmament talks.

The other major set of calculations getting world attention are the results of nuclear weapons tests. And Dr. Kulp testified today that our present test rates, continued another 50 or 60 years, by all nuclear powers, would give American children one-quarter the amount the Atomic Energy Commission's safe or one-half the amount the National Academy

of Sciences considers safe. The next witness, Dr. Neuman, disagreed; said that his calculations show that the tests we have already held will give us pretty close to what he considers the safe dose and that we must seriously consider stopping all tests right now.

One major political problem in these scientific matters must effect all equations and all measurements; and that is - is the safe amount ther permissible amount, and is what the AEC calls the permissible amount safe? And here the philosophy, not stated aloud but implicit in every single decision, is to say "No". The amount considered permissible for the whole world is not what is safe for everybody. Nuclear civilization is going to have to advance over some bodies. AEC's Dr. Merril Eisenbud said the only way to have complete safety is to stop all nuclear progress, even our atomic power plants. "Or else," he said, "there would be some additional leukemia, some additional cancer, some genetic damage." But no one has yet called for a halt. "Any more", says one AEC member, "than any one has seriously proposed prohibiting all automobiles because they kill so many people on the highways every year." This is George Herman in Washington; now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. FAD

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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AEC member "than any one has seriously proposed prohibiting all automobiles because they kill so many people on the highways every year." This is George Herman in Washington; now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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BRYAN:

MURROW: The atom holds for man both promise and peril. It is written in one of the books of the Apocrypha, "There is a city full of good things, but its approach is narrow, along a steep path, flanked by fire on one side and deep water on the other. Now if this city is given to man for an inheritance, how shall he receive it, unless he pass through the danger set before him?"

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 30, 1957

This is the news:

Britain today relaxed its curbs on trade with Red China. British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons that Britain's trade with China will now be expanded to the same level as its trade with Russia and the eastern satellite states. This means that, henceforth, British companies will be allowed to sell the Chinese Communists 207 additional items, including railroad locomotives, certain types of machine tools, electric generators, tractors and trucks. Selwyn Lloyd said that strategic items...such as radar equipment...currently embargoed for the Soviet Union will continue to be embargoed by Britain for Red China. It has been Britain's argument that the other embargoed goods...taken off the control list today...have been reaching China through Russia anyway.

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Japan and America's NATO allies---with the exception of Iceland---agreed to restrict their trade with Red China in 1951, when it entered the Korean War. For the past three weeks, the 15 countries maintaining these controls have been discussing the question at a meeting in Paris. Britain made its announcement today...when the meeting ended in deadlock. And other countries such as Japan are expected to follow Britain's example.

In Washington, the State Department said the United States is "most disappointed" by the British action. A department spokesman said, "The United States contemplates no change in its policy of total embargo on trade with Communist China." The new British policy, he said, will have the effect of assisting the Chinese Communists in their economic development."

Britain and Egypt today broke off their trade talks in Rome. A brief communique said: "The two delegations, having carried out the current discussions as far as practicable, propose now to return and report to their governments." This was being done, it said, "with a view to resuming contact at a later date." The communique contained no hint that any firm agreements had been reached.

The government of Lebanon says the situation there is "well in hand." At least five persons were killed in Beirut this morning when pro-Egyptian demonstrators rioted... and troops had to be called to restore order. Among those injured was former Premier Salam. The government accuses Salam of helping incite the trouble, and a warrant is said to have been issued for his arrest. The official communique calls the riot part of a plot to overthrow the government. It notes that many of the demonstrators were not Lebanese. And a government official said, "Today's events constitute a true copy of the events carried out by foreign Arab elements in Jordan last month."

Britain today rejected a bid by Archbishop Makarios for bilateral talks on the future of Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot leader had said...in a letter to Prime Minister Macmillan... that he was ready to take part in such talks "on behalf of the people of Cyprus and on a basis of the application of self-determination." He charged that British forces were still carrying out major military operations, despite the truce observed by the resistance movement since the middle of March. Macmillan said...in reply...that it is the "duty" of Britain to seek out and apprehend known malefactors so long as the threat of renewed terrorism remains." The prime minister

observed that Makarios would exclude the Turkish community of Cyprus from the talks. "Other interests," he said, "have a right to be consulted." Tonight...in Athens...Archbishop Makarios called Macmillan's reply "unrealistic."

The United States has ordered an assistant military attache...assigned to the Hungarian legation in Washington...to leave the country by Monday. The State Department leveled no specific charge. It said simply that the presence of the Hungarian attache "is no longer agreeable to the United States government." Last month, the Kadar government ordered an American attache out of Hungary.

At Arlington National Cemetery, the customary Memorial Day wreath was laid by Air Secretary Quarles on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Memorial Day ceremonies were also held at the 21 cemeteries for American war dead in Europe.

Two Navy Panther jets collided...and crashed...while flying in a Memorial Day exercise over a cemetery in Minneapolis. One of the aircraft fell into a residential neighborhood and set four homes on fire. The pilot, Commander Newell Olson, was killed. The pilot of the other plane parachuted to safety. Six civilians received treatment for burns

and flying debris. ~~Senator Humphrey of Minnesota called for an investigation. He said the accident "emphasizes that military flying should be absolutely confined to actual training flights."~~

The death toll on the nation's highways...so far this holiday...stands at 55. The National Safety Council has predicted 120 auto deaths between 6 o'clock last night and midnight tonight.

There were no fatalities today at the Indianapolis Speedway, where Sam Hanks won the 500-mile auto race...averaging 135 point 6 miles an hour, a new record. It was the first time Hanks won the race in 12 tries.

Edward R. Murrow: May 30, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Mao Tse Tung, the boss of Chinese Communism, has made two secret speeches that may prove to be as historic as the one secretly made by boss Khrushchev on the evils of Stalinism. They were speeches on doctrine, and advocated a milder approach to domestic problems inside China. That suggests at once that the head of the Chinese regime realizes that the brutal and oppressive tactics of the Communists no longer pay dividends.

And that, in a sense, was what Khrushchev was saying in his famous speech on Stalin. But Mao Tse Tung also criticized the Soviet conduct of the Hungarian crisis sharply, as though he wanted above everything to make sure that the same mistake will not be made in his own country. In doing so, he laid down a doctrine that in some particulars is miles apart from the communism preached and practised by the Kremlin.

This is important not only for its effect on six hundred million Chinese. It affects Communists everywhere. Already it has served to give strength and direction to the independent communism of Gomulka in Poland. But what may be still more significant, it sets up a second center of Communist orthodoxy, and so puts Peiping into potential rivalry with Moscow for control of the Communist world. That could have most far-reaching consequences.

Apparently Mao Tse Tung was not reaching out for world leadership when he talked. He was the head of the state at an intimate Party session, and on February 27th he talked four hours, from notes. A second speech was made March 12th. Neither speech has been published, though an official version of it, possibly with some hindsight revision, is promised soon. Polish leaders, however, have an abridged version of the February speech and have circulated it to their members.

The principle Mao stressed was that a Communist regime must not use the same power against its own people, that it uses against an enemy. In China, he said, the class struggle is over. Divergences still remain, even between bourgeoisie and the proletariat, but these are only an internal conflict among the people, and must be dealt with by so-called democratic means; that is, by persuasion and free discussion. He said that if the Kremlin had dealt with the Hungarian crisis in this way, the violent outbreak of last Autumn would have been avoided. The events in Hungary, he said, were due to the dissatisfaction of working people with the Communist leadership, not to the antagonism of the old bourgeoisie. And he added that Russia could expect more large-scale uprisings in Eastern Europe unless it changed its policy.

These statements certainly are irreconcilable with the official Peiping line on Hungary, which is one of complete approval of the suppression of the Hungarian uprising. One can only conjecture that Mao, as the sage of the Party, said in privacy what was on his mind, while Chou En Lai as Foreign Minister said what was deemed to be expedient.

The Mao speech is remarkable for more than the criticism of the Kremlin's handling of the Hungarians. He declared that strikes are a form of protest against the bureaucracy, and must not be suppressed, or the strike leaders punished. He re-affirmed last year's slogan: "Let all flowers bloom together, let diverse schools of thought contend." Capitalists and intellectuals, he said, must be re-educated by mild, persuasive methods, to combat bourgeois mentality. The same treatment should be given national minorities and religion. He even said that the complete works of Chiang Kai Shek would be published so that, as he put it, all the people might realize why he is a "great reactionary". And he said that broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation would be carried over the Chinese Radio, together with some material from the Voice of America.

One effect of these speeches has been a new campaign in China, known as the "Change the Wind" campaign. Small discussion groups are meeting

for heart-to-heart talks, with non-party members attending. ~~Criticism~~ is not ~~being imposed on persons who do not accept it, and discipline is not meted out simply for being wrong~~. One feature is a direct result of Mao's advice. Party leaders are being made to do physical work alongside the rank and file, in one typical district, for twenty-four hours a week.

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Carl Sandburg once told this reporter, "When we say a patriot is one who loves his country, what kind of love is it we mean? You have heard that the shroud has no pockets. You have also heard the dead hold in their clenched hands only that which they have given away. In this we begin to approach the meaning of a patriot."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.S.T.

This is the news:

Britain today relaxed its curbs on trade with Red China. British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons that Britain's trade with China will now be expanded to the same level as its trade with Russia and the eastern satellite states. This means that, henceforth, British companies will be allowed to sell the Chinese Communists 208 additional items, including railroad locomotives, certain types of machine tools, electric generators, tractors, and trucks. Selwyn Lloyd said that strategic items..such as radar equipment..currently embargoed for the Soviet Union, will continue to be embargoed by Britain for Red China. It has been Britain's argument that the other embargoed goods....taken off the control list today..have been reaching China through Russia anyway. Japan and America's NATO allies -- with the exception of Iceland -- agreed to restrict their trade with Red China in 1951, when it entered the Korean War. For the past three weeks, the 15 countries maintaining these contools have been discussing the question at a meeting in Paris. Britain made its announcement today..when the meeting ended in deadlock. And other countries such as Japan are expected to follow Britain's example. In Washington, the State Department said the United States is "most disappointed" by the British action. A department spokesman said, " The United States contemplates no change in its policy of total embargo on trade with Communist China." The new British policy, he said, will have the effect of assisting the Chinese Communists in their economic development."

Britain and Egypt today broke off their trade talks in Rome. A brief communiuqe said" "The two delegations, having carried out the current discussions as far as practicable, propose now to return and report to their governments." This was being done, it said, "with a view to resuming contact at

a later date." The communique contained no hint that any firm agreements had been reached.

The government of Lebanon says the situation there is "well in hand." At least five persons were killed in Beirut this morning when pro-Egyptian demonstrators rioted...and troops had to be called to restore order. Among those injured was former Premier Salam. The government accuses Salam of helping incite the trouble, and a warrant is said to have been issued for his arrest. The official communique calls the riot part of a plot to overthrow the government. It notes that many of the demonstrators were not Lebanese. And a government official said, "Today's events constitute a true copy of the events carried out by foreign Arab elements in Jordan last month."

Britain today rejected a bid by Archbishop Makarios for bilateral talks on the future of Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot leader had said...in a letter to Prime Minister Macmillan.....that he was ready to take part in such talks "on behalf of the people of Cyprus and on a basis of the application of self-determination." He charged that British forces were still carrying out major military operations, despite the truce observed by the resistance movement since the middle of March. Macmillan said..in reply..that it is the "duty" of Britain to seek out and apprehend known malefactors "so long as the threat of renewed terrorism remains." The prime minister observed that Makarios would exclude the Turkish community of Cyprus from the talks. "Other interests", he said, "have a right to be consulted." Tonight...in Athens..Archbishop Makarios called Macmillan's reply "unrealistic."

The United States has ordered an assistant military attache..assigned to the Hungarion legation in Washington..to leave the country by Monday. The State Department leveled no specific charge. It said simply that the presence of the Hungarian attache "is no longer agreeable to the United States government."

Last month, the Kadar government ordered an American attache out of Hungary.

At Arlington National Cemetery, the customary Memorial Day wreath was laid by Air Secretary Quarles on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Memorial Day ceremonies were also held at the 21 cemeteries for American war dead in Europe.

Two Navy Panther jets collided...and crashed..while flying in a Memorial Day exercise over a cemetery in Minneapolis. One of the aircraft fell into a residential neighborhood and set four homes on fire. The pilot, Commander Newell Olson, was killed. The pilot of the other plane parachuted to safety. Six civilians received treatment for burns and flying debris.

The death toll on the nation's highways...so far this holiday..stands at 55. The National Safety Council has predicted 120 auto deaths between 6 o'clock last night and midnight tonight.

There were no fatalities today at the Indianapolis Speedway, where Sam Hanks won the 500-mile auto race..averaging 135 point 6 miles an hour, a new record. It was the first time Hanks won the race in 12 tries.

Mao Tse Tung, the boss of Chinese Communism, has made two secret speeches that may prove to be as historic as the one secretly made by boss Khrushchev on the evils of Stalinism. They were speeches on doctrine, and advocated a milder approach to domestic problems inside China. That suggests at once that the head of the Chinese regime realized that the brutal and oppressive tactics of the Communists no longer pay dividends.

And that, in a sense, was what Khrushchev was saying in his famous speech on Stalin. But Mao Tse Tung also criticized the Soviet conduct of the Hungarian crisis sharply, as though he wanted above everything, to make sure that the same mistake will not be made in his own country, In doing so, he laid down a doctrine that in some particulars is miles apart from the Communism preached and practiced by the Kremlin.

This is important not only for its effect on six hundred million Chinese. It affects Communists everywhere. Already it has served to give strength and direction ot the independent communism of Gomulka in Poland. But what may be still more significant, it sets up a second center of Communist orthodoxy, and so puts Peiping into potential rivalry with Moscow for control of the Communist world. That could have most far - reaching consequences.

Apparently Mao Tse Tung was not reaching out for world leadership when he talked. He was the head of the state, at an intimate Party session, and on February 27th he talked four hours, from notes. A second speech was made March 12th. Neither speech has been published, though an official version of it, possible with some hindsight revision, is promised soon. Polish leaders, however, have an abridged version of the February speech and have circulated it to their members.

The principle Mao stressed was that a Communist regime must not use the same power against its own people, that it uses against an enemy. In China, he said, the class struggle is over. Divergences still remain, even between bourgioisie and the proletariat but these are only an internal conflict among t he people, and must be dealt with by the so-called democratic means; that is, by persuasion and free discussion. He said that if the Kremlin had dealt with the Hungarian crisis in this way, the violnet outbreak of last Autumn would have been avoided. The events in Hungary, he said, were due to the dissatisfaction of working people with the Communist leadership, not to the antagonism of the old bourgioisie. And he added that Russia could expect more large-scale uprisings in Eastern Europe unless it changed its policy.

These statements certainly are irreconcilable with the official Peiping line on Hungary, which is one of complete approval of the suppression of the Hungarian uprising. One can only conjecture that Mao, as the sage of the Party, said inprivacy what was on his mind while Chou in Lai, as Foreign Minister said what seemed to be expedient.

The Mao speech is remarkable for more than the criticism of the Kremlin's handling of the Hungarians. He declared that strikes are a form of protest against the bureaucracy and must not be suppressed, or the strike leaders punished. He re-affirmed last year's slogan :"Let all flowers bloom together, let diverse schools of thought contend." Capitalists and intellectuals, he said, must be re-educated by mild, persuasive methods to combat bourgeois mentality. The same treatment should be given national minorities and religion. He even said that the complete works of Chiang Kai Shek would be published so that, as he put it, all the people might realize why is is a "great reactionary". And he said that broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation would be carried over the Chinese Radio, toeether with some material from the Voice of America.

One effect of these speeches has been a new campaign in China, known as the "Change the Wind" campaign. Small discussion groups are,meeting for heart-to-heart talks, with non-party members attending. One feature is a direct result of Mao's advice. Party leaders are being made to do physical work alongside the rank and file, in one typical district, for twenty-four hours a week.

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BRYAN:

MURROW: Carl Sandburg once told this reporter, "When we say a patriot is one who loves his country, what kind of love is it we mean? You have heard that the shroud has no pockets. You have also heard the dead hold in their clenched hands only that which they have given away. In this we begin to approach the meaning of a patriot."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 31, 1957

This is the news:

Britain today exploded its second hydrogen bomb. The nuclear device was dropped from a Valiant jet bomber flying at high altitude near Christmas Island, in the Central Pacific. The device is said to have exploded with the force of 5-million tons of T.N.T., making it considerably more powerful than the prototype tested on May 15th. #

The special Senate committee investigating political campaign spending and lobbying practices today issued its report. This is the committee appointed last year, after Republican Senator Francis Case told Congress he had been offered...and had rejected...a 25-hundred-dollar contribution by an oil lobbyist. Congress at the time was debating the natural gas bill. In its 162-page report, the committee recommended passage of a new law whereby persons employed to influence legislation would be required to

register and file regular reports on receipts and expenditures. A person failing to comply would be subject to a year in jail, or a fine of 10-thousand dollars, or both. This recommendation was unanimous. And Chairman McClellan already has introduced a measure to carry it out. The committee said one of the "striking circumstances" of its 14-month investigation was that it heard no new, specific complaint such as that reported by Senator Case. Regarding campaign contributions, the committee proposed legislation to take the place of the Corrupt Practices Act... which, it said, is outmoded. The new law would do away with any limitation on spending in presidential campaigns. In congressional campaigns, the ceiling on spending would be raised. There would, at the same time, be a fuller accounting of all money spent. And contributions by any individual, in a single calendar year, would be limited to 15-thousand dollars. Four members of the committee---three Democrats and one Republican---thought the legislation should also cover primaries. Both laws concerning lobbying and campaign spending would be administered by the comptroller general. With respect to political broadcasts, the committee said the requirement that equal time be accorded to all legally qualified candidates should be eliminated. It recommended, instead, that this apply only to major party

candidates and those of minor parties able to show a certain percentage of voter support.

A federal judge today found playwright Arthur Miller guilty of contempt of Congress on two counts. Last summer, Miller refused...on grounds of conscience...to give the House Un-American Activities Committee the names of writers attending a Communist meeting in New Work in 1947. Chairman Walter said the committee hearings were concerned with fraudulent procurement and misuse of passports. (Miller had a passport application pending at the time). Defense counsel argued that refusal to name persons attending the Communist meeting had no pertinency to a passport inquiry. Miller answered all other questions. He said he had supported Communist causes in the past but had never been under party discipline. He said he had not supported Communist causes in recent years. In today's decision, Judge Charles McLaughlin ruled that the questions Miller refused to answer were pertinent to the committee's passport investigation. He said the hearings were being held for a "legislative purpose"...and that Miller was being questioned persuant to that purpose. Neither the playwright nor his attorney had any immediate comment. An appeal is regarded probable. Under the

conviction, Miller faces a maximum penalty of a one-thousand-dollar fine and one year in jail. No date for sentencing was set.

President Coty of France tonight called on "all civilized peoples" to break contact with those who support the Algerian revolt. Coty made his appeal in a special broadcast to the French nation. It was precipitated by a massacre in Algeria, in which more than 300 Moslems were slain... apparently as the result of rivalry between two nationalist groups. The massacre took place in a village, 80 miles southeast of Algiers. According to reports...relayed by the French... every man and boy in the village over the age of 15 was slain. The French president said in his broadcast tonight: "I ask all civilized peoples if the time has not come to signify that they refuse to listen to the killers and the agents of this horrible terrorism."

Tunisia told the United Nations today that French troops had violated Tunisian territory. It said the French crossed the border at two points, killing three Tunisian soldiers and wounding seven civilians. The Tunisian cabinet decided today to impose customs tariffs on imports from other countries, including France.

West German Chancellor Adenauer said today that it may be two or three years before the way can be cleared for a Big Four foreign ministers conference on German reunification. ~~The communique issued earlier this week...after the talks between Adenauer and President Eisenhower in Washington...suggested the possibility of a Big Four conference on Germany after an initial agreement with Russia for limited disarmament. Adenauer made his statement today to a news conference on his return to Bonn.~~

Britain today relaxed its restrictions on trade with North Korea and North Vietnam. This is in line with its decision yesterday to ease trade restrictions with Red China. Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said in a broadcast tonight that Britain eased the restrictions on "a basis of common sense"...and, he said, [redacted] in the "long-term" interest of the Anglo-American alliance.

Edward R. Murrow: May 31, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The decision of the British to increase trade with Red China is not going to bring British exporters any bonanza. The value of present ~~imports~~ Exports to that country is 28 million dollars, which is expected to rise to 72 millions. That sum is less than one percent of Britain's total exports. British manufacturers were glad of the tidbit, and the decision was popular with the British business community. But it is not likely that the British broke their unity with us over such an insignificant amount of trade. Something else was at issue.

And one can say in the same breath that more than the volume of trade was behind our strong opposition to the British proposal. We were disturbed that an increase in some of the items would speed up Chinese industrialization, and so add to Peiping's power. But we knew the amount would not be very great. So the British were willing to proclaim their disunity with us, and we were not willing to pay a price to keep them from doing so. Deeper things were involved.

In looking for the deeper things, one can say right away that the trouble is not one that is going to shatter the alliance with Britain or Europe. It may be serious, but it is not that serious. We will not cancel the plans laid at the Bermuda Conference to share guided missiles with the

British. We go on co-operating intimately in defense of Europe and against the Soviet Union.

But there is a parting of company on a joint policy isolating China. That, however, has been only a temporary policy growing out of the Korean War. Before that the British went their own way. They recognized Red China without our approval, now they have reverted to their old independence on this subject. They still share with us the collectible security responsibilities in Southeast Asia. But isolation of Red China seems to be scotched. The vote of the fifteen nations on trade with Red China was eight to seven in favor of the continued embargo. This was hardly a working majority, and the British pulled out.

This is going to be felt most of all in Japan and in the United Nations. Japan has a strong case to demand more trade with mainland Asia, and now that the British are going after Red China trade, the Japanese will hardly lag behind. This may well have political consequences, as it will tend to bring the Japanese and Communist Chinese into co-operation. In the United Nations, the isolation policy has been important and will be difficult to maintain. So far the British had gone along with us in blocking attempts to seat the Communist regime as representing the Chinese people. But they

did this on a year-to-year basis. They have recognized Red China and they cannot well oppose U.N. membership as a matter of principle, so next year, when the issue comes up again, the British may refuse to help us shelve it again.

If the result is that Red China enters the U.N. and takes a seat on the Security Council, the results will be serious. The two Communist powers would have an invulnerable nucleus on the Security Council, and the influence of the West would fall sharply. It may be that the bargaining over the admission of Red China may include an enlargement of the Security Council to offset such a rise in Communist strength. There has been talk of India being made a PERMANENT member of the Council, which would offset Communist strength but not bolster Western influence. It is easy to understand why the Administration has dreaded such developments, and wanted to put off any action.

We have had another reason for wanting to isolate Red China. It is to keep alive in the Far East a faith that the present Communist domination of Red China is not inevitable and everlasting. So we have felt it important to give Chinese not living on the mainland an alternative allegiance. That has been one explanation for our support of Chiang Kai Shek in Formosa.

It has helped the millions of Chinese in the Philippines, Malaya, Thailand, Indonesia and other countries, from going over wholesale to the Peiping regime, and threatening the independence of these countries from within.

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., June 3, 1957

This is the news:

The White House expressed hope tonight that the Russian people..."and not just our grandchildren"...will someday soon live under a free system of government." The comment was made by News Secretary Hagerty in reference to Communist Party Boss Khrushchev's statement yesterday. on the CBS News and Public Affairs program "Face the Nation". Khrushchev had said, "I can prophesy that your grandchildren in America will live under socialism." At another point in the program, Khrushchev called for the "normalization" of relations between Russia and the United States. A State Department spokesman said today, "To the extent that the Soviet government demonstrates that it seeks to reach acceptable agreements, it will find a ready reception from the United States government and the American people." There was some criticism in Congress that

Khrushchev was permitted to speak on an American network. House Republican Leader Martin said, "I think it is poor to give the Communists such a great American forum. They wouldn't do it for us." Other members of Congress thought it was a good thing. Democratic Senator Mansfield, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said, "I think the fact the show was put on indicates our strength. We have nothing to be afraid of," he said. "We would hope that Americans of similar stature would have the right to make a broadcast to the Russian people and that the Russians would be given the same chance to listen."

At the disarmament talks today...in London... Russia complained of the "delay" of the United States in formally presenting its new proposals. At the same time, the Soviet delegate... Valerian Zorin... again suggested an immediate agreement to halt nuclear weapons tests. ~~(I should like to discuss the Khrushchev interview and its relation to disarmament in a few minutes).~~ further

The Supreme Court ruled today that the DuPont Company maintains illegal control of General Motors. / The decision is based on the acquisition by DuPont...in 1917...of 23 percent of G.M.'s outstanding capital stock. In 1949, the Justice Department filed an anti-trust suit against DuPont in district court in Chicago. After a trial that lasted seven months, the district court dismissed the case, on grounds that the government failed to prove conspiracy, or restraint of trade. / The Justice Department appealed. / And today the Supreme Court upheld the appeal in a split 4-to-2 decision. The majority opinion...written by Justice Brennan...said although DuPont and General Motors are not competitors, the conclusion is "inescapable" that the acquisition of G.M. stock by DuPont violated the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. Justices Burton and Frankfurter dissented. They said the government's basic contention was that DuPont violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act...in allegedly obtaining an unlawful preference in the purchase of materials from DuPont. They contend that in today's ruling this issue is ignored. ~~And the DuPont Company issued a statement noting what it called the "long retreat (of the government) from the sweeping charges made in the complaint initially filed."~~ "On appeal," it said, "the government

~~accepted without question the trial court's finding that there was no conspiracy relating to trade between the two companies.~~ The Supreme Court directed...in its majority opinion today...that the case be sent back to the trial court for determination of how much G.M. stock DuPont should now be required to sell.

The Supreme Court also ruled today that the government must produce relevant secret files in criminal cases, or dismiss the charges. The ruling came in a 7-to-1 decision...ordering a new trial for Clinton Jencks, a former union official, convicted of falsehood in filing a non-Communist affidavit. Part of the testimony against him came from turn-about witness Harvey Matusow. The Supreme Court said Jencks was entitled to see the reports Matusow gave the F.B.I. In his dissenting opinion, Justice Clark said that if the decision stands, "those intelligence agencies of our government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop."

President Eisenhower today asked Congress for another 149-million dollars for running the Post Office Department in the next fiscal year. The additional funds would have to be provided in the form of a supplemental money bill. Congress already has passed the regular appropriations measure...giving the department less than Postmaster General Summerfield said was essential.

Congress completed action today on the appropriations bill for the Commerce Department. Funds requested were cut by about 25 percent.

President Eisenhower was guest of honor today at a "harmony luncheon" attended by Republican members of the House. Republican Leader Martin told reporters afterward that the President said he stands "100 percent" behind the party platform. He quoted Mr. Eisenhower as saying, "Those who work for its enactment will certainly have me as an ally."

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President Eisenhower's civil rights bill suffered a setback today in the Senate Judiciary Committee. By a vote of 7 to 3, the committee approved an amendment that would guarantee trial by jury in contempt cases involving the right to vote. ~~Attorney General Brownell had said the change would "undermine" the effectiveness of the civil rights legislation.~~ The amendment was introduced by ~~Democratic~~ Democratic Senator Ervin of North Carolina. ~~Southern senators argued that the bill, as originally written, would violate the right of trial by jury.~~

Governor Thompson of Wisconsin said today that he will call a special election to fill the Senate seat left vacant last month by the death of Senator McCarthy. Thompson said the election date will be announced later this week.

The United States today joined the military committee of the Baghdad Pact. The action means that although the United States is not a full member of the pact, there are now American representatives on all the principal

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committees. The full members of the anti-Communist alliance are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq.

The Israeli parliament today approved Prime Minister Ben Gurion's acceptance of the Eisenhower Doctrine. Ben Gurion won the confidence test by a vote of 59 to 5, after 39 opposition members decided to abstain. [redacted] prime minister said [redacted] any assistance against any aggressor if it wishes to live."

In Algiers today, three time-bombs exploded...killing at least four persons and injuring 84. The bombs were hidden in the base of lamp posts in the downtown business district. Two of the fatally injured were women.

Edward R. Murrow: June 3, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Nikita Khrushchev's appearance on Face the Nation was more than an historic event in international communications. It also was an opening gambit in a new phase of negotiations over disarmament. The interview should leave no one in doubt that the Russians are tough negotiators. Mr. Khrushchev was pleasant and agreeable, as he needed to be if he really wanted to improve relations with this country and leave a good impression on world opinion. But he was more than affable, he was adroit. He threw into the negotiations, even before they have reached the most serious stage, a counter-proposal to the offer expected from Harold Stassen. Mr. Stassen is going to propose a first step. So Mr. Khrushchev proposed a first step. And in London today, as part of the Soviet strategy, Mr. Zorin proposed still another first step. Mr. Stassen's first step will be of limited reach, one that does not affect power relationships between East and West, but tests out mutual good will so that further steps can be taken. Mr. Khrushchev's first step goes a long way, it is to withdraw all troops from central and eastern Europe. It does affect power relationships. Mr. Zorin's first step is to halt all nuclear tests forthwith, before controls can be worked out. And this, too, affects relative power, since we are further along in nuclear development than the Russians.

The Khrushchev offer, in particular, outbids what Mr. Stassen is permitted to offer as a first step. It sweeps aside the Western concept of the inter-dependence of the various phases of disarmament. Now, if the negotiations go well, the Russians will be in the position to claim the credit, and if they don't go well, they will charge us with the blame.

Let me elaborate for a moment on the American proposals. They haven't been divulged in detail, as our NATO allies are still studying them. But they can be described under three headings. One has to do with nuclear power. We are ready to abandon tests as Mr. Zorin asks, or reduce them, but on terms. What we do about them must be part of a long-range program, in which nuclear energy is confined to peacetime uses under international control, and the nuclear material now made into weapons is transformed for peaceful use.

This needs even more international inspection and control. Under a second heading comes reduction in conventional arms, which also must be guaranteed by international controls. And a third calls for aerial inspection, first of a limited test region, but ultimately covering all the critical areas. Just what our first step is going to be is not clear. It might be to fence off an arctic region for air inspection. It might

be to surrender to an international agency a percentage of actual weapons in use, conventional and nuclear. Both have been forecast in Washington reports.

Mr. Khrushchev said yesterday that he would go along on a first step. But then he proposed as such a step the withdrawal of troops from Europe, which he knew was a proposition Mr. Stassen is not authorized to accept. He also knew that Chancellor Adenauer cannot accept it before Germany is unified in freedom. So he knew he was asking more than he could get. And the Zorin offer of the first step of suspending nuclear tests, without controls, also was asking more than the Russians can get at this stage. They could ask it without taking a stand on Mr. Stassen's first step. So they can appear to be generous and co-operative without being put to the proof. When the time comes to take a stand on Mr. Stassen's offer, they can evade it or not, as they choose, and blame us if they reject it.

We had one of our first experiences of Soviet toughness in negotiations early in the war, when we and the British first decided to supply materials and munitions to the Soviet Union far surpassing anything the Russians had ever dreamed of receiving, enough, in fact, to make it possible for them to share the victory. Lord Beaverbrook and Ambassador Harriman were sent to

Moscow to break the good news. They sat down with Stalin and his associates, who could hardly believe their ears. The first meeting ended in undisguised gratitude and good feeling. But the next day the mood had mysteriously changed. Stalin was surly, rude, and as Harriman reported: "He rode us pretty hard". He turned on Harriman and asked: "Why is it that the United States can only give us one thousand tons of armor plate for tanks? a country with a production of fifty million tons." It was as though Stalin and his advisors, having learned they could get something, dropped courtesy and gratitude overnight to get more than was offered.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.S.T.

This is the news:

The White House expressed hope tonight that the Russian people..."and not just our grandchildren..will someday soon, live under a free system of government." The comment was made by News Secretary Hagerty in reference to Communist Party Boss Khrushchev's statement yesterday. Khrushchev had said, "I can prophesy that your grandchildren in America will live under socialism." At another point in the program, Khrushchev called for the "normalization" of relations between Russia and the United States. A State Department spokesman said today, "To the extent that the Soviet government demonstrates that it seeks to reach acceptable agreements, it will find a ready reception from the United States government and the American people." There was some criticism in Congress that Khrushchev was permitted to speak on an American network. House Republican Leader Martin said, "I think it is poor to give the Communists such a great American forum. They wouldn't to it for us." Other members of Congress thought it was a good thing. Democratic Senator Mansfield, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said, "I think the fact the show was put on indicates our strength. We have nothing to be afraid of," he said. "We would hope that Americans of similar stature would have the right to make a broadcast to the Russian people and that theRussians would be given the same chance to listen."

At the disarmamant talks today...in London..Russia complained of the "delay" of the United States if formally presenting its new proposals. At the same time, the Soviet delegate, Valerian Zorin..again suggested an immediate agreement to halt nuclear weapons tests.

The Supreme Court ruled today that the DuPont Company maintains illegal control over General Motors. The decision is based on the acquisition by DuPont...in 1917..of 23 percent of G.M.'s outstanding capital stock. In 1949, the Justice Department filed an anti-trust suit against DuPont in district court in Chicago. After a trial that lasted seven months, the district court dismissed the case on grounds that the government failed to prove conspiracy or restraint of trade. The Justice Department appealed. And today the Supreme Court upheld the appeal in a split 4 - to - 2 decision. The majority opinion..written by Justice Brennan..said although DuPont and General Motors are not competitors, the conclusion is "inescapable" that the acquistion of G.M. stock by DuPont violated the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. Justices Burton and Frankfurter dissented. They said the government's basic contention was that DuPont violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act..in allegedly obcaining an unlawful preference in the purchase of materials from DuPont. They contended that in today's ruling this issue is ignored. The Supreme Court directed..in its majority opinion today...that the case be sent back to the trial court for determination of how much G.M. stock DuPont should now be required to sell.

The Supreme Court also ruled today that the government must produce relevant secret files in criminal cases, or dismiss the charges. The ruling came in a 7 - to - 1 decision..ordering a new trial for Clinton Jencks, a former union official convicted of falsehood in filing a non-Communist affidavit. Part of the testimony against him came from turn - about witness Harvey Matusow. The Supreme Court said Jencks was entitled to see the reports Matusow gave the F.B.I.. In his dissenting opinion, Justice Clark said that if the decision stands, "Those intelligence agencies of our government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop."

President Eisenhower today asked Congress for another 149-million dollars for running the Post Office Department in the next fiscal year. The

additional funds would have to be provided in the form of a supplemental money bill. Congress already has passed the regular appropriations measure..giving the department less than Postmaster General Summerfield said was essential.

Congress completed action today on the appropriations bill for the Commerce Department. Funds requested were cut by about 25 percent.

President Eisenhower's civil rights bill suffered a setback today in the Senate Judiciary Committee. By a vote of 7 to 3, the committee approved an amendment that would guarantee trial by jury in contempt cases involving the right to vote.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The Russians are demonstrating all over again that when it comes to bargaining, they are tough. Harriman expressed it when he said of Stalin, "He rode us pretty hard.". The former foreign minister of France..Georges Bidault...expressed it another way. "When it comes to laying cards on the table," he said, "the Russians never play anything but clubs."

Goodnight and good luck.

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Representative Gordon of Illinois...says his group will investigate the case "thoroughly", before acting on foreign aid legislation. The State Department said it is satisfied Girard will be given a fair trial. And White House News Secretary Hagerty says "certainly" President Eisenhower approved the decision to give Japan jurisdiction in the case.

Hagerty said the President has "no intention" of trying to reply to Communist Party Boss Khrushchev on Soviet radio or television, as the result of Khrushchev's appearance on CBS radio and television last week-end. Hagerty left open the possibility of some formal reply by an American other than the President on facilities in the United States.

A surprise maneuver in the House of Representatives may have delayed signing of a 95-million-dollar agreement with Poland. ~~The House is considering a measure...already approved by the Senate...to authorize the sale of a billion dollars' worth of farm surpluses abroad for foreign currencies. This would have cleared the way for exchanging nearly 50-million dollars' worth of surplus American wheat and cotton for Polish currency, as part of the economic agreement. Now House passage of the bill has been delayed.~~ Democratic Representative Rooney of New York today raised a technical

point of order...contending that the measure is not a simple legislative matter because it involves appropriations. In that case, it should have been considered by the House Appropriations Committee. A showdown was put off until later this week.

A joint Senate-House committee heard more testimony today on the dangers of radioactive fallout. A geneticist from the University of Wisconsin...Dr. James Crow...said that if nuclear tests continue at their present rate, "we can be sure than several thousands or perhaps more persons will be diseased, or deformed, or will die prematurely, as a consequence of fallout." Dr. Bentley Glass, of Johns Hopkins, said he thought a biologist should be named to the Atomic Energy Commission to insure that the importance of the health factor is emphasized at the top level. He said the danger to future generations may already have been underestimated.

The American Cancer Society reported today that men who smoke cigarettes are 10 times as likely to die of lung cancer as non-smokers. The report was based on a four-year survey... involving 188-thousand men from 50 to 70 years of age. The report said a "clear-cut association" between cigarette smoking and heart disease was also indicated. It said the death rate...due to heart disease...was almost three times greater among heavy smokers than among non-smokers. No attempt was made to determine the effect of smoking on women. The report was presented to the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, here in New York. In rebuttal, the tobacco industry research committee reiterated its stand that "the causes of cancer and heart disease are not yet known." It says the report contains "unsupported assumptions"...and that it "still shares the widely held position that the basic origins of cancer and heart disease will eventually be learned by careful laboratory and clinical study, not through statistical reports that are subject to differing interpretations from the innumerable variables involved."

Dave Beck, Jr., son of the teamsters union president, today refused to answer questions put to him by the Senate rackets committee. Altogether, he invoked the Fifth Amendment 130 times. One question he declined to

answer on grounds of possible self-incrimination was whether he received nearly 65-thousand dollars in salary and expenses from the teamsters union in the last three years. He refused...on the same grounds...to say whether he knew his father, or to state his occupation. Chairman McClellan called this a "flagrant abuse of the Fifth Amendment", and ordered contempt of Congress proceedings.

In Tacoma, Washington, Dave Beck, Sr. pleaded innocent today to charges of income tax evasion.

Democratic Representative Walter of Pennsylvania introduced legislation today to limit the scope of yesterday's Supreme Court decision affecting ~~[illegible]~~ producing of evidence. The court ruled...7 to 1...that the government must produce relevant F.B.I. reports in criminal cases, or dismiss the charges. The bill introduced by Representative Walter would permit the attorney general to refuse disclosure of any information if...in the language of the proposed legislation...such disclosure would be prejudicial to "the public interest, safety or security of the United States."

Republican Chairman Meade Alcorn reported to President Eisenhower today on the state of the Republican Party. Alcorn told the President that the party is having trouble raising money "because of a feeling among some contributors that the budget is too high." He predicted that Republican gains in next year's congressional elections will be "more than sufficient" to give the Republican Party control of the House. But the situation in the Senate, he said, will be "touch and go." He said Mr. Eisenhower will play "a vital role" in the campaign.

Edward R. Murrow: June 4, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The decision of the Administration to let Japanese courts try Army Specialist Girard for the death of a Japanese woman, accidentally killed on a firing range, has stirred some protest in Congress. Senator Bricker at once called Girard a sacrifice to Japanese public opinion.

The Japanese incident does not stand alone. It was followed by the Formosa riot, which was set off by the acquittal of an American ~~officer~~ Soldier for manslaughter in an American military court. The two cases are quite dissimilar and involve widely different issues. But both had to do with the trial of American Army personnel for actions resulting in the death of civilians. There is no question that the two incidents have stirred up hostility in the Far East. The Girard case has been hotly debated in the Japanese parliament and press.

We have a status-of-forces agreement with Japan, that governs the rights of Japanese courts over American personnel in their relations with civilians, and the rights of American military courts over personnel for actions committed during the performance of duty. The case against Girard is that he launched an empty shell-case as a warning to civilians on a firing range, and struck and killed a woman. If he had been performing a duty in

launching the shell-case, the Japanese could hardly have challenged the right of an American court to try him. The statement issued by Secretary Wilson and Secretary Dulles today says that Girard had "not been authorized to fire the empty shell-case."

The Army has been urging an American trial on the ground that Specialist Girard was on duty, which he was, since he had been assigned to protect a machine-gun on the firing range. But being on duty and doing his duty are apparently not the same thing.

Our status-of-forces agreement governing such incidents was amended four years ago, and the amendment contained a sentence that is ambiguous, but can be interpreted to give the Japanese jurisdiction in the Girard case. We accepted the ambiguous statement at the time. But what is even more to the point, the agreement calls for a joint U.S.-Japan committee to review cases where interpretation is disputed. This joint board met and reviewed the case, and on May 16 decided that Girard should be tried in a Japanese court. In reaching this decision, the United States agreed not to exercise an asserted right to try Girard.

Obviously Mr. Wilson and Mr. Dulles felt that the finding of the review board was the clinching factor in the matter. If a dispute over jurisdiction

were now to be prolonged, they stated, it would: "create a situation which would basically affect the United States' relations not only with Japan, but also with many other nations." In supporting this decision Mr. Wilson was not reversing himself. At the time the review board in Japan reached its decision, he did order that Girard be kept in American custody, but it was to be "pending a complete review of the matter by the general counsel of the Defense Department." Later President Eisenhower broadened this "review of the review" to include the State Department, and instructed the two departments to work out a solution. And this is what has been done.

I might recall at this point a report made by my colleague Bob Pierpoint on this program, after visiting the firing range where the fatality had taken place. He found the Japanese inhabitants in a nearby village had been making a business of gathering up empty shell-cases on the range. Both the American and Japanese armies used the range, and both declared it off limits to civilians. But neither army really enforced the rule. It is agreed that Girard had not meant to injure Mrs. Sakai, who was killed. He said he fired from the waist without aiming at her, trying to frighten her off the range. Mr. Sakai, her husband, told Pierpoint that he had cautioned his wife against gathering shell-cases, and he said that

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 5, 1957

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President Eisenhower said today that he would favor a total ban on testing of nuclear weapons, if there were a fool-proof system outlawing their use in any war. / Mr. Eisenhower said he "doubts" that the United States will ever test another hydrogen bomb...such as the one exploded in the South Pacific in 1954. / That was the first so-called "super bomb". / And it caused more radio-active fallout than any American test so far. / The first question put to the President today...at his news conference...concerned the current debate over fallout and his estimate of the danger. / He had this to say:

Tape runs 5 mins
Ends on cue: "--and what I think
is proper to say."

A member of the Atomic Energy Commission...Dr. WILLARD Libby...said today that the question whether to continue nuclear tests amounts to this: "Are we willing to take this very small and rigidly controlled risk (due to fallout), or would we prefer to run the risk of annihilation which might result if we surrendered the weapons which are so essential to our freedom and actual survival?" Libby made the statement before the joint congressional committee investigating the effects of radiation. ~~A nuclear physicist...Dr. Ralph Lapp...told the committee that Japanese scientists have determined from the examination of fallout from Soviet tests that Russia had developed a fission-fusion-fission...or multiple-stage hydrogen weapon... by September, 1954.~~

Today...in Nevada...the United States set off the third atomic device in its current series of tests. The relatively small explosion was detonated for the first time from a balloon. The test was officially described as "quite successful from the technical viewpoint."

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a wide range of subjects", including the United States request for more information on Britain's major plant for producing electricity from nuclear power.

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At his news conference today, President Eisenhower welcomed Khrushchev's statement...last week-end...that Russia was prepared to seek a "first-step" disarmament agreement. He said he never rejects a hopeful sign "until it has been explored to the full." The President, however, denounced Khrushchev's proposal for withdrawal of United States troops from Europe in return for withdrawal of Soviet forces from the satellite states. He said the proposition seemed calculated to "drive a wedge" between the United States and its allies. And he noted that Khrushchev had said nothing

about unifying Germany. Mr. Eisenhower said he would not try to answer the Communist leader on Russia's 14 television stations, or on the Soviet radio. On the other hand, he said, if some American should be invited to make a broadcast in Russia...and there was a promise of no interference... "somebody in this government would be glad to accept." Frank Stanton, president of CBS, offered the President the facilities of the network for any comments on the Khrushchev interview which he might care to make. N.B.C. has made a similiar offer.

In the Girard case, President Eisenhower expressed confidence that Army Specialist William Girard will receive a fair trial. Japanese courts, he said, have a reputation for fairness. He said if any injustice should occur, "it would be a case that would be taken up diplomatically, of course." The United States will be watching the proceedings closely. Girard faces manslaughter charges in the death of a Japanese woman who trespassed on an Army firing range, outside of Tokyo. The Administration decided yesterday to allow the soldier to be tried by a Japanese court.

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House Foreign Affairs Committee is scheduled to make a similar inquiry later this month.

Mr. Eisenhower commented...at his news conference...on Britain's decision to relax trade with Red China. "Frankly," he said, "I am of the school that believes that trade, in the long run, cannot be stopped." But he said that so long as there is a "law" against American trade with the Chinese Communists, the ban so far as the United States is concerned will remain in force.

The United States, Britain and France are rejecting the Soviet proposal for a coordinated policy among the Big Four in the Middle East. They are sending separate notes to Moscow to this effect.

In London, the five-power disarmament talks have ~~been adjourned~~ until next Tuesday because ~~of Britain's Whitsunday holiday. According to informed sources, the United States will now formally present its new arms proposals soon after the talks resume.~~

In Paris today, the Christian Democratic leader, ~~Pierre Pflimlin,~~ abandoned his efforts to form a new government. ~~President Coty has now~~ turned the task over to Maurice Bourges-Maunoury, ~~former minister in the~~ Mollet cabinet ~~which resigned on May 21.~~

BOOR-GEZ MON'-OO-REE

French military authorities...in Algeria... report 152 rebels killed in three battles in the past 24 hours. French casualties are put at 16 dead and 15 wounded.

Defense Secretary Wilson said tonight...in a Boston speech...that "there is reason to believe that the rise of Communism has reached and passed its peak." Wilson said much of this is due to "our international policies and our strong defense."

STET

In Congress, ~~the House~~ voted today to call ~~the Administration's civil~~ rights bill up ~~for debate tomorrow. Formal debate will continue until next Tuesday, when the House will take up amendments.~~

Hazel: This last story was used +

Word for Today

Dr. Albert Einstein once made this comment on the subject of nuclear war. If such a war comes, he said, "I do not believe that civilization will be wiped out. Perhaps two-thirds of the people of the earth might be killed. But enough men capable of thinking...and enough books...would be left to start again, and civilization would be restored."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, June 5, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... President Eisenhower said today that he would favor a total ban on the testing of nuclear weapons if there were a foolproof system outlawing their use in any war. Mr. Eisenhower said he doubts that the United States will ever test another hydrogen bomb, such as the one exploded in the South Pacific in 1954; that was the first so-called super bomb. And it caused more radioactive fallout than any American test so far. The first question put to the President today, at his news conference, concerned the current debate over fallout and his estimate of the danger. He had this to say:

PRES. EISENHOWER: Last October, we published a very long report from the National Academy of Sciences which gave a very full discussion of this whole matter, bringing up the amount of radiation you get from natural sources, the sun, and X-ray pictures and all the rest of it, I believe down even to include the phosphorous on the dial of your watch, and things of that kind. That is the authoritative document by which I act up to this moment because there's been no change that I know of.

Now, on the other hand, here is a field where scientists disagree. Incidentally, I noticed that in many instances scientists had seemed to be out of their own field of competence, are getting into this argument, and it looks like almost an organized affair.

I am concerned, just as much as I am of this fallout, I'm concerned of the defense of the United States. I have tried, and this Government has tried, to make the abolition of tests a part of a general system of disarmament, controlled and inspected disarmament. If we can do that, we'd be glad enough and very quickly to stop tests. But we do have the job of protecting the country. Our tests, in recent years, the last couple of years, have been largely of the ... in the defensive type of arma-

ment to defend against attack from the air, and particularly, to make bombs cleaner, so there isn't so much fallout. We have reduced the fallout from bombs by nine-tenths. So that our tests of smaller weapons have been in that direction, to see how clean we could make them.

RESTON: Reston of the New York Times. The comments here this morning, sir, about fallout are, I think, open the the inference that this is just an organized campaign and that the scientists, who are disturbed about it ... (inter.)

PRES. EISENHOWER: Oh, no, I didn't say that, no. I said there does seem to be some organization behind it - I didn't say it was a wicked organization.

RESTON: No, but I ... I think it is, the way it is left right now, this is merely an opinion, is open to that inference and I ... (inter.)

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Now, that means testing, because the scientists in your laboratories, each year, believe they've found something that makes them cleaner, better, more efficient or particularly what we're working on so hard, as you know, is the defense against hostile aircraft. So, those people can't continue to work unless they can test them. On the other hand, I would like to allay all anxiety in the world by a total and complete ban of all testing, based upon total disarmament in this field.

SPEAKER: Well, again, (indistinct) test H-bombs similar to the one (indistinct) the Pacific (indistinct) ... wide protest?

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SPEAKER: Yes.

PRES. EISENHOWER: I would doubt that anything like that would ever be repeated. But I want to say this, again, our plans and even our thinking on this, we are trying to weave into programs which we must con ... concert with our Allies before they are of great value. And if I have not been as frank in this one subject as you people think I should, remember this, if I say something that Britain or France or some other great ally or Canada cannot accept, and they get irritated or embarrassed by it, then our whole program of trying to achieve real disarmament and real cessation in all these terrible fields is hurt. So I've told you what I think is public property and what I think is proper to say.

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: Dr. Albert Einstein once made this comment on the subject of nuclear war. If such a war comes, he said, "I do not believe that civilization will be wiped out. Perhaps two-thirds of the people of the earth might be killed. But enough men capable of thinking..and enough books..would be left to start again and civilization would be restored."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 6, 1957

This is the news:

A federal judge today ordered the government to show cause why Army Specialist William Girard...who faces trial in a Japanese court... should not be returned to the United States. The order, signed by Judge Joseph McGarraghy, directed that Girard "shall not be delivered to custody, or control, of any foreign government or power", pending hearing next Tuesday on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The petition was filed by two of Girard's attorneys. It asks that the Army specialist...who is in Tokyo...be brought before the federal court in Washington for a hearing. The government decided earlier this week that Girard should stand trial before a Japanese court. The charge is manslaughter...growing out of the death of a Japanese women who trespassed on an Army firing range. Judge McGarraghy said he could not

order the soldier's immediate return until he had a more complete record of the case. ~~The Army announced tonight that its assistant judge advocate general, Brigadier General Charles Decker, is flying to Japan at once "to insure that Girard's legal rights are fully protected." In Congress, Republican Representative Wharton of New York introduced a resolution to prevent foreign countries from having jurisdiction over American armed forces stationed on their territory. The resolution requires approval by both the Senate and House.~~

President Eisenhower spent most of the day on the super-carrier Saratoga, off the Florida coast. In a surprise demonstration, two Navy Crusader jets landed on the deck of the carrier...after flying from the Pacific coast in three hours and 28 minutes.

Vice President Nixon called today for a "united, fighting Republican Party." The controversy over "modern Republicanism", Mr. Nixon said, arises solely from efforts to define the term. The vice president was ~~[illegible]~~ addressing a meeting of Republican leaders in Washington. National Chairman Alcorn told the opening session of the two-day party conference that ~~President Eisenhower~~ there will be "intense participation" by President Eisenhower in next year's congressional campaign.

The House opened debate today on President Eisenhower's civil rights program. Almost immediately, Democratic Representative Smith of Virginia raised a point of order which...if accepted...would have sent the legislation back to committee. Smith argued that the report the Judiciary Committee sent along with the measure was incomplete and that consequently, the bill was not ready for debate. Speaker Rayburn ~~[illegible]~~ ruled the objection invalid. The debate is now scheduled to continue for three days, after which time amendments will be offered.

~~The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed tentatively today to vote the Administration the full 2-billion, 800-million dollars it requested for military aid to friendly countries in fiscal 1958. But it agreed, also tentatively, to scale this figure down by nearly 600-million dollars in fiscal 1959. The committee rejected President Eisenhower's request for a "continuing" authorization of the mutual military aid program. It granted him, instead, an authorization that would run just two years. The committee has yet to consider the program of economic aid.~~

The Senate rackets committee opened hearings today into the alleged misuse of funds by some officials of the Bakery Workers Union. Anthony Conforti,

head of Chicago local No. 1, told the committee he gave the union's former vice president, George Stuart, more than 6-thousand dollars of union money for an organization drive which, he said, apparently never came off. Stuart himself refused to answer committee questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee said today that it has subpoenaed Dr. Linus Pauling, of the California Institute of Technology, to testify regarding his petition calling for an end to nuclear bomb tests. Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel, said other scientists who signed the petition may also be called for questioning. The subcommittee, he said, wants to find out if any "Communist organizations" are behind the campaign to stop the tests. A public hearing has been scheduled for June 18th.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson today urged the Administration to redouble its efforts to achieve an end to nuclear weapons tests. Johnson said he agrees with the President that this must be done "without jeopardizing our security"...that there must first be a "foolproof" disarmament agreement.

Democratic Senator Anderson of New Mexico suggested...as a start...that Mr. Eisenhower propose a treaty under which Russia and Britain would join the United States in agreeing to limit the amount of radio-active fallout released in a single year.

Conflicting testimony was given today to the joint congressional committee investigating the effects of radio-active fallout. An atomic scientist, Dr. Walter Selove of the University of Pennsylvania said last year's estimate by the American Academy of Sciences (on the dangers of radiation) is "seriously out of date." Dr. Shields Warren of Boston disagreed. Warren, who helped write the academy report, said there are at present "no available facts which would warrant a change to a significant degree as far as the pathological effects are concerned."

Today...in Paris...police arrested 126 Algerians on suspicion of complicity in the Algerian revolt. The government says a quantity of arms and propaganda material was confiscated.

The Baghdad Pact countries ~~[illegible]~~ said today that the threat of Communist aggression...direct and indirect...still exists. They said in a communique issued after a four-day council meeting in Karachi that agreement had been reached on measures required to improve the "defense potential" of the member states. "Deep gratification" was expressed for assistance provided under the Eisenhower Doctrine. The countries belonging to the Baghdad Pact are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. The United States is a member of three of the principal committees, including the military committee which it joined this week.

~~Lebanon today closed its frontier with Syria...and all Palestinian refugees were ordered confined to their camps. The moves were precautionary in preparation for next Sunday's general election. The government wants to forestall violence, such as the rioting in Beirut last week...~~.which took seven lives.

A delegation of Soviet leaders...including Khrushchev and Bulganin... arrived in Finland today for a seven-day visit. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, whose base of operations is Moscow, is in Helsinki tonight...covering this development. Here is his report:

Tape runs 4:55
Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow
in N.Y."

That was Daniel Schorr, reporting from Finland on the first visit Russia's leaders have made to a non-Communist country of Europe since the Hungarian uprising.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

About the only legitimate pretext the Russian leaders have for visiting Finland is the negotiation of an economic agreement...~~and perhaps~~ the ~~token return of some annexed territory.~~ Some members of the huge Soviet delegation may learn something themselves. Will Durant said, "The crossroads of trade are the meeting place of ideas, the attrition ground of rival customs and beliefs."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: A large delegation of Soviet leaders, including Khrushchev and Bulganin, arrived in Finland today for a seven day visit. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, whose base of operations is Moscow, is in Helsinki tonight covering this development. Here is his report.

SCHORR: They arrived at the Helsinki railway station this evening, Soviet Premier Bulganin and a man carefully listed as Member of the Presidium of Russia's Parliament, Nikita Khrushchev, for the Finns don't recognise him as chief of the Communist party. At the railway station the speeches were made by Finnish Premier Sukselainen and by Bulganin. Also tonight, at a candle-lit dinner in the Presidential palace. Khrushchev is, for protocol purposes, just a guy in the group. Bulganin's speeches at the railroad station and at the dinner tonight were about friendship and co-existence, and the 4,000,000 Finns were glad to hear it. After 17 wars against Russia, after reparations that bled them white and contributed to the current galloping inflation in this country, after a peace treaty that restricted their forces to 42,000 men, they find no other policy but co-existence and neutrality possible. They are committed by treaty to resist any invasion of Russia through their territory. It can be taken for granted they would also resist any invasion going the other way. Their airforce consists of 60 British Vampire jets. These planes, their Air Force commander told me, are in the air almost continuously to train many more than 60 pilots. But although the Finnish military chiefs are chafing at being the only country still banned by treaty restrictions, they've long since been lifted or ignored in Germany, Japan, Italy and Soviet satellites, still that's not the issue now. And military commanders have not even been invited to the reception for B & K. The issue is: trying to get along with both east and west. One Finn put it this way, "We are Western educated, but Eastern situated." They walk a tightrope

that reminded me of Poland, but when I mentioned this parallel to a Finn, he said, "Yes, but there's one big difference. We have never been occupied by the Russians." Not occupied, no. And the official guide book has the words "Sovereign Republic" in italic letters, but political sovereignty is always qualified by economic needs, and the need of Finland is great. The spiral of wages and prices has reached a point where Premier Sukselainen announced the other day there is no money left for subsidies to hold down food prices. Finland's railways run on broad guage, Russian-type tracks. More than a quarter of her trade is with the Soviet bloc. The Soviets could put the squeeze on Finland any time they wanted. They haven't done so. This seems to say the Russians are very correct, very proper, very friendly; very careful to respect Finnish sovereignty, as long as Finland stays strictly neutral. But when the Russians crushed the Hungarian rebellion, The Finns had to swallow their indignation and avoid voting the Western line in the United Nations. Instead, they collected money for Hungarian relief. The Finns really react like a Western peoples, but Finland cannot afford the luxury of expressing sentiment in national policy. The Finns, who are a little puzzled at the B & K sudden touristic interest in their country, will be satisfied to have co-existence confirmed, will be pleased if a few more economic favors are doled out, will be happy, but surprised, if there's a token return of some annexed territory like the port of Viborg. But the Russians, it's clear, are not so much interested in Finland itself as in prying open a window to the West, displaying Finland as a showcase of co-existence, giving a push to the Soviet peace offensive. In short, the Russians are soliciting from Finland an unsolicited testimonial about how nice the Soviets are. And the Finns hope that in order to get this the Russians will be very nice. On such schemes does the weak little nation depend. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. FAD

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

A federal judge today ordered the government to show why Army Specialist William Girard...who faces trial in a Japanese court...should not be returned to the United States. The order, signed by Judge Joseph McGarraghy, directed that Girard "shall not be delivered to custody, or control, of any foreign government or power", pending hearing next Tuesday on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The petition was filed by two of Girard's attorneys. It asks that the Army specialist...who is in Tokyo...be brought before the federal court in Washington for a hearing. The government decided earlier this week that Girard should stand trial before a Japanese court. The charge is manslaughter...growing out of the death of a Japanese woman who trespassed on an Army firing range. Judge McGarraghy said he could not order the soldier's immediate return until he had a more complete record of the case.

President Eisenhower spent most of the day on the super-carrier Saratoga, off the Florida coast. In a surprise demonstration, two navy Crusader jets landed on the deck of the carrier..after flying from the Pacific coast in three hours and 28 minutes.

Vice President Nixon called today for a "united", fighting Republican Party." The controversy over "modern Republicanism", Mr. Nixon said, arises solely from efforts to define the term. The Vice President was addressing a meeting of Republican leaders in Washington. National Chairman Alcorn told the opening session of the two-day party confernece that there will be "intense participation" by President Eisenhower in next year's congressional campaign.

The House opened debate today on President Eisenhower's civil rights program. Almost immediately, Democratic Representative Smith of Virginia raised a point of order which...if accepted...would have sent the legislation back to committee. Smith argued that the report the Judiciary Committee sent along with the measure was incomplete and that consequently the bill was not ready for debate. Speaker Rayburn ruled the objection invalid. The debate is now scheduled to continue for three days, after which time amendments will be offered.

The Senate rackets committee opened hearings today into the alleged misuse of funds by some officials of the bakery Workers Union. Anthony Conforti, head of Chicago local No. 1, told the committee he gave the union's former Vice President George Stuart, more than 6 - thousand dollars of union money for an organization drive which, he said, apparently never came off. Stuart himself refused to answer committee questions on grounds of possible self - incrimination.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee said today that it has subpoenaed Dr. Linus Pauling, of the California Institute of Technology, to testify regarding his petition callnng for an end to nuclear bomb tests. Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel, said other scientists who signed the petition may also be called for questioning. The subcommittee, he said, wants to find out if any "Communist organizations" are behind the campaign to stop the tests. A public hearing has been scheduled for June 18th.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson today urged the Administration to redouble its efforts to achieve an end to nuclear weapons tests. Johnson said he agrees with the President that this must be done "without jeopardizing our security"...that there must first be a "foolproof" disarmament agreement.

Democratic Senator Anderson of New Mexico suggested as a start..that Mr. Eisenhower propose a treaty under which Russia and Britain would join the United States in agreeing to limit the amount of radio - active fallout

released in a single year.

Conflicting testimony was given today to the joint congressional committee investigating the effects of radio-active fallout. An atomic scientist, Dr. Walter Selove of the University of Pennsylvania said last year's estimate by the American Academy of sciences (on the dangers of radiation) is "seriously out of date." Dr. Shields Warren of Boston disagreed. Warren, who helped write the academy report, said there are at present "no available facts which would warrant a change to a significant degree as far as the pathalogical effects are concerned."

Today...in Paris..police arrested 126 Algerians on suspicion of complicity in the Algerian revolt. The government says a quantity of arms and propaganda material was confiscated.

The Baghdad Pact countries said today that the threat of Communist aggression...direct and indirect...still exists. They said in a communique issued after a four - day council meeting in Karachi that agreement had been reached on measures required to improve the "defense potential" of the member states. "Deep gratification" was expressed for assistance provided under the Eisenhower Doctrine. The countries belonging to the Baghdad Pact are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. The United States is a member of three of the principal committees, including the military committee which it joined this week.

A delegation of Soviet leaders...including Khrushchev and Bulganin.. arrived in Finland today for a seven - day visit. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, whose base of operations is Moscow, is in Helsinki tonight...covering this development. Here is his report.

SCHORR: They arrived at the Helsinki railway station this evening, Soviet Premier Bulganin and a man carefully listed as Member of the Presidium of Russia's Parliament, Nikita Khrushchev, for the Finns don't recognize him as chief of the Communist Party. At the Railway station the speeches were made by Finnish Premier Sukselainen and by Bulganin. Also tonight, at a candle-lit dinner in the Presidential placce. Khurshchev is, for protocol purposes, just a guy in the group. Bulganin's speeches at the railroad station and at th dinner tonight were about friendship and co-existence, and the 4,000,000 Finns were glad to hear it. After 17 wars against Russia, after reparations that bled them white and contributed to the current galloping inflation in this country, after a peace treaty that restricted their forces to 42,000 men, they find no other policy but co-existence and neutrality possible. THey are committet by treaty to resist any invasion of Russia through their territory. It can be taken for granted they would also resist any invasion going the other way. Their airforce consists of 60 British Vampire jets. These planes, train more than 60 pilots. But although the Finnish military chiefs are chafing at being the only country still banned by treaty restrictions, they've long since been lifted or ignored in Germany, Japan, Italy and the Soviet satellites, still that's not the issue now. And military commanders have not even been invited to the receition for B & K. The issue is: trying to get along with both east and west. One Finn put it this way, "We are Western educated, but Eastern situated." They walk a tightrope that reminded me of Poland, but when I mentioned this parallel to a Finn, he said, "Yes, but there's one big difference. We have never been occupied by the Russians." Not occupeid, no. And the official guide book aas the words "Sovereign Republic" in italic letters, but political sovereignty is always qualified by economic needs, and the need of Finalnd is great. The spiral of wages and prices has reached a point where Premier Sukselainen announced the other day there is no money left for subsidies

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MURROW: That was Daniel Schorr, reporting from Finland on the first visit Russia's leaders have made to a non-Communist country of Europe since the Hungarian uprising.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: About the only legitimate pretext the Russian leaders have for visiting Finland is the negotiation of an enconoic agreement. Some members of the huge Soviet delegation may learn something themselves. Will Durant said, "The crossroads of trade are the meeting place of ideas, the attrition ground of rival customs and beliefs."

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 7, 1957

This is the news:

The United States and Poland today signed a 49-million-dollar economic agreement. Under its terms, Poland will receive a loan of 30-million dollars from the Export-Import Bank. Most of this money would be used to buy iron ore, coal mining machinery and wool. The United States would also sell Poland for Polish currency nearly 19-million dollars' worth of cotton, fats and oils. The two governments also agreed to enter into negotiations...soon...for the settlement of American property claims against Poland...resulting from nationalization measures taken by the Communist regime since World War Two. The unblocking of Poland's prewar assets in the United States would also be discussed. This constitutes roughly half the American program of aid to Poland. The United States

promises to sign another agreement...covering the sale of 46-million dollars' worth of American wheat and cotton...as soon as Congress completes action on the Surplus Disposal Bill. Passage of the measure is being delayed due to a technical point of order which has been raised in the House. ~~These agreements are the result of three and a half months of negotiations. The Polish government asked for considerably more than it was granted. The United States said today that it would continue to "study" the Polish request for additional goods. The implication was that Poland could expect more aid if its so-called "nationalist" Communist government continues to show independence of Moscow. First shipments...under the today's agreements...are expected in about two weeks.~~

The Communist government of Hungary tonight released two American students held since May 26th, when they crossed the Hungarian frontier without visas. The two students are Myron Gilbert and Warren Hair, both of South Carolina. They have arrived safely at Nickelsdorf, a checkpoint on the Austrian border.

The State Department said today that Harold Stassen, the United States representative at the London disarmament talks, is coming home this week-end for consultations.

The five-power conference has recessed until Tuesday...because of Britain's Whitsun holidays. Stassen is expected to present the new American disarmament proposals soon after the conference resumes.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee tonight approved a foreign aid program giving President Eisenhower only 252-million dollars less than he requested. ~~Mr. Eisenhower asked for 3-billion, 889-million dollars, and the committee voted...12 to 3...to give him 3-billion, 637-million.~~ Two hundred ~~million dollars~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of the cut was ~~in the military aid feature of the program.~~ The President's request for 168-million for so-called "Point Four" ~~[illegible]~~ technical assistance came through unscathed.

The legislation requires...with regard to aid to Yugoslavia...that Mr. Eisenhower "continuously assure himself" that ~~[illegible]~~ it is not being used to further Communist aims and is "in the best interests of the national security of the United States." ~~Besides the "new money", the bill carries a provision authorizing expenditure of 500-million dollars in left-over funds from the current fiscal year.~~ The Bill ~~[illegible]~~ provides for the long-term "revolving fund" Mr. Eisenhower requested for handling most economic aid in the future on a loan basis. The total military aid appropriation amounts to 2-billion, 600-million dollars. But only a two-year military aid

program was authorized. The President had asked that the program be put on a permanent basis. The measure now goes to the Senate floor.

President Eisenhower told Republican congressional leaders today that they have a "special responsibility" to see that the promises made in the party platform are translated into law. Mr. Eisenhower told the national Republican strategy conference in Washington that he would "use every power at his disposal" to see that platform pledges are carried out. The President defended his budget. "Our need for economy," he said, "must be balanced against the things that need to be done. We must not forget that to be truly conservative today is to be alert to dangers of loose spending and of tampering with our [redacted] fiscal integrity." He said it also involves "providing those things which would keep this country growing and secure."

Mr. Eisenhower returned to Washington after spending the better part of two days on the United States carrier Saratoga, from which he witnessed maneuvers off the Florida coast. The trip was marked by tragedy when a Navy jet crashed at sea, killing its pilot. The name of the pilot was [redacted] withheld, pending notification of next of kin. Another pilot who made a forced landing at sea was rescued by helicopter.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee decided today to suspend its scheduled investigation of possible Communist influences in the debate...in this country...over whether to stop nuclear weapons tests. Yesterday, the subcommittee subpoenaed Dr. Linus Pauling, the Nobel Prize winning bio-chemist, to testify on June 18th. Pauling recently released a petition signed by 2-thousand American scientists, calling for an end to the tests. The subcommittee said today that it was abandoning its hearings...at least for the present...because Dr. Pauling could not keep the June 18th date, and because it did not wish to "interfere" with the current congressional inquiry into radiation hazards. Pauling says he did not tell the subcommittee he would be unable to attend the hearing scheduled for the 18th of June. He says, "I requested that the matter be moved forward to the 11th, 12th, 13th, or 14th," because of a long-standing engagement to lecture at the University of Paris on June 18.

A member of the Atomic Energy Commission...Dr. Willard Libby...today told the joint committee investigating radiation dangers, that the weapons development program of the United States would be "crippled" by a cessation of tests. "There is no substitute," he said, "for testing to determine the reliability of a weapon---conventional or atomic." He added that

the United States should limit its test shots, however, "to those essential for the survival of the free world."

Edward R. Murrow: June 6, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Probably the biggest event of the last days has been the decision of the British not to explode the final hydrogen bomb in their current tests, and President Eisenhower's hint that we, too, are through with the testing of the biggest hydrogen bombs. In the atomic age, these are the first retreats being publicly made in development of atomic weapons.

We need more information to judge how much the retreats are due to public pressure. They have been made at a time when the opposition to nuclear test explosions is being vigorously expressed. The Labor opposition in London has been vehement in arguing for curtailment of the tests. The hydrogen bomb issue was injected into the last presidential campaign by Adlai Stevenson. Scientists of all kinds have voiced opinions. ~~It is obvious that~~ To some extent the issue has been taken over by organized propaganda, for protest demonstrations abroad have been held only against British and American tests, and were singularly missing when the Russians exploded their last hydrogen bombs, which may have been the most dangerous yet set off in respect to fall-out. Lord Cherwell, British nuclear scientist is quoted as saying: "The efficiency of the Communist propaganda machine is shown by the fuss. It is really shameful to see how many decent people are being taken in by it." The Russian Radio continues to demand an immediate end to all tests.

But it is safe to say that neither the British nor American Governments retreated in the matter of the H-bomb because of Communist propaganda. Indeed it would be more than unfortunate - it might be highly dangerous -- if all criticism of the tests was to be swept aside simply because there is such propaganda. What is happening is that science and governments alike are both feeling their way into the new powers of nuclear energy, and still cannot be sure what is safe and not safe. The retreat from the big hydrogen bomb may have been hastened by public pressure -- as in the House of Commons -- but it is essentially the result of the growth of scientific knowledge.

The fact that scientists themselves disagree makes it harder for governments to know what risks to run. Mr. Eisenhower said yesterday that he accepted the findings of the American Academy of Sciences. But Dr. H. Bentley Glass of John Hopkins University, one of the geneticists responsible for the Academy's estimate of the safety level last year, told the Joint Congressional committee that this estimate might have to be revised, as the danger now appears to be greater. [redacted] An atomic scientist, Dr. Walter Selove of the University of Pennsylvania, told the committee [redacted] that the academy's estimate is "seriously out of date." Dr. Shields Warren of

Boston disagreed. Warren, who helped write the academy report, said there are at present "no available facts which would warrant a change to a significant degree, as far as the pathological effects are concerned."

Mr. Eisenhower [redacted] stressed the greater cleanliness of American bombs, and the British are elated to find that their hydrogen bombs have been remarkably clean. The British radiologist who rode through the atomic cloud after the last explosion to take samples said: "There was no fall-out at all." But he added: "Ultimately the fall-out will come down, some time in the next year or two." And that assertion is a reminder that the radiation is there, ready to do the injury that radiation causes.

One fact the public is beginning to understand is that there are two kinds of damage from radiation. One is to bones and tissues, the other is to genes. When some scientists speak of a safety level below which radiation does not injure humans, they refer to injury to the tissues and bones of persons now living. The geneticists, the scientists of heredity, say there may be no level of safety whatever, because the damage to genes is transmitted to persons not yet born. The geneticists talk in a different time-span. That explains the sensational figures they give of the vast numbers that will be damaged by nuclear tests.

Dr. James Crow of the University of Wisconsin told the Congressional Joint Committee that the tests so far made will produce 80,000 cases of gross genetic abnormalities, 300,000 childhood deaths and stillbirths, 700,000 embryonic deaths, plus an unknown number of minor defects. ~~Actually the damage from radiation is a small fraction of the normal human misery from death and disease.~~ Now governments and scientists have to decide whether it is more justifiable to kill or maim millions over a prolonged period than over a short period. At any rate the geneticists argue that the risks taken have to be justified.

To some ~~extent Mr. Eisenhower was justifying them yesterday in saying~~ he is responsible not only ~~for fall out~~ but for national defense. Dr. Willard Libby, the only scientist on the Atomic Energy Commission, also undertook to justify them. He told the committee that the risk from radiation was "very small" compared with the "risk of annihilation that might result if we surrendered the weapons essential to freedom and actual survival." He said the decision was not one for scientists as such, but called for political and sociological judgment. But he also argued that there is comparative safety in small doses of radiation. And here the geneticists do not follow him. They are not sure there is such a thing.

Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

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The fact that scientists themselves disagree makes it harder for governments to know what risks to run. Mr. Eisenhower said yesterday that he accepted the findings of the American Academy of Sciences. But Dr. H. Bentley Glass of John Hopkins University, one of the geneticists responsible for the Academy's estimate of the safety level last year, told the Joint Congressional committee that this estimate might have to be revised, as the danger now appears to be greater. An atomic scientist, Dr. Walter Selove of the University of Pennsylvania, told the committee that the academy's estimate is "seriously

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BRYAN:

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Goodnight and good luck.

June 18, 1957

Edward R. Murrow [redacted]

This is the news:

The latest medical bulletin on the condition of President Eisenhower says he is "making a good recovery from his mild stomach upset."

For the full story, here is the report of White House Correspondent Charles von Fremd, direct from Washington. [redacted] The New York Stock Market was hit by a heavy selling wave, when it heard the news of President Eisenhower's illness. Initial losses ranged up to five dollars. Then...when reassuring word came from the White House...prices improved. And losses were cut to around a dollar a share.

Secretary of State Dulles told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that it would be "folly" for the West to dismantle its common defense system on the strength of "unsupervised Soviet promises." [redacted] He said the foreign aid program...military and economic...provides "a proved

(more)

deterrent against Communism at the least cost."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee issued a report today...saying there is "no reasonable alternative" to the mutual aid program. Last Friday, the committee approved an aid program calling for expenditure of billion, 637-million dollars.

Louis Girard...of Ottawa, Illinois...called at the White House today to urge an American trial for his brother, Army Special William Girard. My colleague, Bill Shadel, covered this development in Washington. 2:00 20

In Tokyo, my colleague Robert Pierpoint has found some new information in the background of the Girard case. Here is his report.

2:36

(more) 72

The Supreme Court ruled today that civilians who accompany members of the armed forces overseas are not subject to military justice. The decision was returned in the case of two women convicted by courts martial of killing their husbands while on overseas assignment. Today's ruling was by a 6-to-2 vote. Justice Black wrote in the majority opinion, "Under our constitution, courts of law alone are given power to try civilians for their offenses against the United States."

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[redacted]

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

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PIERPOINT: This reporter has been told on very good authority that before the Japanese courts took jurisdiction of the case of Specialist 3/C William Girard, the U. S. Army was preparing a military court martial against Girard with a charge of second degree murder. Under military laws, second degree murder carries a penalty of from 15 years to life imprisonment if found guilty. Furthermore, those who were preparing the court martial against Girard were quite sure they could get a conviction. In other words, Specialist Girard would probably be spending a long time in prison, if tried by the U. S. Army. On the other hand, Girard will probably get off much easier if tried by the Japanese. It is true enough that there are some basic differences between Japanese and American legal procedures. The most important difference is that in Japan a man is not brought to

trial unless the prosecutor is almost certain that he has an airtight case against the defendent and that the court will find him guilty. This means, in effect, that the court assumes the defendent is guilty until and unless the man proves his innocence, instead of the other way around as in America. The judge's attitude is generally that the man brought before him by the prosecution is guilty or he would not be there at all. At the same time, and this is especially important in the Girard case, Japanese courts are allowed much more leniency in their sentences than American courts. As one American lawyer, who has a highly successful practice in Japan explains it, If the defendent throws himself on the mercy of the court, he will usually get off with a very light sentence. Certainly the records of American servicemen tried in Japanese courts has its proof. From over 14,000 cases in which the Japanese either took jurisdiction or could have if they had wanted to, less than 100 were ever confined to Japanese jails. According to American military officers, practically all of those Americans convicted by the Japanese have gotten off with very light senteness or complete suspension. This includes two Americans found guilty of murder and given only from 5-15 years with the probability of much earlier parole. In view of all this, it appears quite clear, that Specialist Girard will be much better off if his friends in America will calm down a bit and let the Japanese courts proceed with his case. This is Bob Pierpoint in Tokyo; and now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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MURROW: The New York Stock Market was hit by a heavy selling wave, when it heard the news of President Eisenhower;s illness. Initial losses ranged up to five dollars. Then..when reassuring word came from the White House.. prices improved. And losses were cut to around a dollar a share.

Secretary of State Dulles told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that it would be "folly" for the West to dismantle its common defense system on the strength of "unsupervised Soviet promises." He said the foreign aid program...military and economic..provides "a proved deterrent against Communist at the least cost. "

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee issues a report today... saying there is "no reasonable alternative" to the mutual aid program. Last Friday, the committee approved an aid program calling for expenditure of

3 - billion, 637 million dollars.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

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Goodnight and good luck.

(Via Western Union) June 11, 1957

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It is expected that October 21st...the last day of their American visit... will be spent in New York. This ~~dm~~ will be the queen's first ~~mmmm~~ trip to North America as a reigning monarch. Her visit to Ottawa and Washington in 1951 was made when she was still a princess.

(more)

67

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Add hard news....

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(more)

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sacrifice that relationship. Dulles said the United States is not much interested in what he called a "one-shot" reply to Khrushchev's recent statements on American radio and television. The United States, he said, is interested in a series of monthly programs in which the Soviet position would be set forth in this country and the American view could be expressed without hindrance in Russia. Dulles said the United States made this proposal at the foreign ministers conference in Geneva in 1955, but that Russia turned it down. Dulles rejected Republican Senator Knowland's suggestion that Norway be neutralized in exchange for Soviet troop withdrawal from Hungary. He did not feel it was proper that any free country...participating in a collective security arrangement...should be made to withdraw. Knowland said tonight that his proposal had been "misinterpreted". Such an agreement, he said, would naturally hinge on Norway's consent.

Today...in Florida...the Air Force conducted its first test-firing of the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile. The test is reported... unofficially...to have failed. Civilian spectators say the missile began wobbling off-course almost immediately, then exploded. An Air Force

(more) 29 →

spokesman said there were no casualties. "Valuable information was gained," he said, "as a result of the test."

In Washington, federal judge [illegible] heard opening arguments today in the Girard case. The question was [illegible] to grant the petition for a writ of habeas corpus, filed by the attorney representing Army Specialist William Girard. If [illegible] to be granted, Girard [illegible] The attorneys [illegible] argued that [illegible] brought home from Japan for hearing before an American court. The [illegible] is "[illegible]" [illegible] stated that Japan [illegible] His attorneys

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Thousands of Frenchmen rioted in Algiers today in an outburst of anti-nationalist feeling. At least 12 Moslems were killed...some of them dragged from their cars and clubbed to death...and more than 80 injured. Shops operated by Arabs were pillaged or set on fire. The trouble began with a demonstration of French students, protesting the bombing last week-end of a dance hall in which eight Europeans were killed. The demonstration got out of hand, despite the arrival of troop reinforcements and the appeal of the local French Army commander for calm. Two hundred of the rioters are reported under arrest.

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In Washington, Federal Judge McGarraghy heard opening arguments today in the Girard case. The question before the court is whether to grant the petition for a writ of habeas corpus, filed by the attorneys representing Army Specialist William Girard. Should the petition be granted, Girard would be returned from Japan for hearing before an American court. His attorneys argue that Japan has no right to try Girard in the death of a Japanese woman...on grounds that he was on duty at the time. Judge McGarraghy today quashed subpoenas sought by Girard's counsel for the appearance of Secretary Defense Wilson and Secretary of State Dulles at the hearings. He also rejected counsel's request that the government produce in court documents dealing with the case. McGarraghy withheld a ruling on the petition for a habeas corpus writ, pending further argument.

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A new name has been emblazoned on our northern horizon. It is John Diefenbaker, who became leader of the Progressive Conservative Party only nine months ago, and yesterday led his party to the sensational overthrow of the Liberal government of Prime Minister St.Laurent. The outcome fell short of an outright victory, and Diefenbaker will have to be content with heading a minority government, depending for support on the small Social Credit Party.

The Liberals had been in power for 22 years. A number of factors led to their defeat. Probably the most potent was the cry of "Time for a change". But one of the most impelling ones was John Diefenbaker, who waged a campaign of unprecedented vigor. He traveled and spoke tirelessly. He drew big crowds. People liked his old-fashioned eloquence, his milk-drinking, Sabbath-observing respectability, and his political promises.

How far Canada has swung to the right in its thinking is not easy to say in terms of Diefebbaker's own political philosophy. In his native and liberal Saskatchewan, where he is a criminal lawyer, he has never stressed his anti-liberalism. During

the ~~His~~ campaign he promised tax cuts, but also an ~~promised to~~ increase in old age pensions. But In some respects, the Conservative campaign ~~of the conservatives~~ was isolationist and anti-American in tone, which means that voters may have ~~been~~ responsive to that turn of talk. One reason is the plight of Canadian farmers, who are suffering from a gigantic wheat surplus. Our selling our own farm surpluses as part of our foreign policy has narrowed Canadian markets. The Liberal government complaimmd strongly of this in Washington, as recently as during our trade negotiations with Poland. Naturally Conservatives ~~the Diefenbaker campaign~~ stressed the plight of the farmers and promised increased foreign trade.

¶ It is too soon to say how far a Diefenbaker government will depart from the intimate relationship we had with St. Laurent and Lester Pearson. ~~But~~ We may ~~shall~~ have to expect a new look at our mutual defense arrangements in the ~~north~~ Arctic, as Secretary Dulles today suggested. And we shall have to recognize we had at least a small part in the election result. ¶

¶ Probably the biggest effect of the election on ~~in~~ world affairs is the elimination, for the timebeing at least, of Lester Pearson, minister of external affairs. He is one of the new coterie of small-nation statesmen with insight, skill and a persuasiveness not limited by vast national

interests, who can work out solutions among the big powers. He has been constructive in many fields, particularly British Commonwealth relations with the rest of the Free world, NATO and disarmament.

Under Canadian procedures, Mr. Pearson cannot join the ~~Diefenbaker~~ Diefenbaker government. He is a Liberal, and will not be in office until the Liberals form another government. How soon that will be depends on the life of the new ~~government. It has,~~ regime. The Conservatives have by last count, 116 seats in a parliament of 265. The Liberals have 103. The Conservatives will have the support of the Social Credit Party with 19 seats. The leader of this ~~group~~ party has announced that he will support Diefenbaker so long as he follows acceptable policies. Since the Social Credit Party, though ~~somewhat~~ generally conservative, ~~in many respects~~, advocates a highly unorthodox treatment of national and state finances, its association with the Conservatives ~~will hardly~~ might not be of long duration. It is generally believed the new government will stay in office about a year, and that the Conservatives will be eager to go to the country asking for a working majority.

An interesting feature of the Canadian election has been that the polltakers were way off in forecasting the ~~outcome~~ results. They were more wrong than in the Truman election of 1948. They predicted a Liberal victory by a smaller but substantial margin. Ten days ago they ~~indicated~~ predicted a 47 percent share of the popular vote for the Liberals,

comparable to ministers in etc.

and raised this to 48 percent on the eve of election. ~~But~~ In the results tabulated so far, the Liberals had ~~only~~ 41 percent. The pollsters gave the Conservatives 33 percent of the popular vote ten days ago, and 34 percent on the eve of election. So far they have 39 percent. The popular vote and the number of seats won are not necessarily in line in Canada. The Liberals won fewer seats than the Conservatives but had the larger popular vote. But the result of the election was a stunning surprise to everyone, the Liberals, the Conservatives themselves, and most of all to the pollsters. ~~The election result has thus liberated all elections from what might be called the uninspiring fatalism of the pollsters. And that, for the sake of a blessed belief in the unpredictability of free people,~~ may have been quite a healthy result.

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The Canadian election confounded the experts, perhaps because people are unpredictable. Sidney Hyman said, "If anything is certain in politics, it is the habitual way fate intrudes overnight." The uncertainty of politics is proverbial. Will Rogers said, "It's sorter like a World Series. You got to have the breaks."

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The White House announced today that Queen Elizabeth..and her husband Prince Philip..will visit the United States in October at the invitation of the President. The royal couple will be in this country for six days, starting October 16th. The first stop...after a prior visit in Canada..will be Jamestown, Virginia, the first permanent English settlement in what is not the United States. They will then spend four days in Washington. It is expected that October 21st.. the last day of their American visit..will be spent in New York. This will be the queen's first trip to North America as a reigning monarch. Her visit to Ottawa and Washington in 1951 was made when she was still a princess.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States will not disregard the views of its allies in order to hasten a disarmament agreement. Dulles acknowledged at his news conference that "procedural complications" exist. Some allies feel that Europe should be left out of any arms agreement with Russia until the problem of German reunification is solved. Britain and France reportedly have complained about the private talks the United States disarmament representative, Harold Stassen, has had with the Soviet delegate at the London conference. Today, Dulles tried to reassure those countries. He said, "We are not going to throw into the discard the views of our allies merely in the interest of making progress on a bilateral basis." The United States, he said, attaches first [illegible]

importance to the relationship with its allies. It will not sacrifice that rel--ationship. Dulles said the United tates is not much interested in what he called a "one-shot_ reply to Khrushchev's recent statements on American radio and television. The United States, he said, is interested in a series of monthly programs in which the Soviet position would be set forth in this country and the Amercian view could be expressed without hinderance in Russia. Dulles said the United States made this proposal at the foreign ministers conference in Geneva in 1955. but that Russia turned it down. Dulles rejected Republican Senator Knowland's suggestion that Norway be neutralized in exchange for Soviet troops withdrawal. from Hungary. He did not feel it was proper than any free country...participating in a collective security arrangement..should be made to withdraw. Knowland said tonight that his proposal had been "misinterpreted". Such an agreement, he said, would naturally hinge on Norway's consent.

Today ..in Florida..the Air Force conducted its first test - firing of the Atlas intercontinental ballisitc missile. The test reported..unofficially ...to have failed. Civilian spectators say the missile began wobbling off-course almost immediately, then exploded. An Air Force spokesman said there were no casualties. "Valuable information was gained," he said, "as a result of the test."

Thousands of Frenchmen rioted in Algiers today in an outburst of anti-nationalist feeling. At least 12 Moslems were killed...some of them dragged from their cars and clubbed to death...and more than 80 injured. Shops operated by Arabs were pillaged or set on fire. The trouble began with a demonstration of French students, protesting the bombing last week-end of a dance hall in which eight Europeans were killed. The demonstrations got out of hand, despite the arrival of troop reinforcements and the appeal of the local French Army commander for calm. Two hundred of the rioters are reported under arrest.

In Washington, Federal Judge McGarraghy heard opening arguments today in the Girard case. The question before the court is whether to grant the petition for a writ of habeas corpus, filed by the attorenys representing Army specialist William Girard. Should the petition be granted, Girard would be returned from Japan for hearing before an American court. His attorenys agrue that Japan has no right to try Girard in the death of a Japanese woman..on grounds that he was on duty at the time. Judge McGarraghy today quashed subpoenas sought by Girard's counsel for the appearance of Secretary Defense Wilson and Secretary of State Dulles at the hearings. He also rejected the counsel's request that the government produce in court documents dealing with the case. McGarraghy withheld a ruling on the petition for a habeas corpus writ, pending further argu-argument.

A new name has been emblazoned on our northern horizon. It is John Diefenbaker, who became leader of the Progressive Conservative Party only nine months ago, and yesterday led his party to the sensational overthrow of the Liberal government of Prime Minister St Laurent. The outcome fell short of an outright victory, and Diefenbaker will have to be content with heading a minority government, depending for support on the small Sociel Credit Party.

The Liberals had been in power for 22 years. A number of factors led to their defeat. Probably the most potent was the cry of "Time for a change" But one of the most impelling ones was John Diefenbaker, who waged a campaign of unprecedented vigor. He traveled and spoke tirelessly. He drew big crowds. People liked his old-fashioned eloquence, his milk-drinking, Sabath - observing respectabiiity, and his political promises.

How far Canada has swung to the right in its thinking is not easy to say in terms of Diefenbaker's own political philosophy. In his native and liberal Saskatchewan, where he is a criminal lawyer, he has never stressed his anti-liberalism. During the campaign he promised tax cuts, but also an increase

in old age pensions. But in some respects, the conservative campai n was isolationist and anti-American in tone, which means that voters may have been responsive to the turn of talk. One reason is the plight of Canadain farmers, who are suffering from a gigantic wheat surplus. Our selling our own farm surpluses as part of our foreign policy has narrowed Canadian markets. The Liberal government complained strongly of this in Washington, as recently as during our trade negotiations with Poland. Naturally conservatives stressed the plight of the farmers and promised increased foreign trade.

It is too soon to say how far a Diefenbaker government will depart from the intimate relationship we had with St. Laurent and Lester Pearson. We may have to expect a new look at our mutual defense arrangements in the Arctic, as Secretary Dulles today suggested. And we shall have to recognize we had a least a small part in the election result.

Probably the biggest effect of the election on world affairs is the elimination for the time being at least -- of Lester Pearson, minister of external affairs. He is one of the new coterie of small - nation statesmen with insight, skill and a persuasiveness not limited by vast national interests, who can work out solutions among the big powers. He has been constructive in many fields, particularly British Commonwealth relations with the rest of the Free World, NATO and disarmament.

Under Canadian procedures , Mr. Pearson cannot join the Diefenbaker government. He is a Liberal, and will not be in office until the Liberals form another government. How soon that will be depends on the life of the new regime. The Conservatives, by last count, have 110 seats in a parliament of 265. The Liberals have 103. The Conservatives will have the support of the Social Credit Party with 19 seats.The leader of this little group has announced that he will support Diefenbaker so long as he follows acceptable policies. Since the Social Credit Party though generally conservative, advocates a highly unorthodox treatment of national and state finances, its association with the Conservatives might

not be of long duration. It is generally believed the new government will stay in office about a year, and that the Conservatives will be eager to go to the country asking for a working majority.

An interesting feature of the Canadian election has been that the polltakers were way off in forecasting the result. They were more wrong than in the Truman election of 1948. They predicted a Liberal victory by a smaller but substantial margin Ten days ago they predicted a 47 percent share of the popular vote for the Liberals, and raised this to 48 percent on the eve of election. In the results tabulated so far, the Liberals had 41 percent. The Pollsters gave the Conservatives 33 percent of the popular vote ten days ago, and 34 percent on the eve of election. So far they have 39 percent. The popular vote and the number of seats won are not necessarily in line in Canada. Liberals won fewer seats than the Conservatives but had the larger popular vote, But the result of the election was a stunning surprise to everyone, the Liberals, the Conservatives themselves, and most of all to the pollsters.

In a sense, all elections are thus liberated from the uninspiring fatalism of so-called scientific forecasting. And that, for the sake of blessed belief in the unpredictability of free people, may be quite a healthy result.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The Canadian election confounded the experts, perhaps because people are unpredictable. Sidney Hyman said, "If anything is certain in politics, it is the habitual way fate intrudes overnight." The uncertainty of politics is proverbial. Will Rogers said, "It's sorter like a World Series. You got to have the breaks."

Good night and good luck.

June 12, 1957

(Via Western Union)

Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, N.Y.

New York.....

This is the news:

The French National Assembly tonight confirmed Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury as the new premier, succeeding Guy Mollet who resigned on May 21st. The assembly approved the cabinet appointed by Bourgès-Maunoury and his program. The new premier said he would press the war in Algeria... and, at the same time, great accomplishment the Arabs more political autonomy. The assembly, he said, must approve higher taxes and the European cannot refuse.

#1

This [redacted]

The Peiping Radio charged today that United States naval aircraft had "invaded" the territorial waters of Red China...and that one American plane was hit by Communist anti-aircraft fire. The broadcast claimed that the planes came from the aircraft carrier Hornet and that the incident occurred in the Swatow area. Swatow is a seaport on the South China coast, opposite Formosa. The broadcast said the American plane "escaped in a southerly direction, belching smoke." It also claimed the destruction of two Chinese Nationalist aircraft which, it said, joined in the engagement. The State Department in Washington says it has received no report of any exercise which might have provoked such an incident. It says there was certainly no "invasion".

(more)

10

#2

The United States today accused Russia of waging a campaign of "threat and intimidation" in the Middle East. The charge was contained in a note rejecting the Soviet proposal...of April 19...that the United States, Britain and France join Russia in renouncing the use of force in the area. The American note says such a pledge is unnecessary...pointing out that the United States has "strongly supported the measures taken by the United Nations to reach peaceful and equitable adjustment of Middle East problems." Russia, it said, can demonstrate its desire for peace "by working constructively within the United Nations for solutions to fundamental problems in the area, among which," the note said, "the Arab-Israel dispute is outstanding." Moscow's proposal included an embargo on sending arms into the Middle East and the abandonment of the Baghdad Pact. The American note says "Soviet attacks on the governments of these states... together with subversive intervention in their domestic affairs..." gives them good cause to seek the strengthening of their security." Similar notes rejecting the Soviet proposal have been delivered by Britain and France.

26

#5

Russia and Finland today announced an agreement for increased trade between the two countries. The announcement...in a joint communique...marked the end of the visit of Russia's top leaders in Finland, which started a week ago. Russia will send Finland sugar, coal, oil and wheat, in return for electric cables and timber products, such as pulp. The increase in trade is represented as amounting to 25-million dollars over the present level. The Finnish premier joined Soviet Premier Bulganin in appealing for an international ban on atomic weapons. The communique said Finland would "deliberately" avoid anything which might promote international conflict. Finland, it said, will work for the removal of friction, especially in Scandanavia.

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H6

In London, a United Nations spokesman says the five-power disarmament talks will resume on Friday. The United States representative at the conference, Harold Stassen, has been conferring this week with Administration leaders in Washington. He had another appointment today with Secretary of State Dulles...in which they were to discuss what Dulles has described as "procedural complications" with America's allies.

46

The Federation of American Scientists today urged the United States to take the lead...through the United Nations...in seeking an end to large nuclear weapons tests. The federation proposal envisages an international agreement to this effect which would not involve "complicated inspection systems." Nor, it said, would the plan preclude the testing of the smaller, tactical atomic weapons. The federation argues that inspection would not be necessary, in this instance, because the explosion of large nuclear weapons can be detected by monitoring systems outside national boundaries. And restricting the testing to small devices, it said, would reduce radioactive fallout.

56

#7

A new element was injected today in the case of Army Specialist William Girard. CBS News learned...from an authoritative source...that another American soldier may be implicated. According to this source, Army Specialist Victor Nickel of Inkster, Michigan, approached the Army's Criminal Investigation Division in Japan last Saturday with new information. Nickel was the only other soldier with Girard when Girard shot and killed a Japanese woman on an Army firing range. Girard has said the shooting was an accident...and he is being held for trial on charges of manslaughter before a Japanese court. A court ruling is also pending in Washington, on a writ of habeas corpus to have his case heard. According to the information obtained by CBS News, Nickel told the Army's criminal investigators that Girard fired a Japanese man and the second at the woman who fatally hurt. Nickel reportedly was instructed by Girard to entice the Japanese man and woman by throwing empty cartridges...which the Japanese hoped to salvage... closer to the point where the two soldiers were standing. According to Nickel, Girard fired first in the direction of the Japanese man and woman.

(more) 95 #8

Girard is then said to have shouted to the Japanese woman...in Japanese... that it was all right to come ahead. Nichol says Girard then fired again and the woman was hit. He says Girard asked him not to mention the first shot. Nichol reportedly told the Army Investigation Division that he was revealing this now because he became alarmed over his possible implication in the case. There has been no reaction to this report so far from Washington. [illegible], Kenji Fujiyama, reports from Tokyo that the Japanese people have expressed no particular surprise at this development, since the Japanese press has contended all along that Girard lured or enticed the victim before she was shot. Girard himself has denied this.

86

President Eisenhower demonstrated his recovery today by keeping his scheduled engagements. His first appointment was a buffet breakfast with 40 Republican members of the House. Mr. Eisenhower told them that he regards the school and foreign aid bills to be the most important legislation before Congress. Representative Brown of Ohio says he told the President that if Ohio congressmen voted for the school measure, "they would all get hung." The breakfast was the first of a series of five "harmony meetings" Mr. Eisenhower plans to have with Republican House members. He also plans two breakfasts with Republican senators.

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(more)

104

#3

This afternoon, the Mayflower Second tied up at a mooring buoy in Provincetown Harbor...to end the long voyage from Plymouth, England, in seven weeks and ~~three~~ (four) days. My colleague, Charles Ashley (no mean sailor himself) has been covering this story for us. We switch now to Boston for his report. / Ashley to run approx four and half minutes and return on cue "to Edward R. Murrow/. That was my colleague, Charles Ashley, reporting on the arrival today of the new Mayflower in Provincetown Harbor.

#4

110

~~An international naval review...consisting of a 24-mile line of modern man-of-war...was staged today off the United States east coast. Among top American officials attending the review are Secretary of Defense Wilson and Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. One hundred and fourteen warships...representing 18 nations...are taking part. Of the major powers, only the newest strength of Soviet Russia was not represented.~~

40

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

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9

Word as follows...

The Mayflower Second has completed her voyage...and, notwithstanding

(more)

certain commercial aspects, these should her have reason to be proud. The English philosopher, Alfred North Whitehead, said, "Without adventure, civilization is in full decay." And David Grayson pointed out, "Adventure is not outside a man. It is within." Goodnight and good luck./

Note...Rest of hard news to come. Johnny and Jesse have your message.

Bliss

4:05

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1957
7:45 to 8:00 PM

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crossing of the second Mayflower, may be as dead as (indistinct) As you probably have heard, there's been considerable of a tinge of commercialization. This correspondent isn't piffed because the Coast Guard would only take out one of the owners of the Mayflower; because the Navy blimp couldn't rendezvous to pick up film and tape; because the Mayflower has to hurry to New York to make money for the promoters. It takes money to build any building, and perhaps that will be the net result. The Mayflower leaves early tomorrow for Plymouth Rock. It will take time to get her into the backwoodsy channel. We've run aground many times in center border. So she'll be towed in for the very last leg of a real rugged voyage, but so was the original Mayflower. No diesel tug, but then the longboat with tired sailors at the sweeps, back in 1620. Well, after the stopover in Plymouth town, Mayflower II sails to New York, there to make more of the loot that it took to build her. When the ledgers are squared away, it's in the contract that the Mayflower II comes back to Plymouth to be permanently berthed in Eel River and the contract to Yankees Brewster and Hornblower, who stayed away from their State Street, Boston brokers offices for this deal, is a contract. It says, they tell us, that after the New York junket, the Mayflower must come down to the Eel River for good. Then she'll be in the heart of the replica Pilgrim Fathers' town - the meeting house, the little block fort, a few cabins. We broadcast there on this show about two years ago. The plan won't be like some of the other ventures here, on the West Coast and up in New York State. They tell us admission will not be charged. It will not be a wampum (sic) willage, but rather a Smithsonian scene to tell the story of America Pilgrim style. Henry Hornblower and Bill Brewster put it this way. "Charley, if a couple of years from now we, you and Ed Murrow can bring our boys down and just quietly, with no hawkers and no peddlers, go through the Mayflower and the villages, then we think it will be worth it." Now back to Ed Murrow.

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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The Federation of American Scientists today urged the United States to take the lead..through the United Nations..in seeking an end to large nuclear weapons tests. The federation proposal envisages an international agreement to the effect which would not involve "complicated inspection systems." Nor, it said, would the plan preclude the testing of the smaller, tactical atomic weapons. The federation argues that inspectoon would not be necessary in this instance, because the explosion of large nuclear weapons can be detected by monitoring systems outside national boundaries. And restricting the testing to small devices, it said, would reduce radioactive fallout.

A new element was injected today in the case of Army Specialist William Girard. CBS News learned ...from an authoritative source..that another American soldier may be implicated. According to this source, Army specialist Victor Nickel of Inkster, Michigan, approached the Ammy's Criminal Investigation Division in Japan last Saturday with new information. Nickel was the only other soldier with Girard when Girard shot and killed a Japanese woman on an army firing range. Girard has said the shooting was an accident...and he is being held for trial on charges of manslaughter before a Japanese court.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The Mayflower Second has completed her voyage..and, notwithstanding certain commercial aspects, those aboard her have reason to be proud. The English philosopher, Alfred North Whitehead, said, "Without adventure, civilization is in full decay." And David Grayson pointed out, "Adventure is not outside a man. It is within."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 13, 1957

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(more)

69

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(more)

72

Harold Stassen left Washington today, to return to the disarmament talks in London. Reporters asked Stassen before he took off whether he had been reprimanded by Secretary of State Dulles. Stassen laughed and said, "No, of course not." There have been reports that Dulles felt Stassen had been giving the Russians too much information on the new American disarmament proposals, in advance of agreement between the United States and its allies. Some of our allies reportedly had objected. Stassen said today that he had received new instructions as to procedure but no new instructions as to substance...indicating that basic American policy regarding a first-step disarmament agreement remains unchanged. The London talks are scheduled to resume tomorrow. I should like to discuss this question of disarmament further in a few minutes.

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30

(5)

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(6)

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¶ The Russians have suddenly raised the ante for a disarmament agreement. Khruschchev, AT a NEWS conference in Helsinki, poured scorn on the Arctic open skies plan which we are about to propose, and dimissed the principle of controls, both for disarmament, and for the abandonment of nuclear tests. He called it comical to suggest photographing the Arctic ice. And he dclared:"No system of control can solve the problem of disarmament, because it cannot prevent any state from planning aggression if it wants to." He did agree that if nuclear tests are to be abandoned, the Soviet Union will go along with international inspection posts inside the Soviet Union, as well as in the United States, Britain and other countries. But this seems to take the Russians back to the position they held before Mr. Zorin made his last offer in the disarmament subcommittee, which had included inspection and control.

¶ The modest first step in disarmament, to which the Administration is committed, is going to be harded to take than had been foreseen. However, this is not only due to the Russians being tough negotiators, for that was to be expected. We have another trouble . It is in conducting

negotiations as head of a coalition of allies. We are discovering that alliances can be just as unmanageable in peace-time as in war. Mr. Stassen's recent troubles in the London disarmament talks have been due not to the Russians but to our friends. A few weeks ago, when Mr. Zorin, the Soviet member, was going to introduce a new proposal, he slipped a copy of it to Mr. Stassen four days in advance, as if to say: "Here is something serious, not to be mistaken for the usual propaganda". This unprecedented act of fellowship was significant enough to help pred the Administration into drafting a first-step disarmament proposal. It was given to Mr. Stassen, and in due course he informed Mr. Zorin about it, as an act of good-will and reciprocity. Of course he told our allies about the plan, and also informed them what he had told Mr. Zorin. Then some ally, or allies, strenuously objected to this procedure on the ground that the Russians should have been told nothing before the coalition itself was in agreement. Who it was that objected has not been disclosed. CBS News learns from London that the British were quite surprise by the criticism of Mr.Stassen, and don't think he did anything out of the way. The Norwegians have come through with an Okay for an aerial inspection

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¶ The United States and the Soviet Union, being ~~are~~ the only two big military powers in the world, ~~and~~ any agreement to limit or reduce armaments must necessarily be between them first of all. They have to take the initiative, and find the common ground on which to meet. Even without the complication of coalition politics, the Kremlin is in a better bargaining position than we are, because Russian policy can be made by one or two men and imposed on the nation, ~~while~~ ours must overcome differences within the Administration, and then face the hazards of congressional disapproval and public misunderstanding. But the demands of the coalition add a new dimension to the difficulties. We wanted air inspection as a means to avert surprise attack. This was the ~~surprise~~ proposal President Eisenhower (Spring ~~made~~ at a United Nations assembly meeting. ~~It was~~ He was launching a trial balloon, and he could not have sounded out the other 14 membersof NATO before

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This is a situation that puts the Kremlin in the driver's seat. Within bounds, it can do pretty much what it likes and blame the Allies if negotiations break down. ~~Just what it means the [illegible] that~~ ~~[illegible] in Helsinki went back [illegible]. But it is [illegible] that the Russians have [illegible] to [illegible]. We do not. They are [illegible] it. We can't. It is under these conditions that the negotiations in London are ~~[illegible]~~ about to resume. Mr. [illegible] said on leaving for London that he had seen what Mr. Khrushchev had said, but that he believes ~~[illegible]~~ closer to agreement on a first step in disarmament than three weeks ago. One can only hope he is right.

Word —

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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BRYAN:

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 14, 1957

This is the news:

Russia made a new proposal today for ending nuclear weapons tests. #

It suggested a moratorium on test explosions for two or three years, while negotiations continue for outlawing them altogether. /Russia has proposed such a ban before. /What makes today's proposal important is, that this time Russia suggested that inspection posts be set up inside the Soviet Union, as well as inside the United States and Britain, and in the test areas of the Pacific, to see that the agreement is carried out. /Under this new plan, inspection would be administered by an international commission, which would report to the United Nations. /The proposal was made as the five-power disarmament talks resumed in London, after a one-week recess. It was presented by Valerian Zorin, the Soviet delegate. /Western sources call it "a major step forward." /But they warn against over/optimism.

→

The French delegate...Jules Moch...pointed out that suspension of tests does not mean the same thing as stopping production of hydrogen bombs. (The Western position, all along, has been that a ban on test explosions must also apply to the preparation of fissionable materials for military purposes.) Harold Stassen, who represents the United States, asked Zorin if Soviet thinking had also changed in this respect. Zorin did not reply. Moch warned that France would not be bound by any agreement to stop tests reached by the three present nuclear powers---Russia, Britain and the United States---without a parallel agreement regarding fissionable materials. The Western delegates will study the Russian proposal over the week-end.

The State Department said today that Administration leaders "obviously" have full confidence in Stassen. The department said, "The fact that Governor Stassen returned to London as head of the United States delegation speaks for itself." The statement apparently was issued to counter-act talk of friction between Secretary Dulles and Stassen, over Stassen's conduct of the disarmament negotiations.

The Senate is driving for a final vote tonight on President Eisenhower's foreign aid program. This afternoon, an amendment to cut the military assistance funds by 500-million dollars was defeated by a vote of 61 to 26. Other amendments which would have reduced the program also went down to defeat.

Today...in the House... Southern representatives lost their fight to have a "jury trial amendment" attached to the Administration's civil rights measure. The amendment would have required a jury trial for persons accused of violating federal injunctions upholding the right to vote. The vote defeating this amendment was 199 to 167. Final House action is expected on Monday.

President Eisenhower urged approval of his defense and foreign aid budgets today when he met 42 Republican congressmen at a White House breakfast. This was the second in a series of informal meetings the President plans to have until he has seen all Republican members of Congress on behalf of his legislative program.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey (who will soon retire) said today that taxes must be maintained at their present level "at least until such time as we have a substantial excess of income over expenditures." Humphrey told a joint congressional committee investigating the national economy that a tax cut this year is "definitely out of the question." He said that if government spending is "properly" controlled, "we can look forward to a continuing period of high prosperity." He warned that one thing which could destroy this prosperity is "runaway inflation." For this reason, present restraints on credit will have to be kept.

President Eisenhower made a new statement today on the dependence of Great Britain and Japan on world trade. Mr. Eisenhower made no direct refenence to the recent British decision to relax its controls on trade with Red China. But B ritain and Japan, he said, must be permitted freer trade "if they are going to make a living." He said the United States would be

in "an awful fix"...if such countries were forced into a closer political relationship with the Communist world because of economic problems. Mr. Eisenhower made these remarks in an informal talk before a private organization set up to promote world trade.

The President today nominated Val Peterson, federal civil defense administrator, to be ambassador to Denmark. Former Governor ~~Hoegh~~ (Hoig) of Iowa was named to succeed Peterson in the civil defense post. Peterson has been head of the Civil Defense Administration since February, 1953. And for his service in that capacity, Mr. Eisenhower expressed "deep thanks."

FEE-NYOH-LEH'

The provisional president of Haiti...Daniel Fignolé...was ousted today in a bloodless Army coup and possibly sent into exile. Power was seized by a three-man junta, headed by the Army chief of staff. A state of emergency has been declared. ~~Fignolé had been in office only 19 days, after a series of earlier government upsets. A factor in his removal is said to have been the deteriorating economic situation.~~

Attorneys for Army Specialist William Girard today made their final arguments in Federal Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which would return the soldier to the United States. The attorneys argued that if Girard were tried by a Japanese court...as directed...it would constitute violation of his constitutional rights. The government contended that...in the Girard case...no constitutional right to trial by court martial is involved.

In Japan today, Girard denied ever saying that the Army was "pressuring" him to accept trial in a Japanese court. Girard issued the denial in the presence of two high-ranking Army officers.

The government of Nationalist China said today that 41 persons will be court-martialed for complicity in the anti-American rioting on Formosa on May 24th. It said four of the 41 defendants were found to have once had Communist connections...but that there was no evidence the riots were organized. ~~The violence was described, rather, as a spontaneous mob action set off by the exoneration of Master Sergeant Robert Reynolds in the death of a Chinese civilian. A U.S. Army courtmartial accepted Reynolds statement that he shot in self-defense.~~

An old reporter friend of mine...Jack Beck, who is news director of KNX in Los Angeles...has started out on a round-the-world trip. Right now, Jack is in Spain...and he sends along this recorded "taxpayers's report" from Madrid.

Tape runs 4:20
Ends on cue: "--This is Jack Beck reporting from Madrid."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

The London disarmament negotiations have taken another favorable turn. The Western representatives at this meeting dare not succumb to pessimism on the one hand, or over-optimism on the other. The situation recalls this ancient Chinese proverb: "He dare not swallow for fear of a bone...nor spit it out for fear there is flesh."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, June 14, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... An old reporter friend of mine, Jack Beck, who is news director of KNX in Los Angeles, has started out on a round-the-world trip. Right now Jack is in Spain - and he sends along this recorded taxpayers report from Madrid.

BECK: To most American taxpayers, of whom this reporter considers himself to be one, the question of how the Government dollars, spent overseas, is of more than passing interest, especially at a time when the echoes of budgetary quarrels at home can be heard echoing across the Atlantic. To the Congressmen in quest of non-essential items, the U. S. Information Agency abroad, has undoubtedly seemed a likely subject for the pruning shears; and it must be confessed by this traveller that the exact value rendered abroad by the U. S. I. A. has been enshrouded in the mists of hearsay. Admittedly, the job of reciting to foreign populations the attractions and guileless intent of our own nation, may seem a dispensable pursuit in a world where power usually decides issues anywhere. But for whatever interest it may hold for fellow-citizens who dread the approach of April 15th each year, we can say from some personal browsing about this part of the world, Spain, that the business of guaranteeing our extended military position involves a good deal more than simply sending some men and equipment to create an American colony in someone else's backyard. Until you have seen it, it is difficult to comprehend the extent to which Americans have become "the man who came to dinner" in so many foreign lands. You may recall that the crotchety character, created by Messrs. Kaufman and Hart, took over the household in which he was a guest and ran things in such an arbitrary fashion that he was cordially detested by his long-suffering hosts. To forestall that turn of events is essentially the job of U.S.I.A. here. Spain is not a member of NATO; and our five bases for Strategic Air Command operations were the result of

a bilateral negotiation outside the framework of the Western European defense community. Further, Spain represents a rather interesting bridgehead between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries and, to some extent, the European and Moslem worls. Traditionally isolated from Europe itself by geography and preference, Spain poses a problem in the communication of ideas long since accepted in our own country and those of our more immediate allies. Since they consider themselves the original anti-Communists, the present rulers of Spain are quite amenable to the installation of defensive power. But in a country where the one hundred mile an hour Diesel train, the Talgo, runs through a country where people are still plowing their fields with little more than oxen and a pointed stick, the job of getting global strategy accepted in a spirit of mutuality is a considerable one. This is the U.S.I.A. job.

For example - the problem of fuelling our SAC bases has made necessary the construction of a 485-mi. pipeline, extending three-quarters of the distance across Spain. When a bull-dozer shows up at some Andalusian farmer's fence, with the manifest intention of digging a ten foot furrow across his property, it is well if some one has been able to explain to him that Spain, and hence himself, is to derive some benefit from all this, as well as the United States of America.

Then there's the problem of integrating about fifteen thousand Americans with their vastly higher standard of living into the midst of one of the poorest of European countries, and the consequent problem of preventing a further inflation of the already wobbly Spanish economy. In short, there is the problem of being a gracious guest, since it is painfully obvious that the best bases in the world aren't of much use if you can't fly out of them.

As matters stand - there are now about 7200 American personnel in Spain involved in the creation of these bases. They will be joined very shortly by about 2500 more military and their dependents. In the next few months the bases will become operational.

Our people seem to feel that thus far we have established ourselves with a minimum of strain and embarrassment among an exceptionally proud people, whose traditions are more isolationist than our own. But they think that the months ahead will call on all the skill and tact we possess in selling our program to the Spanish people.

Whether all this is worth the tax dollars it is costing, presumably only our military can say. What is evident is the fact that the cold war, and its counter-poised elements of power, are costly and extremely complicated indeed and not to be reckoned solely in terms of the cost of strategic bombers and the weapons they carry.

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

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MURROW: ... An old reporter friend of mine, Jack Beck, who is news director of KNX in Los Angeles, has started out on a round-the-world trip. Right now Jack is in Spain - and he sends along this recorded taxpayers report from Madrid.

BECK: To most American taxpayers, of whom this reporter considers himself to be one, the question of how the Government dollars, spent overseas, is of more than passing interest, especially at a time when the echoes of budgetary quarrels at home can be heard echoing across the Atlantic. To the Congressmen in quest of non-essential items, the U. S. Information Agency abroad, has undoubtedly seemed a likely subject for the pruning shears; and it must be confessed by this traveller that the exact value rendered abroad by the U. S. I. A. has been enshrouded in the mists of hearsay. Admittedly, the job of reciting to foreign populations the attractions and guileless intent of our own nation, may seem a dispensable pursuit in a world where power usually decides issues anywhere. But for whatever interest it may hold for fellow-citizens who dread the approach of April 15th each year, we can say from some personal browsing about this part of the world, Spain, that the business of guaranteeing our extended military position involves a good deal more than simply sending some men and equipment to create an American colony in someone else's backyard. Until you have seen it, it is difficult to comprehend the extent to which Americans have become "the man who came to dinner" in so many foreign lands. You may recall that the crotchety character, created by Messrs. Kaufman and Hart, took over the household in which he was a guest and ran things in such an arbitrary fashion that he was cordially detested by his long-suffering hosts. To forestall that turn of events is essentially the job of U.S.I.A. here. Spain is not a member of NATO; and our five bases for Strategic Air Command operations were the result of

a bilateral negotiation outside the framework of the Western European defense community. Further, Spain represents a rather interesting bridgehead between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries and, to some extent, the European and Moslem worls. Traditionally isolated from Europe itself by geography and preference, Spain poses a problem in the communication of ideas long since accepted in our own country and those of our more immediate allies. Since they consider themselves the original anti-Communists, the present rulers of Spain are quite amenable to the installation of defensive power. But in a country where the one hundred mile an hour Diesel train, the Talgo, runs through a country where people are still plowing their fields with little more than oxen and a pointed stick, the job of getting global strategy accepted in a spirit of mutuality is a considerable one. This is the U.S.I.A. job.

For example - the problem of fuelling our SAC bases has made necessary the construction of a 485-mi. pipeline, extending three-quarters of the distance across Spain. When a bull-dozer shows up at some Andalusian farmer's fence, with the manifest intention of digging a ten foot furrow across his property, it is well if some one has been able to explain to him that Spain, and hence himself, is to derive some benefit from all this, as well as the United States of America.

Then there's the problem of integrating about fifteen thousand Americans with their vastly higher standard of living into the midst of one of the poorest of European countries, and the consequent problem of preventing a further inflation of the already wobbly Spanish economy. In short, there is the problem of being a gracious guest, since it is painfully obvious that the best bases in the world aren't of much use if you can't fly out of them.

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Whether all this is worth the tax dollars it is costing, presumably only our military can say. What is evident is the fact that the cold war, and its counter-poised elements of power, are costly and extremely complicated indeed and not to be reckoned solely in terms of the cost of strategic bombers and the weapons they carry.

This is Jack Beck reporting in Madrid.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.S.T.

This is the news:

Russia made a new proposal today for ending nuclear weapons tests. It suggested a moratorium on test explosions for two or three years while negotiations continue for outlawing them altogether. Russia has proposed such a ban before. What makes today's proposal important is that this time Russia suggested that inspection posts be set up inside the Soviet Union, as well as inside the United States and Britain and in the test areas of the Pacific to see that the agreement is carried out. Under this new plan, inspection would be administered by tn international commission, which would report to the United Nations. The proposal was made as the five power disarmament talks resumed in London after a one-week recess. It was presented by Valerian Zorin, the Soviet delegate. Western sources call it "a major step forward." But they warn against over optimism. The French delegate..Jules Moch..pointed out that suspension of tests does not mean the same thing as stopping production of hydrogen bombs. The Western position, all along, has been that a ban on test explosions must also apply to the preparation of fissionable materials for military purposes. Harold Stassen, who represents the United States, asked Zorin if Soviet thinking had also changed in this respect. Zorin did not reply. Moch warned that France would not be bound by any agreement to stop tests reached by the three present nuclear powers, Russia, Britain and the United States, without a parallel agreement regarding fissionable materials. The Western delegates will study the Russian proposal over the week - end.

The State Department said today that Administration leaders "obviously" have full confidence in Stassen. The department said, "The fact that Governor Stassen returned to London as head of the United States delegation speaks for itself." The statement apparently was issues to counter-act talk of friction

between Secretary Dulles and Stassen, over Stassen's conduct of the disarmament negotiations.

The Senate is driving for a final vote tonighton President Eisenhower's foreign aid program. This afternoon, an amendment to cut the military assistance funds by 500-million dollars was defeated by a vote of 61 to 26. Other amendments which would have reduced the program also went down to defeat.

Today in the House..Southern representatives lost their fight to have a "Jury trial amendment" attached to the Administration's civil rights measure. The amendment would have required a jury trial for persons accused of violating federal injunctions upholding the right to vote. The vote defeating this amendment was 199 to 167, Final House action is expected on Monday.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey (who will soon retire) said today that taxes must be maintained at their present level "at least until such time as we have a substantial excess of income over expenditures." Humphrey told a joint congressional committee investigating the national economy that a tax cut this year is "definitely out of the question." He said that if government spending is "properly" controlled, "we can look forward to a continuing period of high prosperity." He warned that one thing which could destroy this prosperity is "runaway inflation." For this reason, present restraints onc credit will have to be kept.

President Eisenhower made a new statement today on the dependence of Great Britain and Japan on world trade. Mr. Eisenhower made no direct reference to the recent British decision to relax its controls on trade with Red China. But Britain and Japan, he said, must be permitted freeer trade "if they are going to make a living." He said the United States would be in "an awful fix" is such countries were forced into a closer political relationship with the Communist world because of economic problems. Mr. Eisenhower made these remarks in an informal talk before a private organization set up to promote world trade.

The President today nominated Val Peterson, federal civil defense adminis-trator, to be ambassador to Denmark. Former Governor Haig of Iowa was named to succeed Peterson in the civil defense post. Peterson has been head of the Civil Defense Administration since February, 1953. And for his service in that capacity, Mr. Eisenhower expressed "deep thanks".

The provisional president of Haiti..Daniel Fignole..was ousted today in a booodless Army coup, and possible sent into exile. Power was seized by a three-man junta, headed by the Army chief of staff. A state of emergency has been declared.

Attorneys for Army specialist William Girard today made their final arguments in Federal Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which would return the soldier to the United States. The attorneys argued that if Girard were tried by a Japnese court...as directed...it would constitute violation of his constitutional rights. The government contended that..in the Girard case...no constitutiinal r ight to trial by court martial is involved.

In Japan today, Girard deniec ever saying that the Army was "pressuring" him to accept trial in a Japanese court. Girard issued the denial in the presence to two high-ranking Army officers.

The government of Nationalist China said today that 41 persons will be court-martialed for complicity in the anti-American rioting on Formosa on May 24 th. It said four th the 41 defendants were found to have once had communist connections..but that there was no evidence the riots were organized.

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BECK: To most American taxpayers, of whom this reporter considers himself to be one, the question of how the Government dollars spent overseas is of more than passing interest, expecially at a time when the echoes of budgetary quarrels at home can be heard echoing across the Atlantic. To the Congressmen in quest of non-essential items, the U.S. Information Agency abroad has undoubtedly seemed a. likely subject for the pruning shears; and it must be confessed by this traveller that the exact value rendered abroad by the U.S.I.A. has been enshrouded in the mists of hearsay. Admittedly, the job of reciting to foreign populations the attractions and guileless intent of our own nation, may seem a dispensable pursuit in a world where power usually decided issues anywhere. But for whatever interest it may hold for fellow-citizens who dread the approach of April 15th each year, we can say from some personal browsing about this part of the world, Spain, that the business of guaranteeing our extended military position involves a good deal more than simply sending some men and equipment to create an American colony in someone else's backyard. Until you have seen it, it is difficult to comprehend the extent to which Americans have become "the man who came to dinner" in so . many foreign lands. You may recall that crotchety character, created by Messrs. Kaufman and Hart, took over the household in which he was a guest and ran things in such an arbitrary fashion that he was cordially detested by his long-suffering hosts. To forestall that turn of events is essentially the job of the U.S.I.A. here Spain is not a member of NATO; and our live bases for Strategic Air Command operations were the result of a bilateral negotiation outside the framework of the Western European defense community. Further, Spain represents a rather interesting bridgehead between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries and, to some extent, the Euroepan and Moslem worlds. Traditionally isolated from Europe itself be geography and preference, Spain poses a problem in the communication of ideas long since accepted in our country and those of our more immeditte allies. Since they consider themselves

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This is Jack Beck reporting in Madrid.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The London disarmament negotiations have taken what appears to be a favorable turn.. The Western representatives at this meeting dare not succumb to a pessimism on the one hand, or over - optimism on the other. The situation recalls this ancient Chinese proberb. It's about a man eating fish. "He dare not swallow for fear of a bone..nor spit it out for fear there is flesh."

Good night and good luck.

17 June 7/45p 1957

Good evening everyone - Here's what happened today -

The Supreme Court...in a far-reaching decision...upset the conviction of 14 leaders of the Communist Party in California. All 14 had been convicted in 1952 of plotting to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. They were prosecuted under the Smith Act, found guilty by a Federal Court jury in Los Angeles, and sentenced to five years in prison. The Supreme Court ruled today...in a split 6-to-1 decision...that five of the 14 defendants should be set free on grounds of insufficient evidence. And it ordered a new trial for the other nine. Justice Harlan...who wrote the majority decision...said the high tribunal had to decide whether the Smith Act forbids advocating violent overthrow of the government as an "abstract" principle...or whether the law is aimed at the advocacy of concrete action towards that end. Justice Harlan said it was the view of the majority that the Smith Act does NOT forbid advocacy "in the sense of preaching abstractly the forcible overthrow of the government." The "essential" distinction, he said, is the difference in advocating someone to DO something, rather than merely to BELIEVE in something. It was also the opinion of the majority that the part of the indictment ...charging party organizing...was void because of the Statute of

Limitations. As a matter of fact, two of the Supreme Court justices... Black and Douglas...were of the opinion that all 14 defendants should be set free, on grounds that (in their judgment) freedom of speech, press and assembly had been abridged. Neither Justice Brennan nor Justice Whittaker took part in today's decision. But Justice Clark wrote a blistering dissent. Clark said the three-year Statute of Limitations did not apply. He accused his colleagues on the high bench of misinterpreting the intent of Congress when it wrote the Smith Act...and of "usurping" the function of the jury. "The majority ruling," said Clark, "frustrates the purpose of the Congress to curb the growing strength and activity of the Communist Party."

In another ruling, the Supreme Court acquitted John T. Watkins of contempt of Congress. And here again, the decision was split 6 to 1, with Justice Clark dissenting. Watkins...a labor organizer...was convicted of contempt for refusing to give the House Un-American Activities Committee the names of former Communist associates. He himself denied that he had ever been a card-carrying Communist. The majority decision was delivered by Chief Justice Warren. He said the present system of inquiry...used by the House committee...fails to provide adequate safeguards for the constitutional right of free speech. Mr. Warren said the subject of the

committee's investigation...in 1954..."was not made to appear with undisputable clarity." The power of Congress to investigate, he said, is broad but NOT unlimited. The ruling recalls the case of Playwright Arthur Miller, who was convicted of contempt of Congress last month on similar grounds. Attorneys for Miller say they plan an appeal...on the basis of today's decision.

In still another case, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that John Stewart Service was wrongfully discharged in 1951 as a foreign service officer of the State Department. Service was dismissed after an unfavorable finding by the Government's loyalty review board...growing out of the famous "Amerasia case". Later, a special Senate committee found Service had been "indiscreet"--but NOT disloyal. And now today's Supreme Court decision that the firing of Service was a mistake. The court pointed out, that Service had been cleared by the State Department's own loyalty board before the unfavorable report by the Government's top loyalty review board.

Here in New York this afternoon, Service said he is "thankful" for the court's decision. He also expressed gratitude to his attorneys for pleading his case for six years.

In Congress today, the House tentatively approved President Eisenhower's civil rights program. A FINAL House vote had to be put off until tomorrow because of a last-minute parliamentary maneuver by Democratic Representative Davis of Georgia. Davis demanded an "engrossed copy" of the measure, and tomorrow is the earliest [redacted] printers can [redacted] make one available.

(An "engrossed" copy of a measure [redacted] is the legislation in its final form.)

As the civil rights bill is now written, it does NOT contain the so-called "jury trial amendment" sought by the Southern [redacted] bloc. This amendment would allow defendants in certain civil rights cases to demand trial by jury. A new attempt to get it written into the measure was voted down again today---on a standing vote of 163 to 141.

AND The Senate debated the treaty under which [redacted] the United States would join the [redacted] international atoms-for-peace agency. [redacted] No vote was taken on this. But ratification IS expected.

Today...at the London disarmament talks... an American spokesman said the latest Soviet proposal COULD represent "a major break-through." Britain showed its interest when Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd took the place of the regular British delegate. But the Western representatives all stressed that...before an agreement can reached... "very important questions" remain to be solved. The latest Russian proposal...provoking this favorable reaction... is for a two-to-three year moratorium on nuclear explosions, with ground inspection under auspices of the U.N.

President Eisenhower has formally nominated two former officials of the Truman Administration to be members of the Atomic Energy Commission. They are: John Floberg, former assistant secretary of the Navy, [redacted], and John S. Graham, a former assistant secretary of the Treasury. Graham is a Democrat...and [redacted] succeeds the late John Von Neumann. Floberg is listed by the White House as a political independent. He was [redacted] named to succeed Thomas E. Murray, whose term expires at the end of this month.

Mr. Eisenhower also has nominated Jacob Beam, a career diplomat, to be the new United States ambassador to Poland. BEAM [redacted] was appointed to succeed Joseph E. Jacobs, who is planning to retire after 42 years in the foreign service.

ANOTHER

[redacted] story tonight of a young scientist who took his own life...on the eve of his scheduled appearance before the House Un-American Activities Subcommittee. The scientist was William K. Sherwood, who had been doing cancer research at Stanford University. When Sherwood died yesterday...from a dose of chemicals which police said "could not have been accidental"... he left a statement that friends say he intended to read to the House group. It said...in part...."The committee's trail is strewn with blasted lives and the wreckage of youthful careers." A committee spokesman in Washington said the suicide was "indeed a tragedy." The spokesman said Sherwood had been subpoenaed as a witness because of [redacted] information given the committee in December, 1955. It was thought, he said, that Sherwood's testimony might [redacted] prove "very valuable".

In Haiti, the situation is still very tense. The Army has been rounding up more people it suspects of opposing its rule. The ruling military junta has issued a decree outlawing strikes. But it remains to be seen whether the decree will be obeyed. Clandestine pamphlets are being circulated...calling on members of the Army to revolt. Former President (who was ousted by Army leaders on Friday) has told CBS News that he was kidnaped and forced to sign resignation papers at gunpoint. Fignole is now in New York.

Much of the United States continued to swelter today. It was 96 in Chicago this afternoon...tying the all-time record for the date. In New Jersey, Newark Airport recorded a high of 97, and here in New York we had 93.

STET

The Krushcheff interview on Face the Nation made news of such magnitude that its reverberations are still to be heard in this country. But it now appears [redacted] an even bet that its repercussions may be felt longer in the communist world than on our side of the [redacted] curtain.

Much has been said and written HERE, regarding its novelty [redacted] And about the [redacted] studied affability and hard-boiled persuasiveness demonstrated by the communist party's chief [redacted] Russian advocate - [redacted]...when he addressed himself to an american audience for the first time in history.

But as time wears on, its beginning to appear as tho the real news of the interview came in a delayed reaction. And that for all his [redacted] boldness and authority, Nikita Kruscheff [redacted] FANNED COMPLETELY [redacted] on [redacted] the slow curve pitched [redacted] to him by CBS news correspondent Daniel Shorr.

Those who heard the program may not have been immediately aware of the importance of Dan Shorr's pointed question to Kruscheff, when [redacted] The CBS NEWS Moscow corrspomdent asked the russian party boss whether any contradictions existed between the [redacted] Moscow party and the people.

Mr. Krushcheff blandly asserted that no such contradictions existed in Russia.. Now both question and answer may have sounded like mere excess verbiage to american ears.. But not so in the communist world, where the party members fanatically believe that the dogma foisted on the world by [redacted] Messers Marx and Engels more than a hundred years ago, has actually reduced the world's future [redacted] military and economic patterns to an exact science, to be exclusively interpreted for the ignorant masses By The High Priests [redacted] of Communism..

What most of us couldn't guess [redacted] was that CBS News correspondent Dan Schorr was aware of the unpublicized remarks of a rival COMMUNIST HIGH PRIEST [redacted]. Mr. Mao tse Dung of Communist China..

Now [redacted] In the fortnite since the Face the Nation interview, the world has now become aware of two important speeches made early this spring by the Chinese communist leader, to his [redacted] native communists [redacted] in Bayping.

CBS NEWS [redacted] correspondent Dan Schorr was clearly unable to broadcast his story [redacted] of these Mao Tse Dung speeches from Moscow.. So he took the occassion of the Face the Nation interview to plant his time-bomb...

And with it, Dan Schorr forced Nikita Krushcheff into such a marked divergence with the philosophy of Mao Tse Dung, that the Kremlin ordered this entire exchange of question and answers deleted immediately from the version circulated inside the communist world.

The acute caution with which Moscow treats China's Mao Tse Dung, is perhaps not suprising when we remember that next only to Stalin, Mao Tse Dung has been communism's most celebrated and oldest top leader... The Prestige of MAO ranks so high in the communist world, that Moscow was forced to appeal to him last AUTUMN to tour Eastern Europe, after the nationalist uprising in Poland and the brutal suppression of the Hungarians.

Then last Spring, Mao Tse Dung addressed his own people and told them that it was possible for contradictions to exist between the masses and their communist rulers. He explained his version of communist dogma by saying that the masses were used to working with their hands, while their rulers are white collar administrators.

Mao Tse Dung didn't seem to think there was anything seriously

wrong in possibility of contradictions arising in the desires of both elements,... He took for granted the communist theory that the rulers hold the power of life and death over the masses. For this gentle chinese philospher acknowledged that at least 8 hundred thousand members of the chinese masses have already been liquidated because of the contradictions that existed between them and their white-collar rulers..

it has now been made evident throughout the western world, if not inside Russia, that the masters of the Kremlin, are haunted by a paramount political fear... the fear of Berlin divided from Communist China..

Its rare that the Russians ever admit a weakness... But the correspondent of CBS NEWS in Moscow, forced Kruscheff himself to admit the possibility of Friction between Russia and Red China, a possibility which if properly exploited, may yet proove more destructive to the Kremlin's power, than all the Hydrogen bombs which will never be used.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news...But first..George Bryan.

Anyone Feeling the heat tonite might consider the efforts some people take to get away from it all..

From Katmandu, Nepal, the British leader of a mountain climbing expedition reports that five men have succeeded in scaling hitherto unconquered "fishtail peak" in the high Himalayas.

Their last obstacle when they got almost 5 Miles up — was an unbroken sheet of ice. the termperature there? a reasonable ten below zero.

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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The acute caution with which Moscow treats China's Mao Tse Dung, is perhaps not surprising when we remember that next only to Stalin, Mao Tse Dung has been communism's most celebrated and oldest top leader. The prestige of Mao ranks so high in the communist world, that Moscow was forced to appeal to him last autumn to tour Eastern Europe after the nationalist uprising in Poland and the brutal supression of the Hungarians.

Then last spring, Mao Tse Dung addressed his own people and told them that it was possible for contradictions to exist between the masses and their communist dogma by saying that the masses were used to working with their hands while their rulers are white collar administrators.

Mao Tse Dung didn't seem to think there was anything seriously wrong in possibility of contradictions arising in the desires of both elements. He took for granted the Communist theory that the rulers hold the power of life and death over the masses. For this gentle Chinese philosopher acknowledged that at least 8 hundred thousand members of the Chinese masses have already been liquidated because of the contradictions that existed between them and their white-collar rulers.

It has now been made evident throughout the western world, if not inside Russia, that the masters of the Kremlin, are haunted by a paramount political fear...the fear of being divided from Communist China.

Its rare what the Russians ever admit a weakness..But the correspondent of CBS News in Moscow, forced Khrushchev himself to admit the possibility of friction between Russia and Red China, a possibility which if properly exploited, may yet prove more destructive to the Kremlin's power than all the Hydrogen bombs shich will never be used.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news...but first..George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUEUR: Anyone feeling the heat tonight might consider the efforts some people take to get sway from it all.....From Katmandu, Nepal, the British leader of a mountain climbing expedition reports that five men have succeeded in scaling hitherto unconquered "fishtail peak' in the high Himalayas. Their last obstacle when they got almost 5 miles up----was an unbroken sheet of ice---the temperature there? A reasonable ten below zero.

This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnight.

Lesueur for Murrow Tues., June 18, 1957

Good evening... everyone Here's what happened today:

A federal judge overruled the government in the case of Army Specialist William Girard. Judge McGarraghy decided that Girard could not be tried by a Japanese court...as directed by the United States government...because his offense was committed in the performance of official duty. McGarraghy noted that Secretary of State Dulles and Secretary of Defense Wilson themselves had said the commanding general of Girard's division "certified" that Girard killed the Japanese woman in the course of performing official duty. McGarraghy said he was NOT ruling on the petition of Girard's attorneys for a writ of habeas corpus...but, rather, was treating the complaint as a petition for an injunction. The question, he explained, was not whether the soldier would receive a fair trial at the hands of the Japanese--this could be assumed on the basis of past experience. The

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question, he said, was "whether Girard has a right under the Constitution to be tried by an appropriate American tribunal. and would that constitutional right be violated if he is delivered to the Japanese government for trial?" Then, after citing the arguments on both sides, Judge McGarraghy ruled that a Japanese trial in Girard's case WOULD be "in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

~~There has been no comment so far from the Defense Department, or from the Department of State.~~ U.S. Attorney Oliver Gasch...who argued the government's case...says he will appeal the decision "as soon as it can be done." He indicates he will appeal directly to the Supreme Court. Premier Kishi of Japan declined comment. But he is due in Washington tomorrow...and it would be strange indeed if the Girard matter were not discussed. He is in San Francisco at the moment.

In Tokyo, the Japanese attorney-general told reporters that Japan will go ahead with plans for the trial, pending outcome of the appeal. Girard's attorneys say the decision means the soldier WILL be tried by an Army courtmartial. Girard's mother said the ruling had made her "very happy". "Right now," she said, "that's about all I can say."

Playwright Arthur Miller moved today to have his conviction on contempt of Congress charges reversed. He based his action on yesterday's Supreme Court decision in the case of John Watkins, a Midwest labor organizer. Like Miller, Watkins was convicted of contempt for refusing to name Communists with whom he had been associated in the past. In a split 6-to-1 decision, the Supreme Court reversed Watkins' conviction...declaring that Congress has no power "to expose for the sake of exposure." Today, Miller's attorneys filed a legal memorandum with United States District Judge Charles McLaughlin...who less than three weeks ago found Miller guilty. The memorandum said the Supreme Court had now made it "unmistakably clear" that a witness before a congressional committee does not have to plead the Fifth Amendment to avoid informing on others. (Miller had refused to name writers he had seen at a Communist meeting...not on grounds of possible self-incrimination but for reasons of conscience.) The memorandum filed by his attorneys today said the Supreme Court decision "requires" his acquittal...that it fits his case "like a glove."

Senators Eastland and Jenner accused the Supreme Court today of "boundless assumption of power" in its recent rulings in cases which

involve Communist issues. "Unless the Congress and the people call a halt to it," they said in a joint statement, "our liberties will be very much jeopardized in the years ahead." Eastland is chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Jenner is the senior Republican member of the subcommittee.

This morning, the United States fired the fourth "shot" in its current series of atomic tests at the Nevada proving grounds. And for the second time, the device was suspended from a balloon. It was not a "big" explosion...as nuclear explosions go. Reporters who watched from nearby Angel's Peak estimated its force as equivalent to 10-thousand tons of T.N.T., or about HALF the force of the so-called "nominal bomb" dropped on Hiroshima in the closing days of World War Two. Radiation experiments...with pigs and mice...were conducted in connection with today's test. The Atomic Energy Commission says, "Only traces of fall-out are expected outside the test site."

[redacted]

[redacted] Peiping radio today broadcast AN AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE "secret speech" that Chinese Communist Boss Mao Tze-Dung made last February. The speech has been "leaking out" bit by bit every since last winter, and the text...as finally published... reveals new "contradictions" within the Communist movement in Red China...I'd like to examine it in a few minutes.

The House approved President Eisenhower's civil rights program today as expected, and sent it to the Senate. The measure was passed by a roll-call vote of 286 to 126 in substantially the form originally outlined by the Administration. Just before the final balloting, the Southern bloc made a fourth unsuccessful attempt to tack on a jury trial amendment. (This would have made a jury trial mandatory in contempt cases growing out of the civil rights program). The measure...as it is now written...would establish a new civil rights division in the Justice Department. It would create a bipartisan commission to investigate civil rights problems, with authority to recommend new legislation. And it would authorize the U.S. Attorney General to take civil rights cases directly to Federal Court...without having FIRST TO GO through the state courts. The measure has been sent to the Senate. But the Senate could NOT take it up immediately, because its still debating American membership in the international atoms-for-peace agency. It is the strategy of Republican Leader Knowland...and other supporters of the program...to try to have the bill taken up directly by the full Senate, without waiting for it to be passed on by the Senate Rules Committee. (That committee...of which

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Senator Eastland of Mississippi is chairman...has been marking time on similar legislation since the middle of March). Even if this strategy succeeds, the measure faces a prolonged fight on the Senate floor. Southern opponents of the civil rights bill have threatened a filibuster. And, as time passes, members of Congress will be thinking more and more of when they can adjourn. ~~Senator Knowland said today, after the usual Tuesday meeting of Republican congressional leaders at the White House...that he is prepared to take "whatever steps necessary" to get [redacted] favorable Senate action. He did not spell out what those steps might be.~~

The Senate Finance Committee opened its investigation today of the Administration's fiscal and monetary policies. The first witness. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey...read a 50-page statement. It said, in brief, that the Administration's so-called "tight-money" policy is the only practical way to block a new round of inflation. Humphrey warned that despite this policy, the threat of renewed inflation "is perhaps our most serious domestic economic problem."

~~The committee chairman...Byrd of Virginia...promised at the outset that the inquiry would be objective. But Republican Senator Bush of Connecticut charged that the government's money policy was being made the subject of "a political attack". Bush said he wanted to ask the Democrats who are complaining about high interest rates whether they want to let loose upon the people what he called the "sneak-thief" of inflation.~~

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Kruschev's answer was in the negative...But later his answer was cut-out of the [redacted] (OF THE INTERVIEW) version circulated [redacted] INSIDE THE Soviet Union...

For Schorr had [redacted] clearly trapped the Russian leader into an obvious divergence with Red China's Mao Tse Dung...Apparently the Moscow chief ~~was~~ seem unaware that Schorr was cognizant of an unpublicized speech made in Bayping 2 months ago by the leader of the Chinese Communists..

The Face The Nation interview took place more than 2 weeks ago [redacted]...Since then, excerpts from [redacted] Mao Tse Dung's secret speech were leaked to the New York Times out of Poland..

And now today, Mao Tse Dung has seen fit to release the text of this secret speech to the world over radio Bayping...And there's no doubt whatsoever, that the CBS NEWS Moscow correspondent was on the right track when he trapped Kruschoff into a remark that was

promptly censored throughout the communist world.

The Mao Tse Dung speech, as released today by Radio Bayping, repeats the contradiction between Kruscheff and Mao over some communist philosphy that is of capital importance to the Reds..

The Mao Tse Dung text, concedes what Krushcheff denied for the Russian system...That contradictions exist in red China between the masses and the communist rulers.

But lest we confuse wishful thinking with realities, it must also be conceded that the speech of Red China's leader - seems to acknowledge the leadership of the Soviet Union... Indeed in many respects its a reaffirmation of Kruscheff's renunciation of Stalin... But just how many revisions were made in the text of the Red Chinese speech released today, we have no way of knowing... Beyond the fact that they were made... Becuz for fear of making Mao Tse Dung appear a liar to those communists who heard him make the speech last Spring, Bayping radio expressly stated today that Mao had gone over his text and made "Certain additions." It did NOT say what those additions were...

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For there was no mention in the [redacted] text released today of previously attributed reports that MAO said the chinese communists had liquidated 800 thousand chinese who disagreed with them.. th[redacted]ts [redacted]s..

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Nevertheless, today's reaffirmation of at least one divergence with Nikita Kruscheff on high communist doctrine will certainly NOT make Red China's Boss LESS [redacted] popular with such communist leaders as Marshall Tito [redacted] who has established independent communism in Yugoslavia, and with that less independent but still decidedly nationalist leader of Poland, Wladyslaw Gomulka.

And despite Mao's reaffirmation of Red China's ties with Russia, his official repitition today, of the contradiction which Kruscheff had censored, cannot endear him to the Masters of the Kremlin.

For aside from all the words devoted to dispelling any western ideas of a falling out between Red China and Russia, the fact still remains, as broadcast officially by Radio Bapping, that contradictions still exist in Red China, between the party and the masses, after seven years of communist rule..

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This is Larry LeSueur.....Goodnite

repeat

Chicago - west

Instead of ~~the~~ a Footnote to the News. ~~.~~ here is a late report from Washington. The Senate has just ratified American ~~participation~~ membership in the international atoms-for-peace agency. The vote was 67 to 19. This is the international atomic agency first proposed by President Eisenhower himself in a speech before the United Nations ~~General Assembly~~ General Assembly in 1953.

This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening...Here's what happened today:

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ahead with plans for the trial, pending outcome of the appeal. Girard's attorneys say the decision means the soldier will be tried by an Army court-martial. Girard's mother said the ruling had made her "very happy." "Right now," she said, "that's about all I can say."

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This is Larry LeSueur. Goodnight.

Lesueur for Murrow Wed., June 19, 1957

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

Britain exploded its third hydrogen bomb. A British announcement said, "An explosion of a nuclear device took place at a high altitude in the Central Pacific," presumably in the vicinity of Christmas Island. The announcement ALSO said that the blast...equivalent to millions of tons of T.N.T... "completes this series of tests." And the operation, which began more than a month ago, was officially described as a "success."

At his news conference today, President Eisenhower said he regarded the latest Soviet disarmament proposal as "a hopeful sign." He said the Russian suggestion for a ~~two-year~~ 2 or 3 year moratorium on nuclear test explosions...WITH ground inspection..."deserves the most earnest and

sympathetic study." Mr. Eisenhower went on to say that a ban on production of nuclear weapons might not have to be included in any agreement to suspend tests. But he said he didn't want to commit himself on this point. Mr. Eisenhower's statement is drawing attention because the United States had been reported insisting on prohibition of nuclear weapons "production" as part of a "package" agreement.

The President described Harold Stassen, the American representative at the disarmament talks, as "a man dedicated to his job." He denied that Mr. Stassen had been reprimanded...although, he said, "there was some feeling maybe he was rushing too fast." Reports from London say Stassen will formally present America's new disarmament proposals to the conference tomorrow. According to informed sources, the American plan will be presented section by section. These sources say "several" of these sections were approved today by our allies at the conference---Britain, Canada, and France.

~~The Danish government announced today that it has accepted an American offer to supply Denmark with guided missiles. The missiles...of the ground-to-air type...were identified as the Nike and Honest John. The Danish defense minister said the missiles will NOT be equipped with atomic warheads.~~

~~Russia has warned that Denmark would be "obliterated" if it used such weapons in time of war.~~ And Denmark emphasized ~~today that it was accepting the missiles "strictly for purposes of self-defense."~~

My colleague, Eric Sevareid, learned today that Democratic Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson has changed his mind on the question of Senate representation at the London disarmament talks. According to Sevareid's information, a bipartisan delegation of six senators---three Republicans and three Democrats---probably will leave for London on Friday. The chairman of the group, says Sevareid, is expected to be Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey, since Humphrey is head of the Senate subcommittee on disarmament. Right now, Senate Leader Johnson is trying to get assurances (..in writing..) from the State Department as to the exact role this bipartisan group would play. Reportedly, he wants them to sit in as "unofficial observers"---not "advisers". Johnson also is said to want assurance that the Senate delegation will be completely informed at all stages of negotiation, and not merely serve as "window-dressing." Sevareid says some kind of announcement on this may come from Johnson TONIGHT OR tomorrow.

Prime Minister Kishi of Japan arrived in Washington today for three

days of high-level talks. President Eisenhower told his news conference he believes the Kishi visit will lead to greater understanding between the United States and Japan... and to closer coordination in the policies of the two countries. The President declined to comment on the decision yesterday...by Federal Judge McGarraghy...that Army Specialist William Girard may not be turned over to a Japanese court for trial. He said that...in his opinion...it would be "bad" for anyone in authority to take advantage of official reports available to him and say anything which might "damage" Girard's case. The word in Washington tonight is that the Justice Department hopes to decide tomorrow whether to appeal Judge McGarraghy's decision directly to the Supreme Court. This could be done under a rule which permits questions of "grave emergency" to by-pass the Court of Appeals.

The Girard case could ~~affect the~~ relationship of the United States...not only with Japan...but with other countries around the world, wherever American troops are based. This is a matter of primary concern to the State Department. The CBS News correspondent who covers the State Department is Bill Downs. And we switch now to Washington for his report on the

background...AND significance...of what already has become a celebrated case.

Tape runs 5:12
Ends on cue: "Now back to
Larry Lesueur in NY.#

President Eisenhower was asked...at his news conference...what he thinks about the recent Supreme Court decisions...decisions which deal with the rights of individuals, and how they affect congressional investigations and law enforcement. Mr. Eisenhower said, like all "laymen in the law" he has fixed convictions on the subject. Some of these convictions, he said, are "pretty strong", but he declined to express them. The Justice Department, he said, is looking into the matter. And he would be guided by its legal advice.

Mr. Eisenhower defended his civil rights program, which the House passed yesterday, but which still faces a hard fight in the Senate. The program, he said, was conceived in the spirit of conciliation and moderation..."not of persecution of anybody." An attempt by Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia to send the civil rights bill to the Judiciary Committee...and hence delay action...was blocked in the Senate today. Another test comes tomorrow,

when Republican Senator Knowland will move that the measure be put on the Senate calendar. If this move succeeds...as expected...the measure will probably NOT ~~probably will not~~ be taken up for debate for two weeks. CBS News Correspondent Griffing Bancroft...who ~~[illegible]~~ covers the Senate...says we can look ~~then~~ THEN for a Southern filibuster.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey has given the Senate Finance Committee a list of his stock holdings at the time he entered the cabinet in January, 1953. The holdings...based on yesterday's closing prices...amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of 12-million dollars. In making the list public, Chairman Byrd said Mr. Humphrey had made the information available "gladly." — This is Lang Lee

I'll be back in moment with a footnote to The News. But first George Bray

Japan and the United States may be at odds over the case of Army Specialist Girard, but our President and their Prime Minister didn't let it interfere with their golf game.

Eisenhower presented Premier Kishi with a new set of golf clubs, and a golf bag and took him out ~~on the golf~~ to the Burning Tree course within a few hours after his arrival...THEY wouldn't reveal their scores...BUT we can REVEAL, that Kishi had a bad slice off the first Tee and Eisenhower a mean hook.

This is Larry LeSueur----Goodnight.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Wednesday, June 19, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... The CBS News correspondent who covers the State Department is Bill Downs, and we switch now to Washington for his report on the background and significance of what already has become a celebrated case.

DOWNS: William Girard was a four year old youngster in Ottawa, Illinois, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and he was only eight years old when the Japanese laid down their arms in 1945. In the twelve years between VJ-Day and the afternoon of last January 30th, when Girard killed Mrs. Naka Sakai on a bleak Army firing range, in Japan, many things transpired which today have a bearing on the case. The hard-bitten veterans who had fought their island hopping campaign against bitter Japanese opposition went home, most of them hating their enemy but full of respect for his fighting qualities. The new groups of replacements who took over the occupation of Japan and of Germany, were green in the ways of war, resentful of having missed the fighting and at having been drafted.

The United States Government meanwhile began working toward ending the occupation of Japan and Germany, and evolved a plan wherein the former enemy nations would be enrolled in a worldwide mutual defense system, aimed at preventing and stopping Communist aggression. So the occupation troops changed their status to defense forces and the United States recognized the sovereignty of the reconstituted governments of Tokyo and Bonn. However, in order that the military forces of one sovereign government can be stationed on the territory of another sovereign government, there must be a treaty defining the purposes and position of American troops on foreign soil. For example, in Europe, the United States has what is called Status of Forces agreements with Germany and all the other fourteen nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This agreement covers

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Ed. trans. P. O.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Wednesday, June 19, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... The CBS News correspondent who covers the State Department is Bill Downs, and we switch now to Washington for his report on the background and significance of what already has become a celebrated case.

DOWNS: William Girard was a four year old youngster in Ottawa, Illinois, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and he was only eight years old when the Japanese laid down their arms in 1945. In the twelve years between VJ-Day and the afternoon of last January 30th, when Girard killed Mrs. Naka Sakai on a bleak Army firing range, in Japan, many things transpired which today have a bearing on the case. The hard-bitten veterans who had fought their island hopping campaign against bitter Japanese opposition went home, most of them hating their enemy but full of respect for his fighting qualities. The new groups of replacements who took over the occupation of Japan and of Germany, were green in the ways of war, resentful of having missed the fighting and at having been drafted.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19. 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone....Here's what happened today:

Britain exploded its third hydrogen bomb. A British announcement said, "An explosion of a nuclear device took place at a high altitute on the Central Pacific," presumably in the vicinity of Christmas Island. The announcement also said that the blast..equivalent to millions of tons of T.N.T...."Completes this series of tests." And the operation, which began more than a month ago, was officially described as a "success".

At his news conference today, President Eisenhower said he regarded the latest Soviet disarmament proposal as "a hopeful sign". He said the Russian suggestion for a 2 or 3 year moratorium on nuclear test explosions with ground inspection "deserves the most earnest and sympathetic study." Mr. Eisenhower went on to say that a ban on production of nuclear weapons might not have to be included in any agreement to suspend tests. But he said he didn't want to commit himself on this point. Mr. Eisenhower's statement is drawing attention because the United States had been reportedly insisting on prohibition of nuclear weapons "production" as part of a "package" agreement.

The President described Harold Stassen, the American representative at the disarmament talks, as "a man dedicated to his job." He denied that Mr. Stassen had been reprimanded..although, he said, "there was some feeling maybe he was rushing too fast." Reports from London say Stassen will formally present America's new disarmament proposals to the conference tomorrow. According to informed sources, the American plan will be presented section by section. These sources say "several" of these sections were approved today by our allies at the conference -- Britain, Canada and France.

My colleague, Eric Sevareid, learned today that Democratic Senate Leader Johnson has changed his mind on the question of Senate representation at the London disarmament talks. According to Sevareid's informatin, a biparitsan delegation of six senators -- three Republicans and three Democrats -- probably will leave for London on Friday. The chairman of the group, says Sevareid is expected to be Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey, since Humphrey is head of the Senate subcommittee on disarmament. Right now, Senate Leader Johnson is trying to get assurances..in writing..from the State Department as to the exact role this bipartisan group would play. Reportedly, he wants them to sit in as "unofficial observers"...not "advisers". Johnson also is said to want assurance that the Senate delegation will be completely informed at all stages of negotiation and not merely serve as "window dressing." Sevareid says some kind of announcement on this may come from Johnson tonight or tomorrow.

Prime Minister Kishi of Japan arrived in Washington today for three days of high - level talks. President Eisenhower told his news conference he believes the Kishi visit will lead to greater understanding between the United States and Japan,.and to closer coordination in the policies of the two countries. The President declined to comment on the decision yesterday by Federal Judge McGarraghy that Army Specialist William Girard may not be turned over to a Japanese court for trial. He said that...in his opinion.. it would be "bad" for anyone in authority to take advantage of official reports available to him and say anything which might "damage"Girard's case. The word in Washington tonight is that the Justice Department hopes to decide tomorrow whether to appeal Judge McGarraghy's decision directly to the Supreme Court. This could be done under a rule which permits questions of "grave emergency" to by-pass the Court of Appeals. The Girard case could affect the relationship of the United States...not only with Japan,.but with

other countries around the world, wherever American troops are based. This is a matter of primary concern to the State Department. The CBS News correspondent who covers the State Department is Bill Downs, and we switch now to Washington for his report on the background and significance of what already has become a celebrated case.

DOWNS: William Girard was a four-year-old youngster in Ottawa, Illinois, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and he was only eight years old when the Japanese laid down their arms in 1945. In the twelve years between VJ-Day and the afternoon of last January 30th, when Girard killed Mrs. Naka Sakai an a bleak Army firing range, in Japan, many things transpired which today have a bearing on the case. The hard-bitten veterans who had fought their island hopping campaign against bitter Japanese oppostioin went home, most of them hating their enemy but full of respect for his fighting qualities. The new groups of replacements who took over the occupation of Japan and of Germany, were green in the ways of war, resentful of having missed the fighting and at having been draftedd

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LESUEUR: President Eisenhower was asked..at his news conference...what he thinks about the recent Supreme Court decisions...decisions which deal with the rights of individuals and how they affect congressional investigations and law enforcement. Mr. Eisenhower said like all "laymen in the law" he has fixed convictions on the subject. Some of these convictions, he said are "pretty strong", but he declined to express them. The Justice Department, he said, is looking into the matter. And he would be guided by its legal advice.

Mr. Eisenhower defended his civil rights program which the House passed yesterday but which still faces a hard fight in the Senate. The program , he said, was conceived in the spirit of conciliation and moderation "not of

persecution of anybody." An attempt by Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia to send the civil rights bill to the Judiciary Committee..and hence delay action..was blocked in the Senate today. Another test comes tomorrow, when Republican Senator Knowland will move that the measure be put on the Senate calendar. If this move succeeds...as expected..the measure will probably not be taken up for debate for two weeks. CBS News Correspondent Griffing Bancroft ...who covers the Senate ...says we can look then for a Southern filibuster.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey has given the Senate Finance Committee a list of his stock holdings at the time he entered the cabinet in Junuary 1953. The holdings...based on yesterday's closing prices..amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of 12 - million dollars. In making the list public, Chairman Byrd said Mr. Humphrey had made the information available "gladly".

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News. But first, George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUEUR: Japan and the United States may be at odds over the case of Army Specialist Girard, but our President and their Prime Minister didn't let it interfere with their golf game.

Eisenhower presented Premier Kishi with a new set of golf clubs and a golf bag and took him out to the Burning Tree course within a few hours after his arrival. They wouldn't reveal their scores..but we can reveal that Kishi had a bad slice of the first tee and Eisenhower a mean hook.

This is Larry Lesueur---Goodnight.

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., June 20, 1957

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

The government appealed Judge McGarraghy's decision in the Girard case to the Supreme Court. Judge McGarraghy decided last Tuesday that surrender of Army Specialist William Girard to a Japanese court...to be tried for manslaughter...would violate his constitutional rights. Today the Justice Department, in bypassing the Court of Appeals and taking the case directly to the Supreme Court, contended that further delay would "seriously aggravate an already unfortunate strain on United States-Japanese relations." It called the lower court decision "clearly wrong." It said: "Under the international agreements with Japan, the right to exercise primary jurisdiction in particular cases is the right of the United States, not of the individual soldier. The arrangements certainly do not confer upon each accused an option to be tried by court martial or local court, as he might choose." The brief submitted by the Justice Department included

a statement by Secretary of Defense Wilson...saying ~~that~~ "an early resolution of the legal issues raised is essential to the carrying out of "status of forces" agreements throughout the world." The Justice Department requested...in its brief...that Girard's lawyers be ordered to file an answer within two days. The department said it was ready to argue its case "at the earliest date convenient to the court." Girard's attorneys said tonight that THEIR next step will be to file a cross-petition, asking the Supreme Court to issue a writ of habeas corpus returning Girard to the United States.

Prime Minister Kishi of Japan went before Congress today...and made a brief, 12-minute speech. Kishi ~~The prime minister~~ made NO reference to the case of Army Specialist William Girard. He stressed the dedication of postwar Japan to democracy. "The Communists," he said, "are trying to demonstrate that their way is the quicker way to develop underdeveloped economies." He said Japan wants to show that ~~[illegible]~~ economic and social progress can be achieved without the Communist short-cut. And he expressed "firm conviction" that Japan...as a faithful member of the free world...has a constructive role to play in meeting the challenge of Communism. Kishi spoke first in

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the Senate and then in the House. And in both chambers, he received a standing ovation. The prime minister, also conferred at length today with Secretary of State Dulles. He is reported to have told Mr. Dulles that cooperation with the United States is the "fundamental" policy of his government...but that this should be what he termed "a true partnership."

In a few hours from now, the United Nations Command in Korea will be meeting the Communists face-to-face again at Panmunjom...that place-name so current in the news from the Far East, just four years ago. CBS News Correspondent Robert Pierpoint...in Tokyo...says there is "good reason" to believe that the U.N. will announce its decision to scrap that provision of the Korean armistice agreement which the Communists have been violating all along--the provision forbidding the modernization of weapons by [redacted] either side. The provision says weapons north and south of the 38th parallel in Korea, can be replaced, but that new, more modern weapons cannot be brought in. The Reds in North Korea have been disregarding this agreement, by sending in new aircraft, artillery and other modern equipment. And now, Pierpoint says, the United States is going to do the same. Probably this will include weapons capable of mounting atomic warheads. But Pierpoint

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says it is doubtful that the United States will bring any ATOMIC weapons into Korea at this time. An official announcement on this is expected later tonight. The South Korean ambassador in Washington says he "understands" the UN allies HAVE agreed on such a program.

Harold Stassen began presenting "the American position" today at the disarmament talks in London. Mr. Stassen told the disarmament conference that the United States is willing to cut its armed forces to two and a half million men--WITHOUT political preconditions--if Russia will do the same.

Such a step would be "dependent," however, on what Mr. Stassen called an "appropriate" agreement to stop nuclear bomb tests. The United States now has 2-million, 800-thousand men in its armed forces...so the United States is offering a cut of about 300-thousand men. Russia is believed to have some 4-million men in ITS armed forces. So if Russia accepts the offer, IT would have to demobilize about a million, 500-thousand men. The initial Soviet reaction to this American proposal today was non-committal. Mr. Stassen still has MORE of the United States "first step" disarmament program to present. What he had to say today was just a start.

President Eisenhower's civil rights program is nearing [redacted] a showdown vote in the Senate, after nearly six hours of debate over parliamentary procedure---whether the civil rights bill passed by the House can be placed directly on the Senate calendar, or whether it must be referred first to the Senate Judiciary Committee, where similar legislation has been bottled up for months. Vice President Nixon declined tonight to rule on the question...and turned it over to the Senate to decide.

~~The supporters of President Eisenhower's civil rights program have just won a victory in the Senate. Vice President Nixon, as the presiding officer, ruled tonight that the civil rights bill passed by the House can be placed on the Senate calendar, thus by-passing the Senate Judiciary Committee which has bottled up [illegible] for months. The victory, however, could be of short duration. Mr. Mason has submitted the question to the Senate for a vote. And that vote may come tonight.~~

The House Appropriations Committee today voted to give the Post Office Department most of the extra money Postmaster General Summerfield had requested. It approved a supplemental money bill for 133-million dollars.

The House today passed and sent to the Senate a bill to overhaul the federal laws governing excise taxes. The measure makes no appreciable change in over-all revenue...but, for the most part, simplifies current procedures. The matter of tax rates will be taken up later. However, the bill passed today would place a 10 percent tax on tape recorders, which are not for military or commercial use. And parochial schools would be allowed the same [redacted] exemption from federal excise taxes as public schools. The Senate is not expected to complete action on the measure until next year.

The United States eased its restrictions today on the shipment of non-strategic goods to Russia and its satellite states. To the list of so-called "peaceful goods"... which can be shipped without individual licenses...it added two hundred commodities, including such assorted items as flashlights, photographic film and home freezers. The government said the action "in no way reflects a [redacted] change in the policy of barring strategic goods to the Soviet bloc, nor in any way affects the complete embargo (by the United States) against shipments to Communist China." Britain, you'll recall, recently relaxed its ban on shipment of non-strategic goods to Red China.

The Communist leaders of Poland and East Germany signed a joint declaration tonight...dealing with future relations between the two countries. Unlike East Germany...where Stalinism persists...Poland has been following what it calls "its own road to Socialism." The text of tonight's declaration...signed after three days of talks in Berlin...was not published immediately. The East German premier...Otto Grötewohl... GROAT told reporters it proclaims the "unity of the socialist camp."

The Hungarian government has ordered the American air attache, in Budapest out of the [redacted] country within six days. The Communist regime accuses ~~the~~ our military attache...Colonel Welwyn Dallam of San Francisco...of photographing military objectives. Dallam calls the Communist charge — "ridiculous", but he is required to leave, nevertheless. Dallam is the second American attache to be expelled from Hungary in less than three months. And only last month, Hungary asked the United States to ~~reduce~~ cut the size of its legation. half

Not since the end of world war two, and the Nuremburg trials, have the acts of any government been so thoroughly condemned as the Soviet Union's today in a special UN committee report on the 1956 crushing of Hungary. //

Bits and pieces of this UN document have reached the press in advance of today's official publication, but they could only hint at the sensational nature of the full report.

Compiled by five investigating ambassadors from nations as widely separated politically and geographically as Ceylon, Tunisia and Uruguay, the report amounts to the most sweeping condemnation of Soviet communism ever issued from the United Nations.

It is written in a clear, narrative style, rarely seen in diplomatic circles, it was gathered from the sworn testimony of hundreds of escapees from the Hungarian blood-bath.

The five investigating ambassadors, chosen from nations scattered round the globe, began their task with individual attitudes toward human rights and freedom, but at the end of three months of exhaustive examination of eye witnesses, all five reached their conclusions with complete unanimity..

The report details almost the hour-by-hour events of the Hungarian uprising and its unbelievably brutal crushing. Of the torture and persecution inficted on the Hungarians, the committee says it was "deeply shocked" by what it learned of the sufferings inficted by the secret police. and by the"extent of the abuses that could be perpetrated by a police force that was all-powerful, pitiless, and unabashed by any shameful act."

And it adds that the verbatim records of the committee's meetings contain such appalling descriptions, that committee hesitated to publish them even if the necessity of protecting the families of the victims had not been an obstacle.

Among the committees conclusions is that the present Janosh Kadar puppet government has no supprt from the Hungarian people, and maintains its position only through the might of the Soviet Army..

The report also concludes that the previous government of Premier Nagy never invited the Russians to intervene, and that the russians nevertheless overthrew a legally constituted popular government by sheer brute force.

No [redacted] information could be gleaned about [redacted] the present whereabouts of former Premier Nagy. except that he was last seen in the hands of the Soviet Army. after he was tricked into leaving the [redacted] sanctuary of the Yugoslav Embassy-- a fact which the Yugoslavs have strongly protested..

The report indicates that far from the present Kadar government [redacted] being legally constituted, there was no government in Hungary [redacted] for days after the bloodbath. And Hungary [redacted] was ruled for some time by the Soviet Army alone -

There's also [redacted] evidence [redacted] of [redacted] conflict between the two high Soviet political leaders who arrived in Budapest after the uprising, and the Soviet Army command. . But the Soviet Army took over [redacted] and turned its heavy guns and tanks [redacted] on the practically defenseless Hungarians. . There is no evidence of Nature Hungarian troops firing on their own people, and even some of the Russian [redacted] troops clearly sympathized [redacted].

SOVIET INTERVENTION

In the final stages of the [redacted], the Soviet Army brought in Tartar and Mongol troops, who performed [redacted], ruthlessly. - [redacted].

The committee found no evidence that the revolt had been planned in advance, NOR [redacted] assisted from the outside. The two main factors [redacted] [redacted]g were the Hungarian desire for freedom, and the success of the Poles in winning a measure of independence from Russia.

The publication of this drastic anti-soviet report has [redacted] [redacted] drawn immediate reaction.. The United States [redacted] called for 24-nation strategy conference at the UN.. The British government backs this [redacted], and says the five small nations which investigated the Hungarian blodbath have performed an"invaluable service" to the world - ~~and their conclusions will be challenged only by those interested in"offsetting the record of crimes committed [redacted] in the name of communism against the Hungarian people.~~

Moscow radio calls [redacted] the report [redacted] a "crude, false, disgusting job. Blames [redacted] it on the United States.. The Australian government wants the UN Assembly promptly convened.. for [redacted] action on [redacted] this exposure of communist rule...

But the best bet is that this dramatic report will first be given [redacted] world-wide public circulation, until the foreign ministers of the world can meet to debate it [redacted] next September at the regular UN General Assembly session. This is LL..Ill be back in a moment with a footnote but first Gov Bra

The old [redacted] locomotive, in which Nikolai Lenin escaped from Russia to Finland [redacted] forty years ago, chugged back into Leningrad today.

in 1917, during one of the crises of the russian revolution, Lenin hopped aboard [redacted] and escaped north into Finland. It remained there until last week, when the Finnish government returned it [redacted] to Russia as a friendship gesture.

Krushchev jumped aboard [redacted], and shouted "at last it is ours!" [redacted] But maybe that [redacted] locomotive ought to come back here. It was manufactured in Richmond, Virginia..

This is Larry LeSueur---Good Night.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.S.T.

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The government appealed Judge McGarraghy's decision in the Girard case to the Supreme Court. Judge McGarraghy decided last Tuesday that surrender of Army Specialist William Girard to a Japanese court..to be tried for manslaughter ...would violate his constitutional rights. Today the Justice Departmnt, in bypassing the Court of Appeals and taking the case directly to the Supreme Court, contended that further delay would "seriously aggravate an already unfortunate strain on United States - Japanese relations." It called the lower court decision "clearly wrong." It said"Under the international agreements with Japan, the right to exercise primary jurisdiction in particular cases is the right of the United States, not of the individual soldier. The arrangements certainly do not confer upon each accused an option to be tried by court martial or local court as he might choose." The brief submitted by the Justice Department included a statement by Secretary of Defense Wilson... saying "an early resolution of the legal issues raised is essential to the carrying out of "status of forces" agreements throughout the world." The Justice Department requested..in its brief..that Girard's lawyers be ordered to file an answer within two days. The department said it was ready to argue its case "at the earliest date convenient to the court." Girard's attorneys said tonight that their next step will be to file a cross - petition, asking the Supreme Court to issue a writ of habeus corpus returning Girard to the United States.

Prime Minister Kishi of Japan went before Congress today...and made a brief, 12-minute speech. Kishi made no reference to the case of Army Specialist William Girard. He stressed the dedication of postwar Japan to democracy. "The Communists," he said, "are trying to demonstrate that their way is the quicker way to develop underdeveloped economies." He said Japan wants to show that economic and social progress can be achieved without the Communist short-cut. And he expressed "firm conviction" that Japan..as a faithful member of the free world..has a constructive role to play in meeting the challenge of Communism. Kishi spoke first in the Senate and then in the House. And in both chambers, he received a standing ovation. The prime minister also conferred at length today with Secretary of State Dulles. He is reported to have told Mr. Dulles that cooperation with the United States is the "fundamental" policy of his government..but that this should be what he termed "a true partnership."

In a few hours from now, the United Nations Command in Korea will be meeting the Communists face-to-face again at Panmunjom...that place name so current in the news from the Far East, just four years ago. CBS News Correspondent Robert Pierpoint..in Tokyo..says there is "good reason" to believe that the U.N. will announce its decision to scrap that provision of the Korean armistice agreement which the Communists have been violating all along---the provision forbidding the modernization of weapons by either side.. The provision says weapons north and south of the 38th parallel in Korea can be replaced, but that new, more modern weapons cannot be brought in. The Reds in NOrth Korea have been disgrgarding this agreement, by sending in new aircraft, artillery and other modern equipment. And now, Pierpoint says, the United States is going to do the same. Probably this will include weapons capable of mounting atomic warheads. But Pierpoint says it is doubtful that the United States will bring any atomic weapons into Korea at this

time. An official announcement on this is expected later tonight. The South Korean ambassador in Washington says he "understands the UN allies have agreed on such a program.

Harold Stassen began presenting "the American position" today at the disarmament talks in London. Mr. Stassen told the disarmement conference that the United States is willing to cut its armed forces to two and a half million men without political preconditions if Russia will do the same.

Such a step would be dependent however, on what Mr. Stassen called an "appropriate" agreement to stop nuclear bomb tests. The United States now has 2 - million, 800 thousand men in its armed forces..so the United States if offering a cut of about 300 thousand men. Russia is believed to have some 4-million men in its armed forces. So if Russia accepts the offer it would have to demobilize about a million, 500-thousand men. The initial Soviet reaction to this American proposal today was non -committal. Mr. Stassen still has more of the United States "first step" disarmament program to present. What he had to say today was just a start.

President Eisenhower's civil rights program is nearing a showdown vote in the Senate, after nearly six hours of debate over parliamentary procedure--whether the civil rights bill passed by the House can be placed directly on the Senate calender, or whether it must be referred first to the Senate Judiciary Committee, where similar legislation has been bottled up for months. Vice President Nixon declined tonight to rule on the question..and turned it over to the Senate to decide.

The House Appropriations Committee today voted to give the Post Office Department most of the extra money Postmaster General Summerfield had requested. It approved a supplemental money bill for 133 million dollars.

The House today passed and sent to the Senate a bill to overhaul the federal laws governing excise taxes. The measure makes no appreciable change in over-all revenue...but, for the most part, simplifies current procedures. The matter of tax rates will be taken up later. However, the bill passed today would place a 10 percent tax on tape recorders, which are not for military or commercial use. And parochial schools would be allowed the same exemption from federal excise taxes as public schools. The Senate is not expected to complete action on the measure until next year.

The United States eased its restrictions today on the shipment of non-strategic goods to Russia and its satellite states.Tothe the list of so-called "peaceful goods"..which can be shipped without individual licenses...it added two hundred commodities, including such assorted items as flashlights, photographic film and home freezers. The government said the action "in no way reflects a change in the policy of barring strategic goods to the Soviet bloc, nor in any way affects the complete embargo (by the United States against shipments to Communist China." Britain, you'll recall, recently relaxed its ban on shipment of non-strategic goods to Red China.

The Hungarian government has ordered the American air attache in Budapest out of the country within six days. The Communist regime accuses our military attache..Colonel Welwyn Dallam of San Francisco...of photographing military objectives. Dallam calls the Communist charge "ridiculous", but he is required to leave, nevertheless. Dallam is the second American attache to be expelled from Hungary in less than three months. And only last month, Hungary asked the United States to cut the size of its legation.

Not since the end of World War Two, and the Nuremburg trials, have acts of any government been so thoroughly condemned as the Soviet Union's today in a special UN committee report on the 1956 crushing of Hungary.

Bits and pieces of this UN document have reached the press in advance of today's official publication, but they could only hint at the sensational nature of the full report.

Compiled by five investigating ambassadors from nations as widely separated politically and geographically as Ceylon, Tunisia and Uruguay, the reports amounts to the most sweeping condemnation of Soviet communism ever issued from the United Nations.

It is written in a clear, narrative style, rarely seen in diplomatic circles. It was gathered from the sworn testimony of hundreds of escapees from the Hungarian blood-bath.

The five investigating ambassadors, chosen from nations scattered around the globe, began their task with individual attitudes toward human rights and freedom, but at the end of three months of exhaustive examination of eye-witnesses, all five reached their conclusions with complete unanimity.

The report details almost the hour-by-hour events of the Hungarian up-rising and its unbelievably brutal crushing. Of the torture and persecution inflicted on the Hungarians, the committee says it was "deeply shocked" by what it learned of the sufferings inflicted by the secret police. And by the "ex-tent of abuses that could be perpetrated by a police force that was all-powerful, pitiless, and unabashed by any shameful act."

It adds that the verbatim records of the committee's meetings contain such appaling descriptions, that the committee hesitated to publish them even if the necessity of protecting the families of the victims had not been an obstacle.

Among the committees conclusions is that the present Janos Kadar puppet government has no support from the Hungarian people, and maintains its pos-ition only through the might of the Soviet army.

The report also concludes that the previous government of Premier Nagy never invited the Russians to intervene, and that the Russians themselves overthrew a legally constituted popular government by sheer brute force.

No information could be gleaned about the present whereabouts of Premier Nagy...except that he was last seen in the hands of the Soviet Army after he was tricked into leaving the Sanctuary of the Yugoslav Embassy -- a fact which the Yugoslavs heve strongly protested.

The report indicates that far from the present Kadar government being legally constituted, there was no government in Hungary for days after the bloodbath and Hungary was ruled for some time by the Soviet Army alone.

There is also evidence of conflict between the two high Soviet political leaders who arrived in Budapest after the uprising, and the Soviet Army command. But the Soviet Army took over and turned its heavy guns and tanks on the practically defenseless Hungarians. There is no evidence of native Hungarian troops firing on their own people and even some of the Russian troops clearly sympathized. In the final states of the Soviet intervention, the Soviet Army brought in Tartar and Mongol troops, who performed ruthlessly.

The committee found no evidence that the revolt had been planned in advance, nor assisted from the outside. The two main factors were the Hungarian desire for freedom, and the success of the Poles in winning a measure of independence from Russia.

The publication of this drastic anti-soviet report has drawn immediate reaction. The United States called for 24-nation strategy conference at the UN. The British government backs this and says the five small nations which investigated the Hungarian bloodbath have performed an "invaluable service" to the world.

Moscow radio calls the report a "crude, false, disgusting job." It blames it on the United States. The Australian government wants the UN Assembly promptly convened for action on this exposure of Communist rule.

But the best bet is that this dramatic report will first be given world-wide public circulation, until the foreign ministers of the world can meet to debate it next Semtember at the regular UN General Assembly session.

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News, but first...George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUEUR: The old locomotive in which Nicholai Lenin escaped from Russia to Finland forty years ago, chugged back into Leningrad today. In 1917, during one of the crises of the Russian revolution, Lenin hopped aboard and escaped north into Finland. It remained there until last week, when the Finnish government returned it to Russia as a friendship gesture. Khrushchev jumped aboard and shouted "at last it is ours!" But maybe that locomotive ought to come back here. It was manufactured in Richmond, Virginia.

This is Larry LeSueur. Goodnight.

Lesueur for Murrow Fri., June 21, 1957

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Kishi of Japan issued a joint communique, summing up their Washington talks. And, unlike many communiques issued of late, this one made news. It reveals the United States is [redacted] going to make a "prompt" withdrawal of all U.S. ground combat forces from Japan. The United States promises that this withdrawal will be completed "within the next year." The communique says "further reductions" in U.S. air and naval forces are planned, as Japan's own defensive strength grows. Kishi emphasized... in his conferences in Washington... "the strong desire of the Japanese people for the return of administrative control over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands." (The most important of these islands in terms of defense is Okinawa).

The communique says Mr. Eisenhower acknowledged that Japan possesses "residual sovereignty" over these islands...but that, so long as tensions exist in the Far East, the United States "will find it necessary to continue the present status." In other words, the United States will continue to exercise its administrative control.

On the subject of nuclear tests, the Communique says Japan's views will "be taken into account in formulating the U.S. position at the current disarmament session in London."

Lesueur for Murrow Fri., June 21, 1957

RA

[redacted]

The Senate voted TODAY to authorize construction of a government dam in Hells Canyon, on the Snake River. The vote was 45 to 38. And the hotly disputed measure now goes to the House. The Idaho Power Company announced last night that it would NOT take the quick tax write-off the Office of Defense Mobilization had said it could have on two of the three dams it plans to ~~build~~ on the river. The write-offs had provoked bitter criticism. And the company said it wasn't accepting them "in order to eliminate further beclouding of the real issues." Today...on the Senate floor... Democratic Senator Magnuson of Washington State charged that the Idaho Power Company decision was "merely a stall...an expediency to affect the vote at the last minute." Democratic Senator Morse of Oregon called the company's action "a death-bed repentance"...a move, he said, to avoid the consequences of "improper conduct." The Idaho Power Company maintains

it has a legal right to the tax write-off. ...which critics have said would cost American taxpayers more than 83-million dollars. Certainly a basic issue is public versus private power. Construction of a high dam...by the government...would flood the sites of the three low dams planned by the utility company. The private project was defended today by Republican Senator Goldwater of Arizona, who called it "best adapted to comprehensive development of the Snake River." He pointed out that the Idaho Power Company was given the go-ahead by the Federal Power Commission after a year of study. The Snake River meanders (as its name suggests) along the border of Idaho and Oregon. It is a tributary of the Columbia River, and flows along the floor of what is the deepest canyon on this continent. The fight as to whether its power will be developed by public or private interests is by no means finished. There is greater opposition to public development in the House than in the Senate. And the vote today indicates that the Senate cannot override a presidential veto.

The House voted approval today of a farm surplus disposal bill, clearing the way for the sale of farm surpluses to Poland. The measure now goes to a Senate-House conference committee.

The Supreme Court decided today to hear arguments on July 8th, as to whether Army Specialist William Girard should be tried by a Japanese court. The Supreme Court WAS to have recessed for the summer next Monday. But now it will stay in session to hear the appeals entered both by the Justice Department and the attorneys for Girard. Each side will be granted two hours in which to present its case.

Prime Minister Kishi of Japan told the National Press club...in Washington today that the security treaty between the United States and Japan needs to be adjusted to conform to present conditions. Kishi said, in the question and answer period, "The time is approaching when American ground troops may be withdrawn from Japan as a result of the gradual build-up of Japan's own defense force." He promised that his country would never go Communist, nor neutralist. But Japan, he said, must increase its trade with Red China due to "sheer economic necessity." Kishi added that Japan would continue, however, to observe international control on the shipment of "STRATEGIC" goods."

Russia confirmed today that it has sold three submarines to Egypt. Moscow radio said... in a broadcast in Arabic... that Egypt purchased the submarines "to safeguard its security." And no one, said Moscow, can deny Egypt this "legal right" as an independent state.

In Washington, the State Department charges that Russia's action violates the U.N. resolution of November 2, 1956, against sending arms into the Middle East. The delivery of Russian submarines to Egypt, it says, is bound to increase tension.

King Feisal of Iraq flew to London today. There had been no advance announcement of such a visit.

The decision to arm American forces in Korea with modern weapons brought a blast today from the Chinese Communist radio in Peiping. Peiping calls the U.N. charge that the Reds have "beefed up" their forces in North Korea with modern weapons "nothing but an excuse." It says the allied action threatens to "totally destroy the armistice set-up."

The U.N. Command, of course, did not act without provocation. For a report on the objectives behind the U.N. decision, here is CBS News Correspondent Robert Pierpoint, reporting from Tokyo. ~~Tape runs 4:20, ends on cue, "Now back to Larry Lesueur in New York."~~

[redacted]

(5)

Canada's first Conservative prime minister in 22 years was sworn in today in Ottawa. John Diefenbaker...who succeeds Liberal Party Leader Louis St. Laurent...said the new government will follow the basic foreign policy established by his predecessor. For the present at least, Diefenbaker will serve as his own FOREIGN minister...succeeding Lester B. Pearson. And he set a precedent by appointing Mrs. Ellen Fairclough as secretary of state--the first time in Canada's history that a woman has held a position of cabinet rank.

The United States today "categorically" denied Hungary's charge that the American air attache in Budapest...Colonel Welwyn Dallam...had photographed military installations. This was the excuse the Kadar regime gave yesterday, when it ordered Dallam to leave the country within six days. A State Department spokesman said today that the accusation is "devoid of both truth and originality."

The Kremlin still has not told the Russian people about yesterday's U.N. report...condemning Russia's bloody intervention in the Hungarian revolt. So far, the Soviet press is silent on the subject. And so is Moscow radio in its DOMESTIC broadcasts. Russian broadcasts beamed overseas are continuing to attack the UN report as "propaganda".

West Germany and Italy announced today that they are relaxing their controls on NON-strategic trade with Red China. ~~As in the case of Britain, they are placing this trade on the same basis as trade with Soviet Russia.~~

Secretary of State Dulles has asked Senate leaders to name a bipartisan delegation of senators to attend the London disarmament talks. Mr. Dulles suggested, however, that to send such a delegation now would be "premature." Democratic Leader Johnson said, "Any time the President deems it essential that they go to London to participate in the conference, we shall participate."

A convention calling for a ban on slave labor was adopted in Geneva today by the UN's International Labor Organization. The convention does not become binding in each of the 78 ~~member countries until AFTER parliamentary~~ ratification.

Ill be back in moment with a footnote
The The news One But first George Bryan

H arry Truman was back in Washington again today.. still making news.. Said he was turning over to the government, about a half million dollars worth of gifts he received while in the White House... [redacted]d his theory is, if he hadn't been President he wouldn't have gotten them..

[redacted] asked how it felt to be a Grandfather, Mr. Truman replied: "Wonderful...the first thing [redacted] I've ever been mixed up in where there's no controversy...

This is Larry LeSueur .... [redacted] Goodnite..

(Ed Murrow will be here on Monday.)

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - LARRY LESUEUR

Friday, June 21, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... The decision to arm American forces in Korea with modern weapons brought a blast today from the Chinese Communist radio in Peiping. Peiping calls the UN charge, that the Reds have beefed up their forces in North Korea with modern weapons, nothing but an excuse. It says the allied action threatens to tally destroy the armistice setup. The UN command, of course, did not act without provocation. For a report on the objectives behind the UN decision, here is CBS News correspondent Robert Pierpoint reporting from Tokyo.

PIERPOINT: Today's announcement to the Communists at Panmumjom that the United Nations will no longer honor Article 13-D of the Korean armistice agreement is a victory for American military officers here in the Far East. Entrusted with the military defense of South Korea, they have long felt themselves at a distinct disadvantage because they've been forced to live up to the armistice while the Communist side brazenly ignored it. As the Communists continued to modernize and build up their strength in North Korea, American officers in the United Nations Command here in Tokyo have long pressed to be allowed to do the same in the South. Perhaps the best illustration of this disparity has been the change in relative air strength of the two sides since the end of the Korean war. On the day the armistice was signed, the Reds did not have a single airfield in all of North Korea which was operational for jet aircraft. Our bombers and fighter bombers have seen to that. But as soon as the pressure was lifted, the Communists rebuilt their airfields and began bringing into North Korea modern jet fighters and bombers. The United Nations side has known about this right from the beginning but there was nothing it could do. Meantime, the U.S. Air Force was limited to maintaining, in Korea, the exact same amounts and types of aircraft that it had there the day the war ended. As a result of today's action, the U.S. Air Force will be able to regain some of its former position. Faster

and better jet aircraft will be flown into Korea to replace the outmoded types in use there since the end of the war. The biggest changes will be the introduction of some of the Century planes, F-100, to replace or supplement the obsolescent F-84s for faster and more efficient fighter bomber work. There is also a possibility that the Air Force may station some of its medium jet bombers, the B-57 Canberras, in South Korea now to give them greater striking range. The B-57s are capable of delivering the latest nuclear bombs against targets in North Korea or China from bases in South Korea. Air Force officers therefore feel that being freed from the restrictions of Article 13-D of the Korean armistice, gives them a much better opportunity to defend South Korea from the modernized military forces of the Communists to the North.

Generally speaking the same is true of other branches of the military services entrusted with the defense of South Korea. They will now be allowed to bring into Korea the latest and best in military equipment to deter or meet any threat from the North. This includes, for instance, such modern weapons as atomic rockets and guided missiles.

Now, no one has yet said publicly that the United States will bring these weapons into Korea. But at least now we can if we so choose.

There's another phase to this abrogation of the armistice which is almost equally important. Much of the weapons and equipment that American and United Nations soldiers have been forced to use in Korea - during these past four years - is now obsolete, completely out of production. Spare parts and replacements are, in many cases, either very expensive to obtain or impossible. Furthermore - when American soldiers and airmen arrive in South Korea, trained on the latest and best American military equipment they have to start learning all over again on the older materiele. Then when they leave Korea they must relearn to handle the modern equipment. The result has been a distinct handicap for our fighting forces.

By refusing any longer to bind itself to the re-

strictions of Article 13-D of the Korean armistice, the United Nations has thus freed itself to accomplish two objectives. First of all it will now be able to catch up with the steady Communist military modernization in North Korea of the past four years. And second, it will be able to put into South Korea the most modern weapons it has to be used by men trained to operate these weapons in defense of the free world.

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Ed. trans. P. O.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

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There's another phase to this abrogation of the armistice which is almost equally important. Much of the weapons and equipment that American and United Nations soldiers have been forced to use in Korea - during these past four years - is now obsolete, completely out of production. Spare parts and replacements are, in many cases, either very expensive to obtain or impossible. Furthermore -when American soldiers and airmen arrive in South Kroea, trained on the latest and best American military equipment they have to start learning all over again on the older materiel . Then when they leave Korea they must relearn to handle the modern equipment. The result has been a distinct handicap for our fighting forces.

By refusing any longer to bind itself to the restrictions of Article 13-D of the Korean armistice, the United Nations has thus freed itself to accomplish two objectives. First of all it will now be able to catch up with the steady Communist military modernization on North Korea of the past four years. And second, it will be able to put into South Korea the most modern weapons it has to be used by men trained to operate these weapons in defense of the free world.

This is Bob Pierpoint in Tokyo - and now back to Larry Lesueur in New York.

LESUEUR: Canada's first Conservative prime minister in 22 years was sworn in today in Ottawa. John Diefenbaker, who succeeds Liberal Party Leader Louis St. Laurent, said the new government will follow the basic foreign policy established by his predecessor. For the present at least, Diefenbker will serve as his own foreign minister..succeeding Lester B. Pierson. And he set a precedent by appointing Mrs. Ellen Fairclough as Secretary of State --the first time in Canada's history that a woman has held a position of cabinet rank

The United State today "categorically" decied Hungary's charge that the American air attache in Budapest, Colonel Welwyn Dallam, had photographed

military installations. This was the excuse the Kadar regime gave yesterday, when it ordered Dallam to leave the country within six days. A State Depart ment spokesman said today that the accusation is "devoid of truth and originality."

The Kremlin still has not told the Russian people about yeaterday's U.N. report...condemning Russia's bloody intervention in the Hungarian revolt So far, the Soviet prese is silent on the subject. And so is Moscow radio in its domestic broadcasts. Russian broadcasts beamed overseas are continuing to attack the UN report as "propaganda."

West Germany and Italy announced today that they are relaxing their controls on non-strategic trade with Red China.

I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. But first, George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUEUR: Harry Truman was back in Washington again today...still making news. Said he was turning over to the government about a half-million dollars worth of gifts he received while in the White House. His theory is, if he hadn't been President, he wouldn't have gotten them. ...Asked about how it felt to be a grandfather, Mr. Truman replied: "Wonderful"...the first thing I've ever been mixed up in where there's no controversy.

This is Larry Lesueur. Ed Murrow will be here on Monday. Goodnight.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., June 24, 1957

This is the news:

The United States today challenged Russia to "a regular exchange of uncensored radio and television broadcasts." /The proposal was made in the form of a memorandum, handed to Soviet Ambassador Zarubin in Washington. The memorandum did not go into the technical problems involved...but did call for "an agreement in principle at an early date." /The purpose of the broadcasts, it said, would be "to promote a freer exchange of information and ideas on important world developments." A State Department spokesman said the recent appearance of Communist Party Boss Khrushchev on American television helped bring the [redacted] proposal for a regular exchange of programs to a head.

President Eisenhower is speaking tonight before the annual conference of governors at Williamsburg, Virginia. The text of his speech has been released. The President will suggest that the states take over certain functions of the national government...such as slum clearance and disaster relief...so as to help cut federal taxes. He will propose that a committee be set up to recommend what functions now financed by the federal government could be taken over by the states. The alternatives, he will say, are "clear and simple:" Either the states regain their "traditional responsibilities," or by failure to act they "create new vacuums into which the federal government will (in his words) plunge ever more deeply, impelled by popular pressures and transient political expediencies." Mr. Eisenhower will cite the Soviet Union as an example of "the results of extreme and dictatorial concentration of power." But even Russia, he will say, has "come to recognize some the deficiencies of extreme centralization."

The President's speech will be carried by most of these CBS Radio stations at 11:30 tonight, Eastern Time.

The Supreme Court today set aside the convictions of 13 MORE persons indicted either under the Smith Act or on the basis of their refusal to answer questions put to them by legislative committees. The court's action today...again with Justice Clark dissenting...was taken in conformity with two decisions it made last week. The court ruled...at that time...that in prosecuting under the Smith Act, a distinction must be made between advocating violent overthrow of the government as an abstract doctrine... and advocating it in a way calculated to incite unlawful action. The court also said last week that legislative investigating groups must have a legitimate legislative objective in their inquiries...and explain this objective to persons whom they are questioning. In accordance with these rulings, the Supreme Court today set aside the convictions of six "second-string" Communist leaders and sent their cases back to the lower courts. The court also set aside three contempt of Congress convictions...including that of the New York attorney, Harry Sacher... along with the conviction of three other persons charged with contempt of the Ohio Legislature. These three refused to answer questions put to them by the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission. Their cases are also to be reconsidered by the lower courts in the light of last week's decisions.

The Supreme Court also ruled today...in a 6-to-3 decision...that the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech does not extend to obscene literature. Justice Brennan said on behalf of the majority that "obscenity is not expression protected by the First Amendment." Justices Black, Douglas and Harlan dissented. Douglas said, "To allow the state to step in and punish mere speech or publication that the judge or jury thinks has an undesirable impact on thoughts but that is not shown to be a part of unlawful action is drastically to curtail the First Amendment." The decision was returned in the case of Samuel Roth, a New York bookseller convicted of sending obscene material through the mail. The court also upheld New York and California state laws restricting the sale and distribution of obscene literature.

STET

Today...in Nevada...the United States fired the most powerful "shot" in its current series of nuclear tests. ~~The explosion was heard in Reno, 300 miles away, and a control building of reinforced concrete...14 miles~~ from Ground Zero...was cracked. Several doors in the building were torn from their hinges. The exact force of the explosion was not announced. The Atomic Energy Commission rated it "above 20 kilotons", which would make it more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The device was detonated from a balloon, 700 feet above the desert floor. The Atomic Energy Commission says, ~~"Only light fallout readings are anticipated."~~

President Eisenhower was informed today...by three scientists...that the United States is now able to produce nuclear weapons which are about 95 percent free of radio-active fallout. The scientists were Doctors Edward Teller, Ernest Lawrence and Mark Mills of the University of California radiation laboratory. They went to the White House...in company with Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission...to report to Mr. Eisenhower on the progress made toward producing a "clean" bomb. They told reporters they discussed only "technical developments."

~~The President recently said that the latest model nuclear bombs are~~

"nine-tenths clean." Today, Dr. Lawrence called Mr. Eisenhower's figure "highly conservative." He said that in his opinion the tests should continue.

The Army issued a draft call today for 11-thousand men in August. This is 2-thousand less than the quotas for April, May, June and July.

Chinese Communist shore batteries today subjected the Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy and Little Quemoy to what is described as their heaviest bombardment to date. The Nationalist government says the Communists fired 9-thousand, 395 rounds.

Premier Kishi of Japan held a news conference today, here in New York. Kishi said it would be "most desirable" if the case of Army Specialist William Girard were settled according to the "status of forces" agreement between the United States and Japan. It was under this agreement that the United States decided that Girard should be tried by a Japanese court. And it is this decision which will be argued on July 8th, before the United States Supreme Court.

In Paris tonight, [redacted] Premier Bourges-Maunoury won a vote of confidence in the French National Assembly. The assembly endorsed his program of higher taxes.

Edward R. Murrow, June 24, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

When the history of this epoch falls into perspective, it probably will contain no more remarkable chapter than our relations with Japan. We had to fight a bitter uphill war to curb and defeat Japanese conquest of the whole of Asia and the Pacific. / It took stupendous effort to beat the Japanese war machine. / We beat it utterly, and could write our own peace terms. / Then we turned aside from our hatred of the Japanese, ignored Japanese hatred for us, and instituted a new relationship between victor and vanquished. / We kept Japan from economic collapse, and gave it a heartening experience in self-government, in the midst of a military occupation. / We poured dollars into the country, we helped reform its land system, we even encouraged the writing of a constitution so liberal, that it abolished the right to maintain national arms. / If our behavior can be called remarkable, so was that of the Japanese. They broke with their past cleanly, as cleanly as did the Germans in Europe. That is, they co-operated rather than repented. / They were not abject. Instead, they worked with quiet faith for the day ~~when~~ that would end the last vestiges of subservience to the victor.

Our policy was generous, but it also was dictated by self-interest. We needed to make sure that Japan would not fall to the communists either

of the Soviet Union or mainland China. We knew all along that the easy time in Japan - the immediate post-war time -- would end, and the Japanese would want equality and freedom, the end of the occupation and the return of their nearby islands, and above all a leading place in Far East trade. The test of our policy would come when it was clear that a free Japan would remain in the free world, and not sell us out for a prize place in the world of communism.

With Nobusuki Kishi as premier came the beginning of this conclusive test. His present visit to this country is to be understood as part of the test. Mr. Kishi was no anti-American, but he has been more critical and independent than his predecessors, and he was chosen for that reason. The Japanese people are pressing for a more independent line. And under the surface of Japanese politics, the power of the left-wing elements is rising with a demand for conciliation with the Reds of Russia and China.

Looked at from our standpoint, Mr. Kishi has been a gratifying visitor. He has given every assurance that Japan will stay out of the Communist world. In his news conference today he said Japan would not now favor recognition of Red China or its entry into the United Nations. His brief address to Congress stressed Japan's dedication to the democratic ideal of

the dignity of the individual. He asked today for increased trade with mainland China, to the value of one hundred million dollars each way, restricted to non-strategic goods. This sounds perhaps like a modest request, being only a fraction of Japan's pre-war trade with that area. It is not modest because Mr. Kishi is unambitious, but because the scope of trade with China is small today. That is, Japan cannot live by trade with the Asiatic mainland, and must continue to rely on us.

Americans may not have been expecting the announcement last week of the ~~coming end of the occupation~~ REDUCTION OF OUR GROUND FORCES, but actually this was due to be announced whenever a suitable occasion arose, and it arose with the visit of the premier. Mr. Kishi said today he had not asked as well for the return of Okinawa. But that request will come in due course.

~~When Mr. Kishi played golf with President Eisenhower and was beaten by him, and threw out the ball for the Yankee-White Sox game and took a standing ovation from 65,000 spectators, he made a place for himself with the American public. It seemed to stamp his visit with the seal of success.~~

But Mr. Kishi's success is not crystal clear to his own countrymen. Most of the Japanese press was disappointed by the communique issued by President Eisenhower and his guest on Friday. There was some favorable

comment on the promised reduction of our ground forces and the establishment of a joint committee to study possible changes in the Japanese-American security treaty. But the ~~Asahi News,~~ Japan's largest daily, remarked that it appeared "as if Mr. Kishi is returning to Japan with the golf clubs given him by President Eisenhower as his only accomplishment.

That is to say the Japanese are getting impatient. It can be argued in Washington that they are not so impatient with us as with realities, since we have to go on protecting them until they are able to protect themselves. And we hope they go on wanting our protection. But the impatience is a reminder that the test of our policy with Japan is incomplete, and its outcome is still no foregone conclusion.

Word for the Day

The impatience of the Japanese is easy to understand. They want to administer the Ryuku Islands...including Okinawa...themselves. And they would like to see the last foreign soldier go home. Japan, however, is not ready to assume its defense responsibilities. In the meantime her people must be patient, ~~though it is not easy.~~ As Sarah Doudney said, "The waiting time is the hardest time of all."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.S.T.

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BRYAN:

MURROW: The impatience of the Japanese is easy to understand. They want to administer. the Ryuku Islands..including Okinawa..themselves. And they would like to see the last foreign soldier go home. Japan, however, is not ready to assume its defense responsibilities. In the meantime, her people must be patient. As Sarah Doudney said, "The waiting time is the hardest time of all."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 25, 1957

This is the news:

The disarmament talks resumed in London today after a five-day recess. The American delegate, Harold Stassen, proposed that the armed forces of the United States and Russia each be reduced to a million, 700-thousand men. Stassen suggested that this be done in three stages. In the first stage, the armed forces of the two countries would be cut to 2-million, 500-thousand men. (This part of the proposal is not new. It was advanced by Stassen last week without political conditions). Today, he suggested two additional stages---another cut to 2-million, 100-thousand men and then, in the third stage, to a million, 700-thousand. Stassen told the Soviet delegate, Valerian Zorin, that these last reductions in military manpower would depend on progress made in the settlement of outstanding political problems.

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Stassen would not define these problems, despite pressure from Zorin for clarification on this point. The Russian also expressed regret that Stassen, so far, had not referred to the Soviet proposal...of June 14th... for a two or three year moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, backed by ground inspection.

Secretay of State Dulles undertook at his news conference today to clarify the American position. There has been insistence...on the part of the United States...that any agreement to suspend tests would have to include a ban on production of nuclear weapons. Last week, at his news conference, President Eisenhower indicated that this position might have been modified. Mr. Dulles said today that this country still wants any moratorium on tests and prohibition of nuclear arms production tied together in any first-step disarmament agreement. But implementation of the pledge to stop producing nuclear weapons, he said, could come later. Dulles emphasized that... initially...the United States would agree to suspension of tests for only a short period so that if Russia cheated, American scientists working on nuclear weapons development would not be placed at a disadvantage.

A reporter asked Dulles about Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's suggestion that the United States was using the London disarmament

conference as "a screen for a continuation and intensification of the arms race." Gromyko said he was impelled to raise the question because of the recent statement...by General Norstad, supreme commander of NATO...that the West now has the capability to destroy "anything that is of military significance in Russia at the present time." Mr. Dulles said Gromyko was indulging in propaganda. He pointed out that Norstad was speaking in terms of what NATO could do in the event of possible Soviet attack. Dulles said the United States "deplores" the sale of Russian submarines to Egypt. Washington, he said, has not yet considered whether to send compensating arms to Israel, though an imbalance in the military situation may have been created.

President Tito of Yugoslavia today accused Russia of maligning his government. Tito did not refer to Russia by name. He said leaders of "some" Communist countries profess friendship while...at the same time... they issue party directives saying "everything in Yugoslavia bristles with revisionism, anarchism and capitalism." Tito called this "unfriendly and malicious." He said, "We demand that our situation not be distorted and that what is good and positive in our country be stated. Only in such a way," he said, "can good relations be maintained." Tito spoke before a workers

congress in Belgrade...attended by delegates from 21 countries, including Red China. Tito noted that other Communist governments are not perfect. "It would be very bad," he said, "if we started counting their mistakes."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved a resolution calling for a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to take up the question of Soviet brutality in Hungary. It asks the State Department to press for such action...in light of the recent United Nations report on that subject.

Vice President Nixon said today that the money spent by the United States in economic assistance to uncommitted countries "is an investment in our freedom and independence." And anyone who would make a "substantial" cut in the defense budget, he said, is risking America's security. Mr. Nixon spoke before the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting in Milwaukee.

The Labor Department says the cost-of-living went up three-tenths of one percent last month to reach a new all-time high. Living costs have now risen for nine consecutive months. The latest increase is due principally to higher prices for food. Nearly a million workers in the aircraft, metals

and meat packing industries...who have so-called escalator clauses written in their contracts...will automatically receive pay raises ranging from one to three cents an hour. The Labor Department indicates living costs will go still higher in June with a possible leveling off in July.

In Williamsburg, Virginia, the governors conference today took up President Eisenhower's proposal that certain functions of the federal government...such as disaster relief and slum clearance...be returned to the states. Mr. Eisenhower suggested that a joint federal-state committee be appointed to study the question. And a resolution calling for establishment of such a committee (is being drafted.) [redacted] Neither [redacted] Republican nor Democratic governors are showing enthusiasm for the President's proposal. [redacted]

The court martial of Colonel John C. Nickerson, the U.S. Army missiles expert, opened today in Huntsville, Alabama. The proceedings have been compared to those conducted against General Billy Mitchell in 1925. For the story of what happened today...and some of the background...we switch now to Bill Shadel in Huntsville, Alabama. (Tape runs 4:35). That was my colleague, Bill Shadel, reporting on what happened today at the

Colonel Nickerson court martial.

The first hurricane of the season developed today in the Gulf of Mexico. And a hurricane alert has been issued for the Texas and Louisiana coasts. The stprm...at last report...was centered 350 miles southeast of Brownsville, Texas, and moving north about five miles an hour. Winds at the center of the storm are estimated at 75 miles an hour.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

Now, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

A major element in the Nickerson case is the [redacted] rivalry [redacted] between the armed forces. In this instance, the rivalry between the Army and Air Force in developing the intermediate range missile. The Greek poet Hésiod said, "Rivalry is good for mortals." But in the realm of defense, there has to be a delegation of tasks. For as [redacted] Emerson said, "Concentration is the secret of strength."

Good night and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, June 25, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The courtmartial of Col. John C. Nickerson, the U.S. Army missiles expert, opened today in Huntsville, Alabama. The proceedings have been compared to those conducted against General Billy Mitchell in 1925. For the story of what happened today, and also for some of the background, we switch now to Bill Shadel in Huntsville, Alabama.

SHADEL: It took only a couple of claps of thunder with the accompanying stabs of lightning to clear the atmosphere at the very opening of the trial by courtmartial of Col. John C. Nickerson; it was as sudden as that. First came the prosecution's withdrawal of charge number two against the Colonel, charges covering espionage and perjury or false swearing. And while we were still blinking from that sudden change of the proceeding, the defense came up with its plea of "guilty" to the other remaining charge, which carrieswith it fifteen specifications on alleged disclosures of classified information to unauthorized persons. Legal officers and reporters were soon scraming about the courtroom to find out what next in the proceedings. At this distance now, the courtmartial would appear to be a sacrifice of Col. Nickerson's immmediate military future for the sake of the cause; the cause being nothing less than the far-reaching arguments against transfering the development and control of missiles of intermediate range from the Army to the Air Force. The cause being also Col. Nickerson's firm conviction that development at the Army's Red Stone Missile Center of the Jupiter missile was far superior and far ahead of anything else in the field, despite an order of Secretary of Defense Wilson to the contrary.

In interviews yesterday, the Colonel said he thought he had made some progress in getting those orders changed, the orders which threaten the very existence of the Jupiter missile. It would have been

disloyal of him, he said, if he hadn't challenged the Department of Defense - and he was proceeding in the best way he knew how.

Well, now, this afternoon a revealing start to the defense's case for mitigating circumstances. Rocket expert Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger testified openly to the effect that the Jupiter missile was far superior to the Air Force rival Thor and, to a dramatic question from defense counsel Jenkins, the doctor agreed the sooner Col. Nickerson got back on the job "the sooner we will have a completed Jupiter."

But this does not brush aside the remaining serious charges to which the Colonel pleaded guilty this morning, and according to which he will be sentenced with leniency or full penalty depending on the 10-man military court. Under the fifteen specifications remaining, a maximum sentence could be meted out of thirty years in jail. The prosecution will protect its case as presented today after and despite the plea of guilty. Exhibits 16 to 19, for instance, classified Top Secret documents, found in the Colonel's home unguarded; a letter to a magazine editor enclosing top secret analysis of the Jupiter missile's test flights, a letter in which the Colonel admitted these were top secrets, should be copied, and the original returned to him forthwith. Counsel Jenkins had suggested to CBS News earlier the defense might admit to technical violations of security regulations. Jenkins now says he thinks the defense is in a much better position to present arguments regarding the basic and original purposes of Col. Nickerson's behavior which has led to this trial. Jenkins, at the opening of the trial this morning, asked the ten members of the military court their attitude toward such circumstances: Would they give due weight to the high motives of the defendant; to his record of efficient, faithful, loyal service? These questions the prosecution objected, saying they sounded more like the closing arguments of the defense. Looking back now, it seems obvious that Jenkins was setting the pattern, a pattern of appeal for leniency considering the

high purposes which motivated the Colonel. Mr. Jenkins estimates it will take some six or seven days to present evidence; some twelve to fifteen witnesses to be called; and after that will come the sentence.

The opening of a courtmartial is a serious moment, the solemn swearing of the ten-man military court, the trial counsel, the defense counsel, examinations of the members of the court, four of them West Point graduates, and the question would they be thus inclined to more leniency with a fellow-graduate, Col. Nickerson, than with an ordinary soldier. Mrs. Nickerson and her two children sat wide-eyed in the front row of the public seats. Only a dozen there as spectators but some fifty or sixty reporters on hand. By four o'clock this afternoon, the testimony had gotten into the (indistinct) of secret information, as it was bound to sooner or later, and the court adjourned (poor recording) chamber where it can hear those secrets discussed with imunity.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, June 25, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The courtmartial of Col. John C. Nickerson, the U.S. Army missiles expert, opened today in Huntsville, Alabama. The proceedings have been compared to those conducted against General Billy Mitchell in 1925. For the story of what happened today, and also for some of the background, we switch now to Bill Shadel in Huntsville, Alabama.

SHADEL: It took only a couple of claps of thunder with the accompanying stabs of lightning to clear the atmosphere at the very opening of the trial by courtmartial of Col. John C. Nickerson; it was as sudden as that. First came the prosecution's withdrawal of charge number two against the Colonel, charges covering espionage and perjury or false swearing. And while we were still blinking from that sudden change of the proceeding, the defense came up with its plea of "guilty" to the other remaining charge, which carrieswith it fifteen specifications on alleged disclosures of classified information to unauthorized persons. Legal officers and reporters were soon scramling about the courtroom to find out what next in the proceedings. At this distance now, the courtmartial would appear to be a sacrifice of Col. Nickerson's immediate military future for the sake of the cause; the cause being nothing less than the far-reaching arguments against transfering the development and control of missiles of intermediate range from the Army to the Air Force. The cause being also Col. Nickerson's firm conviction that development at the Army's Red Stone Missile Center of the Jupiter missile was far superior and far ahead of anything else in the field, despite an order of Secretary of Defense Wilson to the contrary.

In interviews yesterday, the Colonel said he though he had made some progress in getting those orders changed, the orders which threaten the very existence of the Jupiter missile. It would have been

disloyal of him, he said, if he hadn't challenged the Department of Defense - and he was proceeding in the best way he knew how.

Well, now, this afternoon a revealing start to the defense's case for mitigating circumstances. Rocket expert Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger testified openly to the effect that the Jupiter missile was far superior to the Air Force rival Thor and, to a dramatic question from defense counsel Jenkins, the doctor agreed the sooner Col. Nickerson got back on the job "the sooner we will have a completed Jupiter."

But this does not brush aside the remaining serious charges to which the Colonel pleaded guilty this morning, and according to which he will be sentenced with leniency or full penalty depending on the 10-man military court. Under the fifteen specifications remaining, a maximum sentence could be meted out of thirty years in jail. The prosecution will protect its case as presented today after and despite the plea of guilty Exhibits 16 to 19, for instance, classified Top Secret documents, found in the Colonel's home unguarded; a letter to a magazine editor enclosing top secret analysis of the Jupiter missile's test flights, a letter in which the Colonel admitted these were top secrets, should be copied, and the original returned to him forthwith. Counsel Jenkins had suggested to CBS News earlier the defense might admit to technical violations of security regulations. Jenkins now says he thinks the defense is in a much better position to present arguments regarding the basic and original purposes of Col. Nickerson's behavior which has led to this trial. Jenkins, at the opening of the trial this morning, asked the ten members of the military court their attitude toward such circumstances: Would they give due weight to the high motives of the defendant; to his record of efficient, faithful, loyal service? These questions the prosecution objected, saying they sounded more like the closing arguments of the defense. Looking back now, it seems obvious that Jenkins was setting the pattern, a pattern of appeal for leniency considering the

high purposes which motivated the Colonel. Mr. Jenkins estimates it will take some six or seven days to present evidence; some twelve to fifteen witnesses to be called; and after that will come the sentence.

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Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1957
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This is the news:

The disarmament talks resumed in London today after a five - day recess. The American delegate, Harold Stassen, proposed that the armed forces of the United States and Russia each be reduced to a million, 700-thousand men. Stassen suggested that this be done in three stages. In the first stage, the armed forces of the two countries would be cut to 2 - million, 500-thousand men. (This part of the proposal is not new. It was advanced by Stassen last week without political conditions.) Today, he suggested two additional stages -- another cut to 2 -million, 100-thousand men and then, in the third stage, to a million , 700-thousand. Stassen told the Soviet delegate, Valerian Zorin, that these last reductions in military manpower would depend on progress made in the settlement of outstanding political problems. Stassen would not define these problems, despite pressure from Zorin for clarification on this point. The Russian also expressed regret that Stassen, so far, had not referred to the Soviet proposal..of June 14th.. for a two or three year moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, backed by ground inspection.

Secretary of State Dulles undertook at his news conference today to clarify the American position. There has been insistence..on the part of the United States..that any agreement to suspend tests would have to include a ban on production of nuclear weapons. Last week, at his news conference, President Eisenhower indicated that this position might have been modified. Mr. Dulles said today that this country still wants any moratorium on tests and prohibition of nuclear arms production tied together in any first -step disarmament agreement. But implementation of the pledge to stop producing nuclear weapons, he said, could come later. Dulles emphasized that..initially

the United States would agree to suspension of tests for only a short period so that if Russia cheated, American scientists working on nuclear wespons development would not be placed at a disadvantage. A reporter asked Dulles about Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's suggestion that the United States was using the London disarmament conference as "a screen for a continuation and intensification of the arms race." Gromyko said he was impelled to raise the question because of the recent statement..by General Norstad, supreme commander of NATO..that the West now has the capability to destroy "anything that is of military significance in Russia at the present time." Mr. Dulles said Gromyko was indulging in propaganda. He pointed out that Norstad was speaking in terms of what NATO could do in the event of possible Soviet attack. Dulles said the United States "deplores" the sale of Russian submarines to Egypt. Washington, he said, has not yet considered whether to send compensating arms to Israel, though an imbalance in the military situation may have been created.

President Tito of Yugoslavia today accused Russia of malighing his government. Tito did not refer to Russia by name. He said leaders of "some " Communist countries profess friendship while..at the same time..they issue party directives saying "everything in Yugoslavia bristles with revisionism, anarchism and capitalism." Tito called this "unfriendly and malicious." He said, "We demand that our situation not be distorted and that what is good and positive in our country be stated. Only in such a way," he said, "can good relations be maintained." Tito spoke before a workers congress in Belgrade..attended by delegates from 21 countries, including Red China. Tito noted that other Communist governments are not perfect. "It would be very bad," he said, "if we started counting their mistakes. "

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved a resolution calling for a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to take up the question of Soviet brutality in Hungary. It asks the State Deprtment to press for such action..in the light of the recent United Nations report on that subject. Vice President Nixon said today that the money spent by the United States in economic assistance to uncommitted countries "is an investment in our freedom and indepencence." And anyone who would make a "substantial" cut in the defense budget, he said, is risking America's security. Mr. Nixon spoke before the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting in Milwaukee.

The Labor Department says the cost - of -living went up three -tenths of one percent last month to reach a new all-time high. Living costs have now risen for nine consectuive months, The latest increase is due principally to higher prices for food. Nearly a million workers in the aircraft, metals and meat packing industries..who have so-called escalator clauses written in their contracts..will automatically recieve pay increases ranging from one to three cents an hour. The Labor Department indicated living costs will go still higher in June with a possible leveling off in July.

In Williamsburg, Virginia, the governors conference today took up President Eisenhower's proposal that certain functions of the federal government ..such as disaster relief and slum clearance..be returned to the states. Mr. Eisenhower suggested that a joint federal - state committee be appointed to study the question. And a resolution calling for establishment of such a committee is being drafted. Neither Republican nor Democratic governors are showing enthusiasm for the President's proposal.

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compared to those conducted against General Billy Mitchell in 1925. For the story of what happened today...and some of the background..we switch now to Bill Shadel in Huntsville, Alabama.

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Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Bill Shadel, reporting on what happened today at the Colonel Nickerson court martial.

The first hurricane of the season developed today in the Gulf of Mexico. And a hurricane alert has been issued for the Texas and Louisiana coasts. The storm..at last report...was centered 350 miles southeast of Brownsville, Texas, and moving north about five miles an hour. Winds at the center of the storm are estimated at 75 miles an hour.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Goerge Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: A major element in the Nickerson case is the rivalry between the armed forces. In this instance, the rivalry between the Army and Air Force in developing the intermediate range missile. The Greek poet Hesiod said, "Rivalry is good for mortals." But in the realm of defense, there has to be a delegation of tasks. For as Emerson said, "Concentration is the secret of strength."...Good night and good luck

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 26, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that the steady rise in living costs is "alarming". The President told his news conference that management and labor should forego higher prices and higher wages when they are not necessary. He ruled out direct government controls on wages and prices. Resorting to such action in time of peace, he said, would be "to abandon the system that has made us great."

Mr. Eisenshower commented on the recent decisions of the Supreme Court...curbing the punitive and investigative powers of the government. He said he has had "very great trouble" understanding some of these decisions. At the same time, he called the Supreme Court "one of the great stabilizing influences in this country, which keeps us from going to one extreme or the other."

Mr. Eisenhower said he has been told...by some scientists...that the United States could have an "absolutely clean" hydrogen bomb, if test explosions were continued another four or five years. These scientists, he said, also told him that uninterrupted tests would enable them get "full value" out of the atom for peacetime use. (The reference here apparently is to three physicists from the University of California who saw the President on Monday, in company with Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission. They told reporters...on leaving the White House...that the latest American nuclear weapons are about 95 percent "clean," which is to say free of radio-active fallout.) Mr. Eisenhower said today that despite the information given to him by these scientists, the United States will continue to work for an iron-clad agreement for ending nuclear weapons tests. He was reporting this information, he said, to show that the question is "not black and white but one where judgment must be exercised." The President then listed these conditions as indispensable to any agreement for halting nuclear tests: Limited aerial inspection, a cut-off in production of atomic weapons, and possibly an agreement on arms reduction.

Today...in London...the United States made another offer as part of its "first step" disarmament proposal. It suggested a reduction in conventional arms, with the surplus of guns, ships, tanks and planes to be placed in specified depots, subject to international inspection and control. The American delegate, Harold Stassen, said the cuts need not be made on a fixed percentage basis. That is, on such a basis as Russia and the United States each mothballing 10 percent of its long-range bombers. Rather, each country would present a list of arms of equal military significance, which it would be willing to retire. Russia immediately accepted this proposal "in principle". So did the other three powers at the disarmament conference---Britain, Canada and France.

Leaders of the 10 British Commonwealth countries met in London today for the first time since the Suez invasion. A communique says today's session was devoted to "a general discussion of the international situation." And we are told, unofficially, that the discussion included disarmament.

Tonight, Britain promised independence within the Commonwealth to Nigeria, its largest African colony. No fixed date for Nigerian independence, however, has been set.

A British coroner decided today that the body of the "frogman" found recently in Chichester harbor is that of Lieutenant Commander Lionel Crabb. Crabb disappeared last year during the visit to England of three Soviet warships. Russia has charged that Crabb was seen in the water near one of the vessels. The coroner said today that he was unable to determine cause of death.

The Chinese Communist "Peoples Congress" convened today in Peiping, and heard a speech by Chou En-lai, premier of Red China. Chou praised the Soviet Union, denounced the United States...and shed new light on the blood-letting by which Chinese Communist leaders have maintained themselves in power. (I should like to discuss this speech further, in a few minutes).

The Communist government of North Korea called today for an international conference to discuss the withdrawal of all foreign troops from North and South Korea. The request was made at Panmunjom, and was promptly rejected by the United Nations Command.

In Washington, President Eisenhower has created a special cabinet committee, to investigate the importation of crude oil into the United States. The six-man committee...headed by Secretary of Commerce Weeks...will determine whether the oil is being imported "in such quantities as to threaten or impair the national security."

President Eisenhower today nominated Randolph Burgess to be permanent United States representative on the North Atlantic Treaty Council. Burgess is presently serving as under-secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Eisenhower also named John C. Doerfer, a Republican, to succeed George McConnaughey as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. McConnaughey's term as a member of the commission expires the end of the month. Doerfer has been a member since 1953.

~~The White House announces that the prime minister of Pakistan will visit the United States for ten days, starting July 10th.~~

A federal judge today found Frank Brewster, a vice president of the teamsters union, guilty of contempt of Congress on 31 counts. The charges grew out of Brewster's refusal...last January...to answer questions before the Senate investigations subcommittee. Judge John Sirica (SÄ-RICKA) ruled that the subcommittee, contrary to Brewster's contention, was acting "within the range of its authority, and was seeking facts in an area appropriate for legislative action." Brewster told reporters he will appeal.

A Senate appropriations subcommittee today agreed...tentatively... to restore a billion dollars of the cut voted by the House in the defense budget for the next fiscal year. The House slash amounted to 2-billion, 565-million dollars. President Eisenhower has referred to about half of this cut as a "paper saving", which the armed forces could accept. The other half, he said, would impair the aircraft procurement and missile development programs.

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Edward R. Murrow: June 26, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

China's Premier Chou En-lai, in a long speech to Communist party leaders, lashed out at the United States in language full of venom. He warned that the danger of war still exists, "peace is constantly threatened by the imperialist policy of arms expansion, and war preparations under the leadership of the United States." Chou said the new American colonialism will end up no better than the old colonialism. He employed a typical Communist propaganda device when he said the anti-American demonstrations on Formosa occurred after the United States stationed guided missiles there.

In the course of his speech Chou En-lai admitted that his government had staged a gigantic blood bath. It began in 1949 when the communists took over the mainland. About one in six so-called counter-revolutionaries arrested, were killed. Forty-two percent of those arrested were sentenced to what he called "reform through labor", which means slave labor camps. Thirty-two percent were placed under surveillance; and forty-eight percent were freed after what he called "some re-education". He gave no total figure of the number killed, but a statement attributed previously to Mao Tse Tung, but

never officially confirmed, put the number at ~~XXXX~~ eight hundred thousand.

It would appear that one reason for Chou's speech was a warning to what he called the "remnants of counter-revolutionary forces in China." ~~XXXX~~ He warned the nation's non-communist representatives that they may be classed as "enemies of the people" if they persist in their criticism of the regime. He said the people must exercise their power through "democratic centralism"; that is a Leninist concept which means that after the Party has made a decision, it is binding upon all and no deviation will be tolerated.

One reason for Chou's slashing attack on the United States may be another traditional communist device... - that of diverting attention from domestic difficulties by blaming foreign powers. The Chinese are having severe economic troubles. Chou admitted it today, by saying the country had suffered the worst natural calamities in several decades. ~~XXX~~ He said these were "indeed a severe test." There have been many reports out of China telling of mighty floods on the Yellow ~~XXXXXXX~~ River and the Yangtse, and of widespread famine. He said last year's crop was "not so good," and it would be necessary to slow down the tempo of construction this year. This may indicate a reduced emphasis on the development of heavy industry

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When this reporter interviewed him in Rangoon last December, it was like listening to a worn and familiar phonograph record. And his speech to the Party leaders was in the same groove.

The full text of the speech is not yet available. But one thing at least is clear: his admission of the slaughter of Chinese prisoners wasn't designed to win friends and influence people abroad. Its only purpose must have been as a warning to those Chinese who might be tempted to

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Word for Today

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 27, 1957

This is the news:

Secretary of Defense Wilson said today that at least 25-thousand U.S. Army troops will be out of Japan by Christmas. /This would leave about 50-thousand American Air Force men in Japan, plus about 20-thousand Navy personnel. /Wilson told his news conference that the withdrawal...agreed on last week by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Kishi...was "not a sudden decision, but...rather...part of a long-term plan related to the build-up of Japanese security forces." /The United States, he said, also plans to reduce its garrisons in other countries, so far as military streamlining will permit. /These would not be mass withdrawals, as in the case of Japan. /Wilson said there is "no ban on anything" in modernizing the American military establishment in South Korea. He ventured that

2nd Hill
Miss Mulford
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who attended a Communist-sponsored meeting in 1947. Today, Miller's attorney, Joseph Rauh, asked McLaughlin to reverse himself in the light of the recent Supreme Court decision in the Watkins case. In that case, the Supreme Court threw out the contempt conviction of labor organizer John Watkins on grounds that Congress has no power "to expose for the sake of exposure," but must have a legislative purpose. (Like Miller, Watkins refused to name past associates). Judge McLaughlin heard arguments for two hours and took the defense motion under advisement. He plans to rule on the motion tomorrow.

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Red China today announced that a secret anti-Communist organization had been smashed after engaging in "counter-revolutionary activities." The announcement by the Peiping radio identified the organization as "the China National Construction Party." My colleague, Guy Searls... who is in Hong Kong...quotes the Peiping broadcast as saying leaders of the underground party have been arrested and have confessed. Peiping indicates the movement was active among Chinese university students.

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Word for Today

The vital role of the United States in world affairs [redacted] is demonstrated by the news that is made each day. It is a responsibility not of our choosing. Nor can it be borne lightly. Woodrow Wilson said...in another time of grave American responsibility: "Men's hearts wait upon us. Men's lives hang in the balance. Men's hopes call upon us to say what we will [redacted] do."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of Defense Wilson said today that at least 25-thousand U.S. Army troops will be out of Japan by Christmas. This would leave about 50-thousand American Air Force men in Japan, plus about 20-thousand Navy personnel. Wilson told his news conference that the withdrawal...agreed on last week by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Kishi...was "not a sudden decision, but...rather...part of a long-term plan related to the build-up of Japanese security forces." The United States, he said, also plans to reduce its garrisons in other countries so far as military streamlining will permit. These would not be mass withdrawals, as in the case of Japan. Wilson said there is "no ban on anything" in modernizing the American military establishment in South Korea. He ventured that a ban on nuclear weapons tests "would just be sort of a nuisance" in the production of those weapons. "What we are trying to do," he said, "is start the beginning of a trend in the right direction." He said, "Real disarmament has got to be based on sufficient proper inspection to inspire mutual confidence that it is going to be carried out." But this, he added, is all something for the President and Secretary of State Dulles to decide.

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will end quite soon.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the "Word for Today". Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The vital role of the United States in world affairs is demonstrated by the news that is made each day. It is a responsibility not of our choosing. Nor can it be borne lightly. Woodrow Wilson said...in another time of grave American responsibility:" Men's hearts wait upon us. Men's lives hang in the balance. Men's hopes call upon us to say that we will do."

Good night and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 28, 1957

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(Tape runs 2:35
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That was Ed Planer (PLAINER), reporting by telephone from Lake Charles, Louisiana. He was describing how the villiage of Cameron looked this afternoon from

the air.

The White House says full resources of the military establishments in the disaster area have been made available for rescue work. These include seven helicopters released to the Coast Guard by the Fourth Army Headquarters at Fort Houston, Texas. Civil Defense teams...dispatched on instructions from the President...are now on the scene, evaluating damage and casualties. The White House says according to its information...received in Washington... 150 persons were killed in the Cameron area. This is an unofficial estimate.

Gene Goss...at K.W.K.H., Shreeveport...has been piecing together reports of the disaster, as he has been receiving them there. We switch now to Shreeveport and Gene Goss.

(Tape runs 2:15
Returns on cue: "Now back to
Edward R. Murrow.")

That was Gene Goss, reporting from Shreeveport. As he said, the full extent of the disaster may not be known for days.

Secretary of State Dulles said today...in a major policy speech...that it would be "folly" for the United States to recognize Communist China. Communism in China, he said, "as elsewhere," is a passing and not a perpetual phase." Dulles said, "We owe it to ourselves, our allies and the Chinese people to do all that we can to contribute to that passing." He warned that the seating of the Red Chinese in the United Nations would not "be in the interest, either of the United States or of the United Nations." And the United States, he said, will not trade with Red China, which he described as a "hostile" regime. Nowhere in his speech did Mr. Dulles mention the possibility of relaxing the ban on American reporters in Red China.

Mr. Dulles' speech will be HEARD over most of these CBS Radio stations at nine thirty tonight, Eastern time.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted today to slash 600-million dollars from the Administration foreign aid program. More than half the reduction is in money sought for military assistance.

President Eisenhower today cut 456-million dollars from his budget request for military construction. The request...as revised...calls for appropriation of a billion, 665-million dollars.

The House today approved and sent to the Senate a bill permitting lower down payments for FHA-insured homes.

And the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to restore nearly a billion dollars cut by the House in funds for the armed forces.

The Senate Finance Committee recommended confirmation of Robert B. Anderson as secretary of the Treasury.

The Republic Steel Corporation said today that it will follow the lead of U.S. Steel and raise its price for steel by roughly 6 dollars a ton. As in the case of U.S. Steel, the increase goes into effect July first. Robert Anderson said today that he "wished" the increases had not taken place. But as to the cause of the increases, he said he was "not a competent witness." U.S. Steel and Republic have blamed their action primarily on increased labor costs.

A Senate committee today voted to restrict the scope of the recent Supreme Court decision in the Jencks case. The court ruled that defendants in a criminal trial are entitled to access to the F.B.I. reports of witnesses who testify against them. The measure approved today would let the trial judge decide what reports the defendant may see, according to whether the information...in the judge's opinion...is pertinent. The committee acted immediately after Attorney General Brownell told it that such legislation is needed to avoid "serious miscarriage of justice." Chairman O'Mahoney said he hopes to bring the measure to the Senate floor within a week.

A federal judge today reaffirmed his conviction of playwright Arthur Miller on charges of contempt of Congress. Miller's attorneys had asked U.S. District Judge Charles McLaughlin to reverse the conviction in the light of the Supreme Court decision in the Watkins case. The decision was that Congress has no power "to expose for the sake of exposure", but that its inquiries must have a legislative purpose...and that, on demand, the pertinency of questions put by an investigating committee must be explained. Today, Judge McLaughlin decided that the Watkins ruling applies to only one of the two counts on which Miller was indicted. He said the pertinency of one

of the questions Miller refused to answer was not challenged. Both counts involved Miller's refusal to name persons attending a Communist-sponsored meeting of writers in 1947.

A team of five scientists has de-activated the nuclear device that failed to go off today at the Nevada proving grounds. The scientists climbed the 500-foot detonating tower and disarmed it after volunteering for the task. It was the third misfire since the nuclear tests were begun in Nevada in 1951. The Atomic Ebergy Commission says: "This morning's non-detonation was apparently caused by a failure of power to reach the device." And it adds: "As yet we do not know why this happened."

The United States today rejected an Arab appeal that American military aid to France be suspended. The request was made by 11 Arab governments because of French action against rebel forces in Algeria.

Next week, this reporter will take leave of this microphone and go on vacation. My good friend and colleague, Charles Collingwood, will take my place. You know him well. While I am gone, I will...in the words of Josh Billings, "search for things that are little, for things that are lonesum...avoiding all torch lite proseshuns, bands of brass and wimmins' rights conventions."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, June 28, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is the news. Reports from Louisiana show Hurricane Audrey in the proportions of a major disaster. The storm struck the Louisiana coast early yesterday, then was followed by a tidal wave that rolled in over the low ground. Communications have been disrupted. But it now seems certain that the fishing village of Cameron, three miles inland, was hardest hit. Ed Plainer, a reporter at WDSU-TV in New Orleans, flew over Cameron. Here is his report as he telephoned it to us from Lake Charles.

PLAINER: The face of death is everywhere as boats of all description are bringing back refugees from Cameron. The latest estimate on the number of dead is 180, a figure supplied by Cameron Sheriff O. T. Carter. The number of missing is still undetermined and probably won't be known until the angry waters that now cover a vast part of this area finally subside. At 200-feet in the air it is almost impossible to pinpoint what's left of Cameron. Houses are scattered in a patchwork fashion; cars are stacked upon top of cars; water covers a great part of what evidently once was the town itself. The scene is one of utter devastation. There are very few signs of life, although boats are patrolling the area looking for those who still have not been rescued. The whole stretch of the gulf coast, beginning with Pecan Island and moving west to Cameron, is virtually blanketed with water. It's hard to tell wherethe gulf leaves off and where the land once began. In some places the tops of cars stick up through the water. Rows of trees are bent into the water as if the hurricane had felled them with one fell swoop of the hand. Houses are shattered. There're no signs of life except for occasional stray herds of cattle. Most of the death in the area, from Pecan Island to Cameron, must have come to those trying to flee in cars. They never made it. It

will be days before the number of those trapped in their cars is known. One family (indistinct) started waving from the rooftop - but they were the only persons we saw on the entire flight. (indistinct) the Rockefeller Wild Life Preserve appears to have been washed away. (indistinct)... came to the ...? appear to be ok, although water is practically up to the roof of the houses. Flying over the area, one can see steps leading up to a house but no house. A school bus lies practically submerged just east of Cameron; and there's no way of knowing how many children, if any, were in the bus. At certain places you can see a road running like ribbon through a stretch of blue and then the water covers the road again. It's as if there had never been any land at all, just water and more water.

At Lake Charles most of the damage has been from the wind, not from water. Broken trees and shrubbery are everywhere; broken glass litters the streets. The City Hall has been transformed into civil defense headquarters. At the airport two hangers were crumpled by the high winds and tossed about like toys. Practically all of the phone lines out of the city are out; the town is virtually isolated.

MURROW: That was Ed Plainer, reporting by telephone, from Lake Charles, La. He was describing how the village of Cameron looked this afternoon from the air.

The White House says the full resources of the military establishment in the disaster area have been made available for rescue work. These include seven helicopters, released to the Coast Guard by the 4th Army headquarters at Fort Houston, Texas. Divil defense teams, dispatched on instructions from the President, are now on the scene evaluating damage and casualties. The White House says according to its information received in Washington, 150 persons were killed in the Cameron area. This is an unofficial estimate.

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switch to Shreveport and Gene Goss.

GOSS: From here it looks as though the death toll from Hurricane Audrrey will top the 150 figure given the White House as an official estimate. Reports from the deep southwestern corner of Louisiana, where the first tropical storm of the season moored in Thursday, are still scattered. But aeroplanes returning from the flying trips over the scene, have told us some 750 people stranded on housetops and high ground, trying to duck the tidal waves Audrey left behind. The water is just now beginning to recede; and a radio reporter at Lake Charles has told us of huge barges pushed a quarter of a mile inland and now stranded on dry ground as the water goes back. In Cameron, which lies alongside an inlet just a few miles from the gulf, cars were pushed against buildings and collapsed like matchsticks. The death toll in that small city alone is estimated at from 87-to-100, the former figure from the Sheriff's Office, the latter from State Police. The amateur radio network, which for over 24-hours has provided the only communication in southwest Louisiana, quotes official sources as saying Cameron was almost wiped off the map; and that appelation, it is feared, may also apply to Grand Chenier and Creole, two other small gulf communities. In the marsh-like coastlands it may be several days before the full number of casualties are known, for the tides must go completely back down before a thorough search can be made. But theevacuation procedure of those still alive is going forward now. Late today we talked with radio station KPLC at Lake Charles. Eleanor Shirley told us some 2500 persons were still to be evacuated in the Cameron Parish area. She also said that a formal request is being processed for listing of the stricken Louisiana sector as a major disaster area, which would qualify it for emergency Federal aid. But even without the official disaster tag, Federal relief is being rushed in. National Guard, Air Force, Coast Guard troops are on the scene; helicopters have been flown in from second Air Force bases throughout the country and Army engineers are ready to go in with equipment to clean up as soon as the water is down sufficiently for them to go to

work. As of now, the official death estimate is 150. It is feared it will go much, much higher. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: That was Gene Goss reporting from Shreveport.

Ed. trans. P. O.

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GOSS: From here it looks as though the death toll drom Hurricane Audrey will top the 150 figure given the White House as an official estimate. Reports from the deep southwestern corner of Louisiana, where the first tropical storm of the season moored in Thursday, are still scattered. But aeroplanes returning from the flying trips over the scene have told us some 750 people stranded on house tops and high ground, trying to duck the tidal waves Audrey left behind. The water is just now beginning to recede; and a radio reporter at Lake Charles has told us of huge barges pushed a quarter of a mile inland and now stranded on dry ground as the water goes back. In Cameron, which lies alongside an inlet just a few miles from the Gulf, cars were pushed against buildings and collapsed like matchsticks. The death toll in that small city alone is estimated at from 87 - to - 100, the former figure from the Sheriff's office, the latter from State Police. The amateur radio network, which for over 24 - hours has provided the only communication in Southwest Louisiana, quoted official sources as saying Cameron was almost wiped off the map; and that appellation, it is feared, may also apply to Grand Chenier and Creole, two other small gulf communities. In the marsh - like coast lands it may be several days before the full number of casualties are known, for the tides must go completely back down before a thorough search can be made. But the evacuation procedure of those still alive is going forward now. Late today we talked with radio station KPLC at Lake Charles. Eleanor Shirley told us some 2500 persons were still to be evacuated in the Cameron Parish area. She also said that a formal request is being processed for listing of the stricken Louisiana sector as a major disaster ares, which would qualify it for emergency Federal aid. But even without the official disaster tag, Federal relief is being rushed nn. National Guard, Air Force, Coast Guard troops are on the scene; helicopters have been flown in from Second Air Force bases throughout the country and Army engineers are ready to go in with equipment to clean up as soon as the water is down sufficiently for them to go to work. As of now, the official death estimate is 150. It is feared it will go much

much higher. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: That was Gene Goss reporting from Shreveport. As he said, the full extent of the disaster may not be known for days.

Secretary of State Dulles said today..in a major policy speech..that it would be "folly" for the United States to recognize Communist China. Communism in China, he said, "as elsewhere, is a passing andnot a perpetual phase." Dulles said, "We owe it to ourselves, our allies and the Chinese people to do all that we can to contribute to that passing." He warned that the seating of the Red Chinese in the United Nations would not "be in the interest, either of the United States of of the United Nations." And the United States, he said, will not trade with Red China, which he described as a "hostile" regime. Nowhere in his speech did Mr. Dulles mention the possibility of relaxing the ban on American reporters in Red China. Mr. Dulles' speech will be heard over most of these CBS Radio Stations at nine thirty tonight, Eastern time.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted today to slash 600-million dollars from the Administration foreign aid program. More than half the reduction is in money sought for military assistance.

President Eisenhower today voluntarily cut 456-million dollrs from his budget request for military construction. The request..as revised..calls for appropriation of a billion, 665 - million dollars.

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And the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to restore nearly a billion dollars cut by the House in funds for the armed forces.

The Senate Finacce Committee recommended confirmation of Rovert B. Anderson as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Republic Steel Corporation said today that it will follow the lead of U.S. Steel and raise its price for steel by roughly 6 dollars a ton. As in the case of U.S. Steel, the increase goes into effect July first. Robert Anderson said today that he "wished" the increases had not taken place. But as to the cause of the increases, he said he was "not a competent witness." U. S. Steel and Republic have blamed their action primarily on increased labor costs.

A Senate committee today voted to restrict the scope of therecent Supreme Court decision in the Jencks case. The court ruled that defendants in a criminal trial are entitled to access to the F.B.I. reports of witnesses who testify against them. The measure approved today would let the trial judge decide what reports the defendant may see, according to whether the information ..in the judge's opinion..is pertinent. The committee acted immediately after Attorney General Boownell told it that such legislation is needed to avoid "serious miscarriage of justice." Chaimman O'Mahoney said he hopes to bring the measure to theSenate floor within a week.

A federal judge today reaffirmed his conviction of playwright Arthur Miller on charges of contempt of Congress. Miller's attorneys had asked U.S. District Judge Charles McLaugllin to reverse the conviction in the light of the Supreme Court decision in the Watkins case. The decision was that Congress has no power "to expose for the same of exposure", but that its inquiries must have a legislative purpose..and that..on demand, the pertinency of questions put by an investigating committee must be explained. Today, Judge McLaughlin decided that the Watkins ruling applies to only one of the two counts on which Miller was indicted. He said the pertinency of one of the questions Miller refused to answer was not challenged. Both counts involved Millerss refusal to name persons attending a Communist - sponsored meeting of writers in 1947.

A team of five scientists has de-activated the nuclear advice that failed to go off today at the Nevada proving grounds. The scientists climbed the 500-foot detonating tower and disarmed it after volunteering for the task. It was the third misfire since the nuclear tests were begun in Nevada in 1951. The Atomic Energy Commission says: "this morning's non-detonation was apparently caused by a failure of power to reach the device." And it adds: "As yet we do not know why this happened."

The United States today rejected an Arab appeal that American military aid to France be suspended. The request was made by 11 Arab governments because of French action against rebel forces in Algeria.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: Next week, this reporter will take leave of this microphone and go on vacation. My good friends and colleague, Charles Collingwood, will take my place. You know him well. While I am gone, I will..in the words of Josh Billings," search for things that are little, for things that are lonesum..avoiding all torch lite proseshuns, bands of brass and wimmins' rights conventions."

Goodnight and good luck.

This is the news:

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this declaration, but I must frankly say that the recent actions of the Soviet government have appeared in a somewhat different light."

~~Macmillan said again that German unification must be based on free elections. He agreed with Bulganin that trade is an "important element" in promoting closer relations between Britain and Russia. "But," Macmillan said, "I must ask you to accept the fact that until there has been a considerable easing in international tension there can be no question of withdrawing those restrictions which the British government and their allies feel compelled to impose in the interests of their own security."~~

Harold Stassen is flying back to London to attend the disarmament talks which resume tomorrow. This afternoon, Stassen met for 45 minutes with Secretary of State Dulles. He also conferred with Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, chairman of a special Senate subcommittee on disarmament. Stassen declined to say whether Dulles had given him new instructions. But he told reporters the Western proposals would now be explained to Russia "to an additional degree." ~~He said, "The mutual interest in avoiding modern war is so large, we feel we should be patient and persistent in these negotiations." In brief, the Western powers~~

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~~have called for a two-year suspension of nuclear tests, cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes, and reduction of conventional armaments---all under a far-reaching inspection system.~~

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~~Loy Henderson will fly back to Washington tomorrow to report on the Syrian situation...as he has assessed it from his talks with American ambassadors in the area and with leaders of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. The United Press says Egypt has complained to the United States that Henderson did not go to Syria itself.~~

The Israeli foreign minister...Mrs. Golda Meir...today expressed Israel's "deepest concern" over the situation in Syria. She referred specifically to shipment of Soviet arms to Syria. ~~"We are worried," she said, "because we know these arms are in the hands of neighbors whose declared policy is to destroy Israel."~~

Prime Minister Nehru of India today described the situation in Syria as "explosive" and said neither Russia nor the West should play power politics in the area. ~~Nehru was speaking before the Indian parliament in the course of a one-day foreign policy debate.~~

The Hindustan Times, a pro-government newspaper in India, said today that Russia has offered India a new 25-million-dollar credit. This would be in addition to the 125-million-dollar Russian credit already announced.

A hundred and sixty-three persons are reported dead in that train wreck on the island of Jamaica, in the British West Indies. It was an excursion train, carrying 15-hundred Catholics on a family outing from Kingston to Montego Bay. (MON-TEE'-GO) The train was returning to Kingston last night when the lead diesel engine (there were two engines) became uncoupled on a grade, and nine of the twelve coaches were detrailed. ~~At least four hundred passengers were hurt.~~ As far as has been determined, there were no American tourists on the train.

In this country, the death toll on the nation's highways for the Labor Day week-end is approaching the predicted 420. (More than 370) persons have died in traffic since the three-day holiday began. ~~Ned Dearborn.~~

Edward R. Murrow: September 2, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Thanks to Charles Collingwood for setting me for me - Ham

The remainder of this report was to have been rather personal - a short dissertation on the mysteries of muskie fishing in Wisconsin (it merely requires friends who know where they are). It was to be a report on America on wheels, heading West, pursued by house trailers and motor boats... a salute to American and Canadian Customs men on both sides of the border - a word of envy and appreciation for forest ~~wardens~~ Rangers and game wardens - a word of acknowledgement for the improvement in Motels - the proper way to fill a wall-eye ~~XXXXXXX~~ for a shore lunch - the proper approach to a trout in snow blond waters - and a description of the magnificent wind and water sculpture in the bad lands. ~~XX~~ There was to have been a description of the Black Hills and Mount Rushmore; and a note of appreciation for whoever it was who wrote the simple but moving copy, explaining why the side of the mountain was turned into the likeness of the four presidents. Then a tribute to the care and courtesy of all drivers going over the Big Horn. In fact, a pretty detailed description of places like Sleepy Eye, Sheridan, Cody, ~~Kalispell~~ Kalispell Wenatchee, Quilliaute, Quinault, Hoh and Hoko. Then, too, there was to be a report of a sundown conversation with a history-minded son, as to how the first white men must have felt when they first saw Old Faithful. And there was to be the flat assertion that you haven't driven anywhere until you've

driven high and far away on the Going-to-the-Sun Highway in Glacier National Park. And an unequivocal declaration of no firm conclusion regarding the relative pound-for-pound fighting qualities of a muskie and a silver salmon. That will require more research.

Travelling the holiday highways is not exactly the best way to measure the mood and climate of opinion of any country, but it's a good place to listen. I was even prepared to try my hand at a few general conclusions.

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Mr. Baruch contends that this test of our ability to govern ourselves is really three-fold: "First it is a test of values, of what things we will give up in order to make other things secure. Second, it is a test of our

reasoning power, of whether we have the wit to think our problems through to an effective solution. Third, it is a test of self-discipline, of our ability to stand by our values and see our policies through, whatever the personal cost." There is a definition of the problems of self-government, which is certainly concise and would seem to apply equally to problems as widely separated as Civil Rights, inter-continental ballistic missiles and the Middle East.

And Mr. Baruch continues: "The issue of how much should be spent on our national defense provides a fairly good illustration of all three aspects of this trial." Some persons have contended that, "our economy can stand only so much". But during both world wars we demonstrated that our economy could support an infinitely heavier effort than anyone has yet proposed be done in the struggle for peace. The physical resources at the disposal of ourselves and our allies exceed what the Soviets and their satellites can command. Mr. Baruch concludes: "I for one will never conceed that we cannot do as much in defence of our freedoms as any enemy may be doing to destroy those freedoms."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Good night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Sept. 3, 1957

Tues.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today, that it is up to Russia to make the next move toward a disarmament agreement. He told his news conference he saw no new constructive step that the United States could take, at this time. It is not likely, he said, but it is possible, that some small opening...some small action on the part of Russia to break the stalemate...may still occur.

The disarmament talks resumed in London today after a four-day recess. Harold Stassen, and the representives of Canada, Britain and France, demanded to know from Soviet Delegate Zorin, whether his rejection of the Western disarmament proposals last week was final. Zorin refused

to answer. But he did agree to discuss what he called the "basic questions" of disarmament at another meeting tomorrow.

President Eisenhower was asked at his news conference about Russia's claim that it has successfully tested an inter-continental ballistic missile. Mr. Eisenhower said the Soviet announcement had been "most evasive", that a careful reading of it marked it more for what it did not say than for what it did say. And then the President went on to make these points:

Tape runs 1:50
Ends on cue "--is a long ways from actual production."

Mr. Eisenhower disputed the Democratic claim that Congress saved 5 to 6-billion dollars in cutting his budget. He said the actual saving was closer to a billion dollars, and that the rest was mostly a matter of "bookkeeping". He denounced the cut in the mutual security program. And later today, when he signed the foreign aid appropriations bill, he said he would keep "close and continuous" watch on the effects of the cut, which he described as "serious". The President told his news conference he was gratified by the approval of his Middle East resolution and passage of the measure on civil rights. But his earlier expression of disappointment

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with the record of the 85th Congress still stands. On the debit side, he listed Congress' failure to raise postal rates, give tax relief to small business, provide insurance against floods, or enact legislation for protecting union welfare funds. He did not list the school aid bill, which Congress also failed to pass.

The President said he regards inflation as the nation's major internal problem. He is against compulsory wage and price controls. To do that in peacetime, he believes, would be to change our form of government. He said the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board are exerting every influence to control inflation. And he urged the general public to help by being more selective in what it buys.

Racial integration proceeded today in some public schools in the South. Integration began on a small scale in Greensboro, North Carolina, without incident. Nor was there any trouble in Clinton, Tennessee, when seven Negro students enrolled in the high school there. This was in contrast to the violence which marked the start of school integration in Clinton last year.

Negroes went to mixed classed for the first time today in Sturgis, Kentucky. / A crowd gathered outside the school, and some of the cars bringing the Negro students to the Sturgis High School were stoned. No one was hurt, and police said they would not prosecute, because the stones were thrown by small boys. Integration was scheduled to start today at the central high school in Little Rock, but---last night---Governor Faubus (FAW-BUS) of Arkansas ordered National Guardsmen to surround the school, and none of the nine Negroes who were to attend classes today showed up. Faubus insisted today that the National Guard was called out to prevent violence, and that to maintain peace and order the school will have to remain unintegrated for the time being. He denied that he was trying to prevent intergration, but "doubted" that the National Guard could give protective custody to any Negro student who tried to enter the school. / The local school board told the prospective Negro students not to try to attend classes today---until the situation is clarified. / The high school is under a Federal Court order to admit Negroes. / President Eisenhower told reporters today, that the attorney general's office is taking "a hard look" at the situation at Little Rock. And then Mr. Eisenhower went on to say: Tape runs 50 seconds, ends on cue: "by the lawyers and jurists."

The focus of attention tonight is still on Little Rock. For a direct report on the situation there, we switch now to Bob Schakne in Little Rock.

Tape runs 3:15
Ends on cue: "---now back to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y."

The State Department today turned down a Soviet embassy request that the Russian jet airliner---due in this country tomorrow with delegates to the United Nations General Assembly---be allowed to land at New York's Idlewild Airport. The United States had granted permission for the Russian aircraft to land at McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey, but the Russians complained that this was too far from United Nations headquarters in New York. (The air base is about 60 miles from New York City). The State Department has informed the Russians, however, that they will be allowed to land their Jet transport at Idlewild if they can get the airport authorities to waive the ban on the handling of jet aircraft.

Cut

George Bryson

Word for Today

The United States faces many problems, not the least of which lies in the changing field of civil rights. This change is not easy. Lyman Beecher said, "No great advance has ever been made without controversy." And Douglas Edmonds wisely observed, "Democracy is never a thing done. It is, and always will be, a goal to be achieved."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK SPOTS ONLY) 9/3/57
7:45-8:00 PM

ANNOUNCER: The Ford Road Show present Edward R. Murrow and the News. This is George Bryan, speaking for Ford, lowest priced car of the low price three. What makes a Ford hold on to its value, well, there are many things, but if I had to select just one thing to talk about than in fact I do, I'd pick the inner Ford. This is the inner car the part you don't see but you do feel. Ford has an all-new chassis with side rails that let you and your passengers ride in greater comfort within the frame of the car. Ford has a quieter running V-8 too and every one of Ford exclusive is electronically mass-balanced while running under its own power. Ford has more body insullation than any of its low priced competitors and you get this quality in the lowest priced automobile of the low priced three. A car that costs less to run, less to trade too. Let me emphasize, Ford is so solidly built, it's traditionally worth more when you see it too. See your Ford dealer and make your own value test of Ford. Now Edward R. Murrow and the news.

EDWARD R. MURROW: This is the news: The focus of attention tonight is still on Little Rock. For a direct report on the situation there, we switch now to Bob Shackney in Little Rock.

BOB SHACKNEY: The High School integration problem in Little Rock is back in Federal court this evening. The same court whose authority has been challenged by Arkansas Governor, Orval Faubus. Late this afternoon, attorneys for Little Rock School Board petitioned U.S. Judge Ronald Davies for new instructions. Instructions the school board says it now needs in view of the action of the Governor. Tonight, Judge Davies is holding a hearing on the petition in an unprecedented emergency court session. It was Judge Davies who late last week overruled the State court and ordered immediate limited integration to commence of

Little Rock's big and modern Central High School. The school board attorneys in their petition told the judge they could not comply with the integration order because, in effect, Governor Faubus has countermanded it and had brought out the National Guard and State Police to enforce his position. As a result the school board said it had no choice but to tell negroes students to stay out of Central High School when it opened its Fall term today. Now the school board wants to know what to do, and its up to Judge Davies to tell them. The Judge was reportedly in touch by phone with Attorney-General Brownell in Washington and the Department of Justice has discussed the matter with local Federal attorneys here in Little Rock. Judge Davies integration order was actually innovation on a very small scale, involving admission of between 9 and 20 negro boys and girls in a school population of some 2,000. But even this much integration, Governor Faubus said last night, and repeated today was too much. The Governor said he was not concerned with the specific question of integration, just the maintenance of law and order. It is his claim that segregationists feeling is so high here in Little Rock that even a small amount of integration would inevitably lead to violence. And that as Governor he is charged with taking such action as will maintain the peace. That action today was the mobilization of 250 National Guardsmen and 50 State Troopers who blocked off all streets leading to the high school, and stood guard at each entrance to the school, equipped with billy clubs, tear gas and rifles. A crowd of some 500 pro-segregationists whites, some of them parents, some of them school children, a few of them clergymen gathered across the street from the school for three hours prior to the school opening bell. What might have happened if negro students showed up, is problematical. But none appeared, and the crowd, while noisy at times was generally orderly and

peaceful. Governor Faubus wouldn't say so directly, but he indicates that if negro students had appeared the guardsmen would not have let them enter the high school. Its the Governor's contention that 98% of Little Rock's citizens are bitterly opposed to integration, but Little Rock's Ministerial association says this is not so. Its members, many of them leading White Clergymen, support integration as the Christian thing to do, and as the law of the land. And so now the problem is back in court where among other alternatives there is an unlikely outcome that a Governor of a sovereign State might be held in contempt of Federal Court. And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that it is up to Russia to make the next move toward a disarmament agreement. He told his news conference he saw no new constructive step that the United States could take at this time. It is not likely, he said, but it is possible that some small opening...some small action on the part of Russia to break the stalemate...may still occur.

The disarmament talks resumed in London today after a four-day recess. Harold Stassen and the representatives of Canada, Britain and France demanded to know from Soviet Delegate Zorin whether his rejection of the Western disarmament proposals last week was final. Zorin refused to answer. But he did agree to discuss what he called the "basic questions" of disarmament at another meeting tomorrow.

President Eisenhower was asked at his news conference about Russia's claim that it has successfully tested an inter-continental ballistic missle. Mr. Eisenhower said the Soviet announcement has been "most evasive", that a careful reading of it marked it more for what it did <u>not</u> say than for what it did say. And then the President went on to make these points:

"I will tell - I can say a few things about this. First of all, let's remember this: The Russians never made any statement yet except for their own purposes, their own special purposes, and I don't know of any reason for giving it greater credence than many of the statements of the past, where they have been shown to be less than completely reliable.

Now, in this whole field, let us remember there are a number of things. There is a long distance between proving that you can fire one test instrument in a particular direction and achieve one result, and acquiring that instrument in sufficient numbers and sufficient reliability to be worthwhile tactically.

For a long time the long-range missile is not going to provide the best means of delivering an explosive charge, and that is all it is for.

For a long time there will be a change-over as they become perfected.

In our own case, we have spent many, many millions of dollars, as have other nations. We are continuing to do so at a -on what is the highest priority that can possibly be devoted to the capacity of our - of our scientific advancement, and to the capacity of our whole, you might say, arrangements and organization to bring the thing forward; that is, testing, plans, and organization and the development, manufacture, and so on. But the big thing to remember is that a mere tested vehicle is a long ways from actual production."

(Murrow): Mr. Eisenhower disputed the Democratic claim that Congress saved 5 to 6 billion dollars in cutting his budget. He said the actual saving was closer to a billion dollars, and that the rest was mostly a matter of "bookkeeping". He denounced the cut in the mutual security program. And later today, when he signed the foreign aid appropriations bill, he said he would keep "close and continuous" watch on the effects of the cut, which he described as "serious". The President told his news conference he was gratified by the approval of his Middle East resolution and passage of the measure on civil rights. But his earlier expression of disappointment with the record of the 85th Congress still stands. On the debit side, he listed Congress' failure to raise postal rates, give tax relief to small business, provide insurance against floods, or enact legislation for protecting union welfare funds. He did not list the school aid bill, which Congress also failed to pass.

The President said he regards inflation as the nation's major internal problem. He is against compulsory wage and price controls. To do that in peacetime, he believes, would be to change our form of government. He said the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board are exerting every influence to control inflation. And he urged the general public to help by being more selective in what it buys.

(Racial integration proceeded today in some public schools in the South. Integration began on a small scale in Greensboro, North Carolina, without incident.

Nor was there any trouble in Clinton, Tennessee, when seven Negro students enrolled in the high school there. This was in contrast to the violence which marked the start of school integration in Clinton last year. Negroes went to mixed classes for the first time today in Sturgis, Kentucky. A crowd gathered outside the school, and some of the cars bringing the Negro students to the Sturgis High School were stoned. No one was hurt, and police said they would not prosecute because the stones were thrown by small boys. Integration was scheduled to start today at the central high school in Little Rock, but ----last night----Governor Faubus of Arkansas ordered National Guardsmen to surround the school, and none of the nine Negroes who were to attend classes today showed up. Faubus insisted today that the National Guard was called out to prevent violence, and that to maintain peace and order the school will have to remain unintegrated for the time being. He denied that he was trying to prevent integration, but "doubted" that the National Guard could give protective custody to any Negro student who tried to enter the school. The local school board told the prospective Negro students not to try to attend classes today --- until the situation is clarified. The high school is under a Federal Court order to admit Negroes. President Eisenhower told reporters today that the attorney general's office is taking "a hard look" at the situation at Little Rock. And then Mr. Eisenhower went on to say:

(EISENHOWER): Well, first to say what you think about it is very - sort of broad subject that you are giving me. Actually, this particular incident came to my attention the first thing this morning. I have been in contact with the Attorney General's office. They are taking a look at it. They are going to find out exactly what has happened and discuss this with the Federal judge. As of this moment, I cannot say anything further about the particular point, because that is all I know about it.

Now, time and again a number of people-I, among them - have argued that you cannot change people's hearts merely by laws. Laws are presumably-express the conscience of a nation and its determination or will to do something. But the laws here are to be executed gradually, according to the dictum of the Supreme Court, and I understand that the plan worked out by the

understand that the plan worked out by the school board of Little Rock was approved by the district judge. I believe it is a ten-year plan. Now, there seems to have been a road block thrown in the way of that plan, and the next decision will have to be by the lawyers and jurists.

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(Bob Shackney): The high School integration problem in Little Rock is back in Federal court this evening. The same court whose authority has been challenged by Arkansas Governor, Orval Faubus. Late this afternoon, attorneys for Little Rock School Board petitioned U. S. Judge Ronald Davies for new instructions. Instructions the school board says it now needs in view of the action of the Governor. Tonight, Judge Davies is holding a hearing on the petition in an unprecedented emergency court session. It was Judge Davies who late last week overruled the State court and ordered immediate limited integration to commence of Little Rock's big and modern Central High School. The school board attorneys in their petition told the judge they could not comply with the integration order because, in effect, Governor Faubus has countermanded it and had brought out the National Guard and State Police to enforce his position. As a result the school board said it had no choice but to tell negroes students to stay out of Central High School when it opened its Fall term today. Now the school board wants to know what to do, and its up to Judge Davies to tell them. The Judge was reportedly in touch by phone with Attorney-General Brownell in Washington and the Department of Justice has discussed the matter with local Federal attorneys here in Little Rock. Judge Davies integration order was actually innovation on a very small scale, involving admission of between 9 and 20 negro boys and girls in a school population of some 2,000. But even this much integration, Governor Faubus said last night, and repeated today was too much. The Governor said he was not concerned with the specific question of integration, just the maintenance of law and order. It is his claim that segregationalists feeling is so high here in Little Rock that even a small amount of integration would inevitably lead to violence. And that as Governor he is

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(Murrow): The State Department today turned down a Soviet embassy request that the Russian jet airliner--due in this country tomorrow with delegates to the United Nations General Assembly---be allowed to land at New York's Idlewild Airport. The State Department has informed the Russians, that they will be allowed to land their Jet transport at Idlewild if they can get the airport authorities to waive the ban on the handling of jet aircraft.

THIS IS ED MURROW. I'll BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH THE WORD FOR TODAY. BUT FIRST, HERE IS GEORGE BRYAN.

"Word For Today" - The United States faces many problems, not the least of which lie in the changing field of civil rights. This change is not easy. Lyman Beecher said, "No great advance has ever been made without controversy." And Douglas Edmonds wisely observed, "Democracy is never a thing done. It is, and always will be a goal to be achieved." Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Sept. 4, 1957

This is the news:

National guardsmen have again barred Negro students from attending the Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. The guardsmen acted on orders from Governor Faubus and in defiance of a Federal Court order. For the story of what happened there today, we will switch now to Bob Schakne in Little Rock.

(Tape runs 2:15
Ends on cue: "---to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y."

In Washington today, Attorney General Brownell reported to President Eisenhower by telephone on the situation in Little Rock. White House News Secretary Hagerty said Brownell is "under orders" to keep in

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close touch with the situation. The attorney general said tonight that the F.B.I. has been assigned the task of collecting the facts "as to the interference with the carrying out of the court's order." Brownell said, "Reports will be made to Judge Davies as the information is collected."

Today...in Charlotte, North Carolina... a 15-year-old Negro girl was hit by a stick and spit upon when she registered at a high school which, until now, had been reserved for whites. Two other previously all-white schools in Charlotte accepted A FEW Negro students today without incident. Charlotte is the second of three North Carolina cities to start LIMITED integration this week. Five Negroes began attending mixed classes yesterday in Greensboro; other Negro students are scheduled to enroll tomorrow in Winston-Salem.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower left Washington today for their Rhode Island vacation. Governor Roberts told the Eisenhowers on their arrival, "All Rhode Island hopes you have a very fine vacation." Mr. Eisenhower said, "I assure you we look forward to the time of our lives."

That Russian jet airliner...bringing Soviet diplomats to the United Nations... has reached Goose Bay, Laborador, on its way to the United States and is due at McGuire Air Force base in New Jersey [redacted] tonight. A second Russian jet airliner is scheduled to make a similar flight in a few days, and may be permitted to land at Idlewild Airport in New York---if this first plane doesn't make too much noise. Idlewild has a rule against the handling of jet aircraft, duo to its location in a highly populated area.

The delegates to the United Nations disarmament conference met for an hour today in London, then adjourned until tomorrow afternoon. Soviet Delegate Zorin reiterated the Russian position that the Western proposals are not acceptable. A Soviet official---not Zorin---told reporters, "It seems to me there is no room for further discussion of these proposals." Zorin himself complained of conditions attached to the Western "package" plan for a first-step disarmament agreement. The American delegate, Harold Stassen, asked Zorin to list the conditions he thought to be unreasonable, or unworkable. Zorin did not reply.

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of the notes has not been officially announced. So-called "authoritative sources" in Moscow are quoted as saying that the notes accuse the Western powers of waging a war of nerves against Syria. Russia is also said to be renewing its earlier proposal that the Big Four powers seek a joint solution to the Middle East problem.

The State Department trouble-shooter, Loy Henderson, returned to Washington today from his mission to the Middle East. For some of the background to that story, we switch now to my colleague Bill Downs in Washington.

Downs runs 3:45
Returns on cue: "And now back to
Ed Murrow."

Prime Minister Ben Gurion said today that the Arab countries cannot defeat Israel "without the help of a foreign power." But Israel, he said, is ready to stand against "a great power" if such an attack occurs.

Leftist newspapers in Damascus called today for a shake-up in the Syrian cabinet. One paper published a demand for "a merciless purge in all government departments." The present cabinet was appointed

last December, before a pro-Soviet clique seized control of the Army.

Bombs exploded in two movie theaters in Havana today, killing one person and injuring four others. The person fatally hurt was a 19-year-old girl. Two newspaper offices in Pinar del Rio Province---in Western Cuba---were shattered in four other explosions. The bombings marked the 24th anniversary of Batista's seizure of the government.

The United Nations secretary general...Dag Hammarskjold...today published the introduction to his annual report. (The report itself was released last month). Hammarskjold warns in his introduction that "many grave problems of adjustment" exist in Asia and Africa and that these could lead, in turn, "to violent upheavals and to the ultimate disaster of war in this atomic age." The world organization, he says, is admittedly imperfect. "The assembly may recommend, it may investigate, it may pronounce judgment, but it does not have the power to compel compliance." Hammarskjold notes that in the case of Hungary...when compliance was refused by Russia...no delegation formally proposed application of sanctions, or force, to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops. He says the condemnation of Russia by the assembly was "appropriate". Hammarskjold says the limitations of the world organization are not the fault of its charter. Rather, he says, they stem from the "facts of international life in our age." He does not believe these facts are likely to be by-passed by a different approach, or surmounted by what he calls "attempts at merely constitutional reform."

George Bryan -

Word for Today

For weeks now, the news coming out of the London disarmament talks...from the Western point of view...has been consistently bad. Will Rogers said, "There is always this to look forward to with Russia. Pick up the morning paper and look for Russian news and have fear of reading the worst. You won't be disappointed."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R MURROW WITH THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK SPOTS ONLY) 9/4/57
7:45-8:00 PM

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EDWARD R. MURROW: This is the news.

BOB SHACKNEY: The F.B.I. has entered the Arkansas school integration dispute. Federal agents are conducting a full investigation of Arkansas Governor, Orval Faubus's refusal to permit some nine negro boys and girls to enter all-white Central High School. After Federal District Court last night reaffirmed its ruling for immediate integration here in Little Rock nine negroes showed up at the high school this morning. Arkansas National Guardsmen ~~xxx~~ stationed around the school refused to let them enter stating these were the orders of the Governor. And so this afternoon Judge Ronald Davies who issued last night's integration order asked the United States Attorney and the F.B.I. to investigate. Agents took statements this morning from negro students. The investigation is continuing. What the Federal Government can do about the matter is

something else again. From a legal point of view it's questionable whether Federal action can be taken against a State Governor. From a practical stand-point its difficult to see how integration can be affected without the full support of State Police and National Guard forces, and that support can only come if Governor Faubus orders it. Governor Faubus, in a news conference made it plain he has no intentions of changing his orders at this time. He was careful in his comments however, had his personal attorney sitting next to him and advising him as he answered reporters questions. He repeated his contention that violence would erupt if negroes entered the high school. That under such circumstances he could not maintain law and order as he is required to do in his role as Governor. There was no actual violence but there was a threatening situation when the negro children appeared at the high school. Once again, without interference from the National Guard, a pro-segregationist crowd had gathered across the street from the school. When the negro students appeared the crowd pressed forward and seemed to grow. Shouting rebel yells, booing, jeering, hurling epithets, the crowd followed the negro students as they tried several times unsuccessfully to cross the National Guard line to the school. Guardsmen moved in only when the situation appeared very critical, but at no time did they try to disperse the crowd. And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

BILL DOWNS: Before Congress went home last week, leading Democrats and Republicans had the word passed to them often by President Eisenhower himself, that the situation in Syria was much more serious than appeared on the surface. Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Loy Henderson, returned from his trouble shooting tour of the area today, and confirmed this assessment. Henderson reported to Secretary Dulles

immediately when he arrived. We do not know yet what steps the government will take but it is clear that the West will have to move effectively and soon if it is to retain any substantial influence in the oil-rich Middle Eastern area. What has happened is that the Kremlin has moved on to the Middle East's checker board of nationalisms oil well, hatreds and pipe-lines, like the expert chess players most Russians are. By wooing Syria's left wing politicians and army officers the Soviets have jumped over the West's flank protected by Turkey's NATO troops and established at least a political base of operations behind the Western defensive line formed by the Bagdad Pact. As one British Diplomat put it "The Russians have made a political parashoot drop in our rear." And Moscow has followed up the move with deliveries of tanks, jet fighters guns and ammunition. Exactly how much arms is not known, neither do we know exactly how many so-called Soviet technicians and training experts have been sent to teach the Syrians the use of these weapons. The Pipe lines which run through Syria carry about 1/3 of the oil which runs the funnaces and factories of Europe. But as of now, Syria and her alliance with Moscow form only a political base of operations for the Russians but the geographic military potential is obvious if the Kremlin seeks that kind of base also. Lest the present Soviet regime has succeeded in doing what no Kremlin Czar in centuries had achieved, placed a lever on the (indistinct) of Asia, Africa and Europe. How to counter this most dangerous diplomatic gambit before Russo-Syrian prestige and subversion can spread to other Arab Nations comprises the urgency behind the Henderson mission. Under consideration is increasing U.S. military and economic to countries like Jordan, Syria Saudi Arabia. Even Egyptian president Nasser has been cool toward the latest Syrian (indistinct) in Moscow as possibly a threat to his own dream of leading the Arab world. But the Russians here too have a probable diplomatic

weapon by blatently siding with the enemies of Israel. The Russians have timed their Mid-East move well, whether accidentally or not. It is coincident with the impending new session of the U.N. General Assembly where the so-called Afro-Asian bloc of votes is critical. What is not clear to American officials is just how far the Soviets are prepared to commit themselves to a backward, isolated and unstable nation, such as Syria and these experts say watch now the movements of the Kremlin's traveling salesman, Communist boss Khrushchev. For if Khrushchev shows up in Syria then Russia most likely is putting her power and prestige on the line in the Middle East. This new crisis in the Middle East is not the usual ideological struggle against Communism. It is an out and out Soviet attempt to use Arab Nationalism to make a power grab to seize one of the earth's great cross-roads. The question confronting the United States and the West, is, can this grab be stopped by diplomacy alone. When Under-Secretary Henderson said today that the Syrian situation is a threat to the security of the free world, he was not talking through his diplomatic homburg. Now back to Ed Murrow.

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And Moscow has followed up the move with deliveries of tanks, jet fighters, guns and ammunition. Exactly how much arms is not known, neither do we know exactly how many so-called Soviet technicians and training experts have been sent to teach the Syrians the use of these weapons. The pipe lines which run through Syria carry about 1/3 of the oil which runs the furnaces and factories of Europe. But as of now, Syria and her alliance with Moscow form only a political base of operations for the Russians but the geographic military potential is obvious if the Kremlin seeks that kind of base also. Lest the present Soviet regime has succeeded in doing what no Kremlin Czar in centuries has achieved, placed a lever on the (indistinct) of Asia, Africa and Europe. How to counter this most dangerous diplomatic gambit before Russo-Syrian prestige and subversion can spread to other Arab Nations comprises the urgency behind the Henderson mission.

Under consideration is increasing U.S. military and economic to countries like Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia. Even Egyptian president Nasser has been cool toward the latest Syrian (indistinct) in Moscow as possibly a threat to his own dreams of leading the Arab world. But the Russians here too have a probable diplomatic weapon by blatently siding with the enemies of Israel. The Russians have timed their Mid-East move well, whether accidentally or not. It is coincident with the impending new session of the U.N. General Assembly where the so-called Afro-Asian bloc of votes is critical.

What is not clear to American officials is just how far the Soviets are prepared to commit themselves to a backward, isolated and unstable nation, such as Syria, and these experts say watch now the movements of the Kremlin's traveling salesman, Communist boss Khrushchev. For if Khrushchev shows up in Syria then Russia most likely is putting her power and prestige on the line in the Middle East.

This new crisis in the Middle East is not the usual ideological struggle against Communism. It is an out and out Soviet attempt to use Arab Nationalism to make a power grab to seize one of the earth's great cross-roads. The question confronting the United States and the West, is, can this grab be stopped by diplomacy alone. When Under-Secretary Henderson said today that the Syrian situation is a threat to the security of the free world, he was not talking through his diplomatic homburg. Now back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: Prime Minister Ben Gurion said today that the Arab countries cannot defeat Israel "without the help of a foreign power." But Israel, he said, is ready to stand against "a great power" if such an attack occurs.

Leftist newspapers in Damascus called today for a shake-up in the Syrian cabinet. One paper published a demand for "a merciless purge in all government departments." The present cabinet was appointed last December, before a pro-Soviet clique seized control of the Army.

Bombs exploded in two movie theaters in Havana today, killing one person and injuring four others. The person fatally hurt was a 19-year-old girl. Two newspaper offices in Pinar del Rio Province---in Western Cuba---were shattered in four other explosions. The bombings marked the 24th anniversary of Batista's seizure of the government.

The United Nations secretary general...Dag Hammarskjold...today published the introduction to his annual report. (The report itself was released last month). Hammarskjold warns in his introduction that "many grave problems of adjustment" exist in Asia and Africa and that these could lead, in turn, "to violent upheavals and to the ultimate disaster of war in this atomic age." The world organization, he says, is admittedly imperfect. "The assembly may recommend, it may investigate, it may pronounce judgment, but it does not have the power to compel compliance." Hammarskjold notes that in the case of Hungary...when compliance was refused by Russia...no delegation formally proposed application of sanctions, or force, to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops. He says the condemnationof Russia by the assembly was "appropriate". Hammarskjold says the

limitations of the world organization are not the fault of its charter. Rather, he says, they stem from the "facts of international life in our age." He does not believe these facts are likely to be by-passed by a different approach, or surmounted by what he calls "attempts at merely constitutional reform."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today, but first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For weeks now, the news coming out of the London disarmament talks... from the Western point of view...has been consistently bad. Will Rogers said, "There is always this to look forward to with Russia. Pick up the morning paper and look for Russian news and have fear of reading the worst. You won't be disappointed."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Sept. 5, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower has asked Governor Faubus of Arkansas to give "full cooperation" to the Federal Court which has ordered the admission of Negro students to the central high school in Little Rock. The President made his request by telegram, in reply to a message the governor sent Mr. Eisenhower last night...asking if it was true that federal authorities planned to take him into custody. The President told Faubus that any report to that effect has "no basis in fact." He said the Department of Justice "is presently collecting facts as to interference with, or failure to comply with," the integration order. "You and other state officials will, I am sure, give full cooperation to the United States District Court." Mr. Eisenhower said, "The Federal Constitution will be upheld by me by every legal means at my command." Today the central high school in Little Rock was again surrounded by national guardsmen who yesterday...under orders from Governor Faubus...refused to allow Negro students to enter. Faubus has insisted that he does not mean to be in contempt of the court order, but wants only to maintain peace and order. None of the nine Negro students showed up at the school today. A national guard officer tried

to stop a reporter...Benjamin Fine of the New York Times...from questioning white students who were in the crowd outside the school. The state adjutant general...Major General Sherman Clinger...served notice that reporters would be arrested if they do "anything that might be inciting a breach of the peace." Late today, the Little Rock school board asked the United States District Court to let it call off the attempted integration of Central High School for an indefinite period. The school board said this would relieve tension. Until now, the board has supported the integration plan.

In Dallas, Texas today, a federal judge ordered the public schools of Dallas to start integration at mid-term, after the Christmas holiday.

Limited integration continued in parts of North Carolina and Kentucky today, without incident. Eight Negro children tried to enroll in white schools in Arlington, Virginia, today...but were told that they could not be admitted under Virginia law.

President Eisenhower will return to Washington on Saturday, from his vacation headquarters, for a series of high-level conferences. (He plans to be in Washington just that one day). The President will confer with Attorney General Brownell on the Little Rock situation and with Secretary of State Dulles and Deputy Under-secretary Loy Henderson on the situation in the Middle East. Official sources in Washington say that the United States alarmed over developments in Syria is going to start air-lifting defensive weapons to Jordan...and step up arms deliveries to Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq. Henderson returned from the Middle East this week. And the State Department says he found "deep concern" there on the part of these countries "lest Syria should become a victim of international Communism and, as such, become a base for further threatening the independence and integrity of the region." The department says Mr. Eisenhower's report will be given further study "in the light of relevant principles of the United Nations Charter and the policies set forth in the joint resolution of March 9, 1957." This is the resolution passed by Congress...offering American military and economic assistance to any Middle East country resisting Communist aggression or subversion---if the country asks for such aid. The State Department says Secretary

Dulles "will report to the President in relation to this matter."

The Cuban government claims to have put down an uprising in Las Villas Province, in south-central Cuba. ~~The fighting centered in the city of Cienfuegos. Reports are fragmentary, due to censorship,~~ SEE-EN-FWAY-GOHS but apparently the Cuban naval forces based there turned against President Batista and joined elements under the command of the rebel leader, Fidel Castro. The insurgent forces seized the police headquarters in a bid to take over the city. Batista sent bomber aircraft to SEE-EN-FWAY-GOS. The police headquarters were bombed and strafed. He also rushed in ground forces (the city is 150 miles from Havana), and heavy street fighting is reported but not confirmed. Casualties are said to have been heavy. Havana itself is described as tense.

Pan is a telephoned report from Ruth McCarthy in Havana

First time military units have participated against Batista

Teamsters union officials appeared before the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee today and denied charges that the union is dominated by corrupt influences. If the committee finds the charges are true, it could lead to expulsion of the union from the AFL-CIO. Both the teamsters president, Dave Beck, and Vice President James Hoffa entered a blanket denial of the charges growing out of disclosures made by the Senate rackets investigating committee. Beck submitted a formal statement...saying that "without attempting to summarize the allegations, it appears that none of them are of such magnitude as to support a belief that the union as an entity is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by any corrupt influence." Beck said that when the teamsters union holds its convention the end of this month, it would consider changing its constitution "in conformity with the principles of good trade unionism." As for his own activities, Hoffa denied that he gained power in the union with the help of gangsters and racketeers, as charged by the Senate rackets committee.

Here in New York today, Johnny Dio...~~as associate of Hoffa's~~...was sentenced to two years in prison and fined a thousand dollars on

charges of taking part in a "shake-down." Dio and two co-defendants were convicted last month of conspiring to get 30-thousand dollars from two companies in return for assurance of labor peace. ~~The co-defendants... Samuel Goldstein and Max Chester...also were sentenced to two years in prison and fined one thousand dollars each. All three sentences will be appealed.~~

The State Department announced today that it is relaxing its seven-year ban on travel to Communist Bulgaria. It said that, henceforth, Americans may go to Bulgaria, if their visits are of limited duration and in the national interest. ~~Passports for several Olympic officials... and an Associated Press reporter...already have been validated so that they can go to the International Olympic Committee meeting in Sofia later this month. The State Department said it would "consider" requests from Bulgarian correspondents who want to come to the United States.~~

INSERT:

The London disarmament conference has failed. There will be another meeting tomorrow, to argue about when the talks should be resumed. The Russians want the question referred to the U.N. General Assembly. The Western Powers would like to start talking again next month, here in New York. So, after a hundred and fifty-six meetings, there is not even a small agreement; [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: September 4, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The disarmament negotiations are a kind of text-book example of the fact that the balance of power between two nations determines their behavior and their policy. If the balance changes, the behavior and policies will change. We have been ahead of the Soviet Union in the power of our nuclear weapons. Our stockpile is larger, we are doing much better than the Russians in making small nuclear weapons for combat between armed forces. We would like to stabilize this power relationship. So our disarmament proposals have, in the main, been shaped to accomplish this. We have been willing to make concessions, but our program is designed to leave relative strength pretty much as it is.

The Russian strategy in the disarmament talks has been even more obvious. Since our nuclear strength and our nuclear stockpile are larger, the Russians have concentrated on trying to get us to renounce nuclear weapons. They haven't done this simply because it is good propaganda - which it is - they genuinely want us to give up nuclear weapons, for then the Russian preponderance in land forces would give them the balance of power.

The Russian campaign for a halt in nuclear testing has an equally clear motive. The Russians want time to build up their stockpile of nuclear weapons. They have never linked their proposal for a holiday in testing,

with a solid offer not to go on stockpiling weapons. We said we would agree to a two-year testing holiday if the Russians also stopped making nuclear weapons, and did so under strict international control, a condition they rejected.

It is hard to say how much chance there has been to get the Russians to join the West in a first-step toward disarmament. Apparently there was some reason to hope for it. The Russians, like ourselves, are staggering under the cost of the armament race, and they urgently need to spend more of their wealth on raising their standard of living. They adopted co-existence with the West as a motto of the new leadership.

But whatever chance there might have been, it has [redacted] NOW vanished. And this is clearly the result of the success of the Soviet tests of the inter-continental missile, with its promise to change the balance of power. They feel they are within grasp of a power they never had before, the power to destroy vital targets anywhere in the United States at will.

President Eisenhower was at pains [redacted] to play down the importance of the new Russian success. The new weapon <u>is</u> experimental, not operational. We still <u>have</u> the superiority in strength we had before the new missile was tested. As of this moment the balance of power is unchanged. But to

stress this is to stress a time factor. For we do not have the inter-continental missile yet. We do not have a dead-sure anti-missile missile. If Soviet industry can work efficiently, the Russians by being ahead experimentally, can be ahead operationally too, unless we overtake them, and unless we develop a dead-sure anti-missile missile. Since our military budget as just passed by Congress actually reduced expenditure on long-range missiles, it is optimistic indeed to expect that we shall overtake the Russians. And all the talk of an anti-missile missile is so far only talk. This missile has not been made, and nobody can promise that we will have it operationally by the time the Russians have inter-continental missiles operationally.

There really is little comfort in talking about the anti-missile missile, or in repeating that the Russian missile is some time off. If we had been the ones to launch the successful long-range missile we would be elated, for we would know we were holding our power superiority for a long time to come. Now we have no such assurance. A shift in the balance of power not only is possible but quite probable. And it will make it harder to deal with the Russians. Already it has made a disarmament agreement most unlikely. The last sessions of the disarmament conference have been

dramatic and abrupt. A new era has opened in relations with the Soviet Union.

It might be added, also, that a new era has opened in the arms race. The inter-continental missile is being called the ultimate weapon. Obviously there is no such thing as an "ultimate weapon." Beyond nuclear power in warfare lies bacteriological, biological and chemical power, and who can say how catastrophic they can be. One thing is sure, the arms race is not going to end itself conveniently by becoming too horrible to contemplate. If that had been possible the race would have ended long before now. Only wisdom can end it, and modern man has not as yet displayed enough of that, in what might be called the "operational stage."

George Bryan -

Word for Today

The failure of the London disarmament talks to result in even a small agreement, after months of negotiation, recalls a statement once made by Walter Bedell Smith. "We must face the fact," he said, "that we are engaged in a contest of indefinite duration. That we must decide our course and stick to it." There is no other way.

Good night and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK SPOTS ONLY) 9/5/57

Here is a telephone report just received from Ruth McCarthy in Havana.

RUTH MCCARTHY: (indistinct) Cienfuegos, held by revolutionaries earlier today, succumbed tonight to the mass strength of the Cuban Army, and today launched fight in which a hand full of naval garrison joined forces with civilian rebels and overtook the city. The uprising was crushed. At 5:30 pm, the government announced that army TANKS produced from the garrison at Santa Clara, 40 miles away had rolled into the city and retaken all army-navy strongholds. The city of 60,000 has been under constant tension by government war planes ever since the naval rebellion earlier today. Apparently the revolt was headed by the group of rebels within the Cienfuegos naval garrison led by an unidentified lieutenant. At a given signal, a large portion of the populace swarmed over to the insurgent. Throughout the day, sailors, heavily armed (indistinct) between naval elements and the civilian insurgents (indistinct). Today's action is highly significant. There has been revolutionary attempts to get the Batista government for the past few years, but none had come from within the army and navy. The armed forces were considered to be (indistinct), today marked the turning point in the revolutionary movement. All communications have been cut between Cienfuegos and the rest of the island. Early this morning, a group of unidentified armed men in uniform, attacked the old Spanish naval fortress in Cienfuegos. Heavy casualties were reported.(2 sentences indistinct) No bombs were dropped, however, because civilians are so well dispersed among the populace. It was not sure whether there was (indistinct). However, government troops have been alerted throughout the island for any possible coordinated uprising. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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President Eisenhower will return to Washington on Saturday, from his vacation headquarters, for a series of high-level conferences. (He plans to be in Washington just that one day). The President will confer with Attorney General Brownell on the Little Rock situation and with Secretary of State Dulles and Deputy Under-secretary Loy Henderson on the situation in the Middle East. Official sources in Washington say that the United States alarmed over developments in Syria, is going to start air-lifting defensive weapons to Jordan... and step up arms deliveries to Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq. Hednerson returned from the Middle East this week. And the State Department says he found "deep concern" there on the part of these countries "lest Syria should become a victim of international Communism and, as such, become a base for further threatening the independence and integrity of the region." The department says Mr. Eisenhower's report will be given further study "in the light of relevant principles of the United Nations Charter and the policies set forth in the joint resolution of March 9, 1957." This is the resolution passed by Congress... offering American military and economic assistance to any Middle East country resisting Communist aggression or subversion - if the country asks for such aid. The State Department says Secretary Dulles "will report to the President in relation to this matter."

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The Russian campaign for a halt in nuclear testing has an equally clear motive. The Russians want time to build up their stockpile of nuclear weapons. They have never linked their proposal for a holiday in testing, with a solid offer not to go on stockpiling weapons. We said we would agree to a two-year testing holiday if the Russians also stopped making nuclear weapons, and did so under strict international control, a condition they rejected.

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cost of the armament race, and they urgently need to spend more of their wealth on raising their standard of living. They adopted co-existence with the West as a motto of the new leadership.

But whatever chance there might have been, it has now vanished. And this is clearly the result of the success of the Soviet tests of the inter-continental missile, with its promise to change the balance of power. They feel they are within grasp of a power they never had before, the power to destroy vital targets anywhere in the United States at will.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The failure of the London disarmament talks to result in even a small agreement, after months of negotiation, recalls a statement once made by Walter Bedell Smith. "We must face the fact," he said, "that we are engaged in a contest of indefinite duration. That we must decide our course and stick to it." There is no other way.

Good Night and Good Luck!

This is the news:

The five-power disarmament conference ended today without reaching any kind of agreement. No date for a future meeting was set, due to inability to agree on even that point. The London talks were carried on almost six months by a United Nations disarmament subcommittee. And the question now goes back to the floor of the General Assembly for debate. The British delegate, Allan Noble, said today that the Western powers feel no hesitation in submitting their proposals to world opinion. The Western "package plan" called for a two-year suspension of nuclear tests, cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and reduction of conventional armaments---all under a fool-proof inspection system. Russia insisted on a suspension of nuclear tests without conditions. Harold Stassen said he hoped that in the coming days

the Soviet government would thoroughly review its position. Dispatches from London say the conference ended "in a friendly atmosphere."

In Little Rock, Arkansas, national guardsmen have maintained their positions in front of the central high school for the fourth day. / No Negro students tried to enter the school today. / On Wednesday, when they showed up for classes, the guardsmen...in defiance of a federal court integration order...barred the way. / The National Guard was called out by Governor Faubus. Yesterday, President Eisenhower asked Faubus to cooperate with the court. / Mr. Eisenhower said he would uphold the Federal Constitution by every legal means at his command. Today, Faubus sent the President a telegram offering to give the F.B.I. "certain evidence upon which I acted to preserve the peace." / Faubus said he would cooperate "in upholding the constitution of Arkansas and the nation." In Washington, Attorney General Brownell directed the F.B.I. to receive any information Faubus might present...in order, Brownell said, "that we may incorporate it in the report we are making to Federal Judge Davies." United States District Judge Ronald Davies issued the integration order and is seeking to determine the responsibility for non-compliance.

White House News Secretary Hagerty said today that President Eisenhower opposes the use of force in dealing with school integration problems in Little Rock or elsewhere. Hagerty said there was no circumstance under which he could imagine the use of Federal troops.

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~~In Moscow, the government newspaper Izvestia said today that Russia~~ and Lebanon should be friends. ~~The paper attacked the~~ Eisenhower Doctrine. Public opinion, it ~~he said, has "objected strongly" to the "violation" of~~ Lebanon's sovereignty ~~by the United States.~~

In Peiping, the 41 Americans visiting Red China today attended a reception given by Communist Premier Chou En-lai. Chou said China's door is "always open to United States citizens" but that it should be on "an equal and mutual basis." The Chinese Communist news agency says

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Chou made the statement in reply to a question about the admission of American reporters to Red China.

The manslaughter trial of Army Specialist William Girard was resumed today before a Japanese court. The soldier's commanding officer testified that none of the personnel on the firing range near Maebashi...where Mrs. Sakai was shot...was authorized to fire on scrap collectors. The prosecution introduced statements designed to show that American soldiers frequently chased away metal scavengers by firing empty cartridge casings. The court had intended to adjourn tomorrow to the firing range itself, but this was postponed because of bad weather. A typhoon hit Southern Japan today with 90-mile-an-hour winds.

The Miami Weather Bureau says the third hurricane of the season has been discovered in the South Atlantic. The storm presents no immediate threat to any land area. It is located 23-hundred miles east-southeast of Miami.

Fighting broke out again today in Cienfuegos (SEE-EN-FWAY-GOS), in south-central Cuba. One report calls it a mopping-up action, after the all-day battle there yesterday against government forces. Another report says that the fighting

there today was heavy, with government planes and tanks backing up the Cuban Army in an attack on three buildings still held by rebel forces. Again, late in the day, the Cuban high command reported rebel resistance in the city crushed. Telephone reports from Cienfuegos say as many as 50 were killed or wounded in the new outbreak. The uprising ~~in Cienfuegos~~ has had the support of elements of the Cuban Navy.

~~The president of the United Nations General Assembly, Prince Wan of~~ Thailand

Five times in our history, State Governors have called out the Militia in opposition to orders of the Federal courts. So Governor Faubus has not hit on a new device in dealing with de-segregation in Little Rock. Four times out of the five, the Federal courts ordered the withdrawal of the troops, and the Governors complied.

The one exception was when Governor Olsen of Minnesota called out the Militia in a labor dispute, saying the enforcement of a Federal court ruling would have caused disorder. He had to go into court to establish his case, and the court, on hearing his evidence, agreed he was justified. But a second time, the same Governor Olsen called out the Militia to seize a factory in defiance of a Federal order. This time he tried to show that he acted to protect property and life. But this time he did not convince the Judge, and was told to withdraw the troops, which he did.

Legally speaking there is no question whatever that the Federal courts can enjoin a Governor from using state troops even when he says he is doing so to preserve order. Governor Sterling of Texas tried to nullify the right in 1932. The case involved the flow of oil which the Federal court had ordered, and the Governor was determined to stop. He put state troops around the oil well, saying they were needed to deal "with a state of insurrection, tumult,

riot and a breach of the peace." The Federal court held a hearing and decided that no such emergency existed, and enjoined the Governor from using the troops. The Governor immediately appealed to the Supreme Court, arguing that Federal courts had no right to review his action or re-examine the facts on which he had declared martial law. The Supreme Court unanimously found him wrong, and Chief Justice Hughes set forth that a Federal court can review the facts on which a Governor bases his use of troops, and ruled further that if there is a threat of violence, the Governor's duty is to uphold the Federal decree, and not to oppose it.

The lesson of these cases is one Governor Faubus will have to weigh. If or when Judge Davies decides to deal with Governor Faubus, the Governor would have to come into court and prove his facts. One can imagine that he would have to prove, for one thing, if he could, that he did not order the National Guard to keep negro students from entering the Little Rock high school. Presumably the F.B.I. has been gathering evidence on this point, as well as on the existence and scope of the danger of violence at the school building.

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George Bryan -

Word for Today

In any test between the authority of state and federal courts, the federal jurisdiction...~~inevitably~~...must be supreme. Law is the basic element in our ~~[illegible]~~ democracy. More than fifty years ago, Mr. Justice Holmes said, "The law is the witness and external deposit of our moral life. Its history is the history of the moral development of the race."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

The five-power disarmament conference ended today without reaching any kind of agreement. No date for a future meeting was set, due to inability to agree on even that point. The London talks were carried on almost six months by a United Nations disarmament subcommittee. And the question now goes back to the floor of the General Assembly for debate. The British delegate, Allan Noble, said today that the Western powers feel no hesitation in submitting their proposals to world opinion. The Western "package plan" called for a two-year suspension of nuclear tests, cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and reduction of conventional armaments - all under a fool-proof inspection system. Russia insisted on a suspension of nuclear tests, without conditions. Harold Stassen said he hoped that in the coming days the Soviet government would thoroughly review its position. Dispatches from London say the conference ended "in a friendly atmosphere."

In Little Rock, Arkansas, national guardsmen have maintained their positions in front of the central high school for the fourth day. No Negro students tried to enter the school today. On Wednesday, when they showed up for classes, the guardsmen...in defiance of a federal court integration order... barred the way. The National Guard was called out by Governor Faubus. Yesterday, President Eisenhower asked Faubus to cooperate with the court. Mr. Eisenhower said he would uphold the Federal Constitution by every legal means at his command. Today, Faubus sent the President a telegram offering to give the FBI "certain evidence upon which I acted to preserve the peace." Faubus said he would cooperate "in upholding the constitution of Arkansas <u>and</u> the nation." In Washington, Attorney General Brownell directed the FBI to receive any information Faubus might present...in order, Brownell said, "that we may incorporate it in the report we are making to Federal Judge D vies." United States District Judge Ronald Davies issued the integration order, and is

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THIS IS ED MURROW, I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH THE WORD FOR TODAY BUT FIRST, HERE IS GEORGE BRYAN.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: WORD FOR TODAY

In any test between the authority of state and federal courts, the federal jurisdiction...must be supreme. Law is the basic element in our democracy. More than 50 years ago, Mr. Justice Holmes said, "The law is the witness, and external deposit, of our moral life. Its history is the history of the moral development of the race."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Sept. 9, 1957

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Faubus said again today that he ordered out the guard to avoid violence. He said that if the Federal Government tries to undermine his police powers by force or other means, "then we will have lost our last right of local self-government." ~~He said, "If blood is then shed, my conscience will be clear."~~ Mayor Mann of Little Rock said today that the governor's words "spell sedition." He referred to Faubus' statement yesterday that ~~[illegible]~~ if the National Guard were federalized, he---Faubus--- had "the offer of volunteers from all over the country." Today, Faubus called the mayor "a discredited, repudiated city official."

~~The United States district attorney in Little Rock says he has delivered the final F.B.I. report on the Little Rock situation to Judge Davies. The F.B.I. has been collecting evidence for the purpose of determining responsibility for noncompliance of the integration order.~~

Across the Arkansas River from Little Rock today...in the town of North Little Rock...six Negro boys tried to enter the high school and were driven from the school steps by a group of white students. Police broke up the scuffle and no one was hurt. ~~When the Negro students left by [illegible]~~

~~Superintendent T.B. Wright...tried again to enter the building, they were stopped by a crowd of about 150 whites. Wright then called off the integration effort at North Little Rock for the time being. Unlike central high in Little Rock, North Little Rock is not under order from any court to proceed with integration. Rather, he planned to start integration on a limited, voluntary basis.~~

In Birmingham, Alabama, a Negro integration leader was attacked by a crowd as he drove up in front of an all-white high school with several Negro students. He suffered cuts and bruises before he managed to get back in the car and drive away.

In Dallas today, Federal Judge William Atwell signed an order for integration of the city school system, starting in February. Atwell was following the mandate recently handed down by the United States Fifth Court of Appeals in New Orleans. ~~The Dallas school district has served notice that it will appeal the order.~~

School integration began in Nashville today on a limited scale. Negro students entered seven grammar schools without major incident. All integration in Nashville is at the first-grade level. Some white parents

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began taking their children out of school...as segregationist John Casper made a tour of the schools, calling for a boycott.

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(I should like to discuss the Middle East question further in a few minutes).

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The Atomic Energy Commission today announced that Russia has tested another nuclear weapon of "moderate intensity." ~~It said this appeared to be the second of a series of Soviet tests that began on August 22.~~

~~The Air Force tested a guided missile today off the Florida coast. There are no details. Deputy Defense Secretary Quarles said today, "I am confident that we will not be outdistanced in this so-called ballistic missile race. "We make no apology," he said, "for any economies that we can achieve even in these very high priority programs."~~

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Also in the United Nations, a resolution was submitted...calling on the General Assembly to condemn Russia for depriving Hungary of its political independence. The resolution was submitted by

the United States and 35 other countries. The resolution asks the president of the Assembly...Prince Wan of Thailand...to take whatever steps he deems appropriate to see that previous United Nations resolutions on Hungary are carried out.

The latest advisory on Hurricane Carrie places the storm a thousand miles east of San Juan, Puerto Rico...and moving west-northwest at 10 miles an hour. Highest winds near the center are 160 miles an hour. There is still no immediate threat to any land area.

~~Baseball commissioner Ford Frick today announced that the 1957 World Series will open in the park of the American League pennant winner on Wednesday, October seconds.~~

Edward R. Murrow: September 9, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

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But the Middle East crisis of the moment is based on a simple fact: The Soviet Union is pouring more arms into Syria than the country needs, unless it is going to attack or bully somebody. And the Syrian army is now led by its pro-Soviet faction, while Russian military and economic advisers are streaming by hundreds into the country. The balance of power in the Middle East is upset as much, perhaps, as it was when the Soviet Union first delivered arms to Egypt. To ignore the fact would be to serve notice that we are not interested in maintaining our relative strength. Instead, we are answering the Soviet move by one in the same language of arms and aid.

In these broad terms, what we are doing seems unavoidable to the Eisenhower Administration. But that does not mean that it is sure to be successful, or that our experience with Jordan is a very happy one. We are bolstering up King Hussein because his army might fall to the strong pro-

Egyptian and pro-Syrian factions in his country. He saved his Arab Legion from this fate once, and the arms now airlifted to him would be more useful in suppressing an insurrection, than in defending Jordan's borders from open Syrian aggression.

However, Jordan is a curious symbol of American interest in the Middle East. It is an artificial and utterly undemocratic state without claim to survive in its present impoverished condition. But circumstances have made it our special responsibility. We fell heir to it when Britain gave up its role in the Middle East, and it is costing us plenty, as it cost the British plenty.

The virtual revolution in Syria, even though it put the pro-Soviet faction in control of the army, has not as yet made Syria a Soviet satellite, and we are determined that this should not happen. ~~But our intervention~~ is being ~~exploited by the Arab nationalists, as well as by the Soviet Union,~~ to our harm. ~~We are being accused of planning military aggression ourselves,~~ not ~~trying to prevent~~ it.

It is ironical that the chief Arab argument against us should be, that what we are doing is aimed to bolster up Israel against the Arab world. The fact is that the Israeli are as much distressed by our arms shipments to Jordan

as anybody else. They can more easily imagine ~~them~~ those weapons being used against Israel than against Syria. And the Israeli are keenly aware of their inability to buy arms from us. They think that if we are interested in the power of our friends, we would be doing better to help them than Hussein.

The British, from the sidelines, are watching us with a kind of experts' cynicism. They want us to succeed, but they are sure they know more about dealing with Arabs than we do. The London Times points out that both Russia and the United States are confident that they can intervene in the Middle East because, as the Times puts it, they "are innocent of any 'colonialist' history in that area." But their innocence, the Times says, "extends not only to their history, but to their knowledge of the dangers of internal factions and fueds in the Arab states, and they may earn the colonialist label sooner than they know."

So both sides are accusing each other of planning aggression, and in such an atmosphere sweet reasonableness does not thrive. The immediate aim of the State Department is to convince the Syrians that they cannot afford to enter the Soviet satellite system. This should not be impossible. President Nasser keeps claiming that Egypt has not done so. The present show of power, and the agitation it is causing, may be meant as a prelude

to a heart-to-heart talk with the Syrians.

But even if we succeed to this modest extent with the Syrians, the basic problem of the Middle East remains, and so far as the public knows, we are doing nothing, or nothing vigorous, to promote its early solution. That is to bring about a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It can be settled with a sufficiently generous program to re-settle the Arab refugees, and with a joint approach to the sharing of water power and other economic resources. Granted, this is easier said than done. But what seems to be called for, is that someone find a way to move in this direction, a way that is as prompt and dramatic as the arms lift to Jordan.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the W.F.I. George Bryan. But first here is George Bryan.

cor
George Bryan: Commercial
Murrow.

Word for Today

We have a special responsibility in the Middle East to preserve the balance of power. We want Jordan to be able to defend itself. We want to convince Syria that becoming a Russian satellite would be a mistake. And underlying all is the need for an Arab-Israeli settlement. Publilius Syrus said, "In every enterprise, consider where you would come out."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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The Manchester Guardian complains today that the airlift of American arms to Jordan is over-dramatic. Certainly the publicity given to it has not added to the sense of safety of some of Jordan's neighbors. Indeed the alarm seems to be greater than the amount of shipped arms justifies. We are trying to make our help to Jordan sound as important as we can. Possibly we have made it more important than it is.

But the Middle East crisis of the moment is based on a simple fact: The Soviet Union is pouring more arms into Syria than the country needs, unless it is going to attack or bully somebody. And the Syrian army is now led by its pro-Soviet faction, while Russian military and economic advisers are streaming by hundreds into the country. The balance of power in the Middle East is upset

as much, perhaps, as it was when the Soviet Union first delivered arms to Egypt. To ignore the fact would be to serve notice that we are not interested in maintaining our relative strength. Instead, we are answering the Soviet move by one in the same language of arms and aid.

In these broad terms, what we are doing seems unavoidable to the Eisenhower Administration. But that does not mean that it is sure to be successful, or that our experience with Jordan is a very happy one. We are bolstering up King Hussein, because his army might fall to the strong pro-Egyptian and pro-Syrian factions in his country. He saved his Arab Legion from this fate once, and the arms now airlifted to him would be more useful in suppressing an insurrection, than in defending Jordan's borders from open Syrian aggression.

However, Jordan is a curious symbol of American interest in the Middle East. It is an artificial and utterly undemocratic state without claim to survive in its present impoverished condition. But circumstances have made it our special responsibility. We fell heir to it when Britain gave up its role in the Middle East, and it is costing us plenty, as it cost the British plenty.

The virtual revolution in Syria, even though it put the pro-Soviet faction in control of the army, has not as yet made Syria a Soviet satellite, and we are determined that this should not happen.

It is ironical that the chief Arab argument against us should be, that what we are doing is aimed to bolster up Israel against the Arab world. The fact is that the Israeli are as much distressed by our arms shipments to Jordan as anybody else. They can more easily imagine those weapons being used against Israel than Syria. And the Israeli are keenly aware of their inability to buy arms from us. They think that if we are interested in the power of our friends, we would be doing better to help <u>them</u> than Hussein.

The British, from the sidelines, are watching us with a kind of experts' cynicism. They want us to succeed, but they are sure they know more about dealing with Arabs than we do. The London Times points out that both Russia and

the United States are confident that they can intervene in the Middle East because, as the Times puts it, they "are innocent of any 'colonialist' history in that area." But their innocence, the Times says, "extends not only to their history, but to their knowledge of the dangers of internal factions and feuds in the Arab states, and they may earn the colonialist label sooner than they know."

So both sides are accusing each other of planning aggression, and in such an atmosphere sweet reasonableness does not thrive. The immediate aim of the State Department is to convince the Syrians that they cannot afford to enter the Soviet satellite system. This should not be impossible. President Nasser keeps claiming that Egypt has not done so. The present show of power, and the agitation it is causing, may be meant as a prelude to a heart-to-heart talk with the Syrians.

But even if we succeed to this modest extent with the Syrians, the basic problem of the Middle East remains, and so far as the public knows, we are doing nothing, or nothing vigorous, to promote its early solution. That is to bring about a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It can be settled with a sufficiently generous program to re-settle the Arab refugees, and with a joint approach to the sharing of water power and other economic resources. Granted, this is easier said than done. But what seems to be called for, is that someone find a way to move in this direction, a way that is as prompt and dramatic as the arms lift to Jordan.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today, but first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have a special responsibility in the Middle East to preserve the balance of power. We want Jordan to be able to defend itself. We want to convince Syria that becoming a Russian satellite would be a mistake. And underlying all is the need for an Arab-Israeli settlement. Publilius Syrus said, "In every enterprise, consider where you would come out."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Sept. 10, 1957

This is the news:

The Federal Government today asked United States District Judge Ronald Davies to issue an injunction...restraining Governor Faubus of Arkansas from interfering with the de-segregation of the high school in Little Rock. Less than an hour after the government filed its petition, Judge Davies scheduled a hearing for September 20th. Governor Faubus accepted a subpena to appear at the hearing. But he told a news conference tonight that National Guardsmen will continue to surround the school. And, he said, they still have instructions not to allow Negro students to enter. (I should like to discuss the legal aspects of this further in a few minutes).

Police in Nashville, Tennessee, have banned all segregationist demonstrations following the dynamiting of a grammar school which was attended yesterday by one Negro child. The school was built in 1950 at a cost of half a million dollars. It was almost completely demolished. Five white men have been arrested in connection with the blast. Mayor West of Nashville said, "Every decent citizen abhors violence. The one who encourages and exhorts the fanatic runs the very real risk of endangering his own life." And tonight President Eisenhower called the school bombing "a terrible thing."

The segregationist leader...John Kasper...was arrested in Nashville today and charged with disorderly and offensive conduct. Police based the charges on violent speeches made by Kasper in favor of racial segregation. He was released on 1-thousand dollars' bail.

In Birmingham, Alabama, 18-hundred white students were evacuated from Phillips High School after school authorities received an anonymous tip that a bomb had been placed in the school building. No bomb was found and classes were resumed. It was in front of this school that a Negro minister was severely beaten yesterday, when he tried to enroll four Negro students.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that he has "no doubt" the integration trouble will be used by Russian propagandists to make the United States look bad in the eyes of the world. Dulles told his weekly news conference that he believes the Syrian question can be settled peacefully. "But," he said, "that is partly a belief based upon faith." He noted that there ARE "factors" over which the United States has no control. He said, "Certainly we do not believe...there or anywhere else...in peace at any price." Mr. Dulles said the London disarmament talks should not be judged a failure. He said the progress was "quite monumental", in comparison with previous meetings.

The United Nations General Assembly today met in special session to resume debate on the Hungarian question. Henry Cabot Lodge...speaking for the United States...attacked Russia and the Kádar government for "gross defiance" of United Nations resolutions for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and the restoration of political independence. Lodge said, ~~"The people of Hungary are being shot and imprisoned. Their sufferings are actual and acute, and demand to be relieved." To effect relief~~, Lodge urged the Assembly to approve a new resolution...supported by 36 countries...nominating Prince Wan of Thailand as a special United Nations representative on Hungary. Prince Wan's task would be "to pursue the objectives of the General Assembly on the Hungarian question." The resolution again denounces Russia's intervention in Hungary and urges Moscow "to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people." Lodge said that, in the end, world opinion may force Russia to comply with the United Nations resolutions. He said, "The greatest danger we face is that we will give in to despair." Russian delegate Sobolev accused Lodge of "raising a hullabaloo about Hungary", to divert attention from the "aggressive acts" of the United States, Britain and France in the Middle East.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said today that "a threat of armed intervention in the internal affairs of Syria is being created." Gromyko told a news conference in Moscow that Turkish troops are massing on the Syrian frontier in support of what he called "Western aggression". Turkey, he said, should remember that Syria has "reliable friends"...and that World War One and World War Two began as "local adventures." Gromyko blamed the West for the break-down of the London disarmament talks. And he accused Britain of committing aggression in Yemen and Oman.

In Damascus, the Syrian foreign minister said today that his country is prepared "to meet all emergencies and face every aggression. He again complained of "provocative maneuvers" by American warships off the coast of Syria.

Syria today accused Israeli forces of opening fire on two Arab villages and killing a civilian. Israel says Israeli tractors working in the fields came under Syrian fire and that armed guards returned the fire. Israel says the fields were inside the demilitarized zone. Syria had charged that they were "Arab" fields.

The foreign minister of Jordan said today that his country has no intention of interfering in Syria. He called the impression created by the

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airlift of American arms to Jordan "most unfortunate". He said the United States promised the arms some time ago, and that Jordan has no concern in Syria's internal affairs. Israel, he said, remains the "greatest threat".

The Communist leader of Poland...Wladyslaw Gomulka...arrived in Yugoslavia today for a week's visit. At a banquet tonight, President Tito promised to support Poland in its border dispute with West Germany. Formal talks will start tomorrow.

Secretary of Defense Wilson told reporters in Washington today, "I don't really know for sure" whether the United States is ahead of Russia in the ballistic missiles race. Wilson said he was uncertain on this score before Russia announced it had successfully test-fired an intercontinental ballistic missile, and that the announcement had not changed his attitude. The "big" problem, he said, will be to turn out reliable missiles on a production line basis.

The government reported today that 800-thousand fewer persons held jobs in the United States in August than in July. ~~Employment normally drops in August.~~ Normally there are fewer jobs in August because of a seasonal decline in farm employment, but the drop last month was the sharpest in ten years. The government said this is due partly to "unfavorable weather,"

Edward R. Murrow: September 10, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Judge Davies, in asking the Federal Government to enter the Little Rock de-segregation conflict as "a friend of the court", has made the United States a leading party in the case. Ordinarily a "friend of the court" has a purely advisory status. But the Supreme Court ruled in 1946 that a Federal Court might invite the entrance of a friend of the court to represent the public interest. Judge Davies exercised that right. He could have allowed the Little Rock case to have remained one between negro parents and the school board. He chose to elevate it to a higher and graver importance. He now is confronting Governor Faubus with the United States Government.

The Justice Department has filed its injunction petition, and the judge has set the date for Governor Faubus and his top Guards officers to show cause why they should not be enjoined from obstructing school integration. There will be a hearing first on the issuance of a temporary injunction, then on whether it should be made permanent. Since the governor has not refused to appear in the Federal Court -- and thus take himself out of the Union -- the hearings will give him ample opportunity to set out why he acted as he did. If he proves his case to the satisfaction of Judge Davies the injunction will not be granted. His contention is that he was right in disobeying Judge

Davies' own order for the integration of negro students, because to have done so would have produced disorder.

The Justice Department is bound to attack this contention. It must try to show that the danger of violence was small or unreal before Governor Faubus called out the National Guard. Judge Davies knows pretty well what the situation was in Little Rock before the militia was called out. He has before him a 400-page report of F.B.I. agents on their investigation. He had it before he asked the Federal Government to intervene.

Now, if Governor Faubus should surprise everybody, and prove his case, either in Judge Davies' court or the higher courts, the South would have the formula for nullifying the Supreme Court ruling on integration. But if he fails to convince Judge Davies, to begin with, a LONG delay is to be expected. He would appeal to the United States Court of Appeals, and if he loses again, to the Supreme Court. In the meantime integration in Little Rock would be suspended, and a breathing space would be provided.

No one will deny that the danger of violence in Little Rock and in other Southern cities at this moment is acute. The South is rocking with explosions both emotional and material. But this is not the issue before Judge Davies. He is not ruling on conditions today. What he must decide is what they were

before Governor Faubus called out the National Guard.

This may not be the most satisfying kind of legal case. It may not be simple to find a yardstick of potential danger. And evidence as to what might have happened if the governor had acted otherwise can hardly be free from some speculation. ~~But the courts overcome such difficulties every day~~ to the nation's utter satisfaction. This is grist ~~in the mill of judicial~~ the process.

It is very much to the point to say that Little Rock, and the other Southern communities that are obstructing integration, are costing the country dearly in world prestige. The United States today was fighting in the United Nations Assembly for its resolution condemning the Soviet subjugation of Hungary. Today, also, we were trying to bolster up opposition in the Middle East to the extension of Communist domination. The Communists could not have asked for more timely and effective anti-American propaganda than our own dispatches about Governor Faubus, the dynamiting of a Nashville school and the use of troops to keep children from entering their school house. The damage is not only in the countries we are exhorting not to submit to Communist tyranny. We are losing the respect of our most dependable friends.

When the civil rights bill passed Congress it could be said that it

would do us more good abroad, perhaps than any measure since the Marshall Plan. But the benefit of the law has been snuffed out like a candle. And that is quite an achievement to attribute to a single person. And it does not lessen its consequences to every American for him to say he was doing what he believed to be right.

Jerry Bryan

Word for Today

The integration dispute is giving Russia a fund of propaganda material, ~~which it will endeavor to spread around the earth.~~ Henry Stimson realized that we are not an island. "No private program," he warned, "and no public policy in any sector of our national life, can escape from the compelling fact that if it is not framed with reference to the world, it is framed with perfect futility."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Sept. 11, 1957

This is the news:

Governor Faubus of Arkansas asked President Eisenhower today for an opportunity to talk to him regarding the Little Rock integration dispute. Mr. Eisenhower agreed to the meeting...saying that he would see the governor in Newport, either Friday afternoon or Saturday morning. Faubus was given the choice of which it will be. In requesting a conference with the President, Faubus said: "Recognizing that we jointly share great responsibility under the Federal Constitution, I feel that it is advisable for us to counsel together in determining my course of action as chief executive of the State of Arkansas, with reference to the responsibility placed upon me by the state and federal constitutions."

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Faubus went on to say, "All good citizens must, of course, obey all proper orders of our courts, and it is certainly my duty to comply with the order that has been issued by the District Court in this case consistent with my responsibilities under the constitution of the United States and that of Arkansas." Faubus has contended ~~during the past time~~ it was his duty, under the Arkansas constitution, to prevent violence. He gave that as his reason for posting National Guardsmen around the central high school in Little Rock...with orders to bar Negro students from entering, even though the United States District Court had directed that the school be integrated. The Federal Government has applied for an injunction, and Faubus has accepted a summons to attend a hearing on the application on September 20th. National Guardsmen are still outside the school, under orders not to allow Negro children to enter.

In Nashville, Tennessee, segregationist John Kasper was unable today to raise a 200-dollar fine for his part in the integration disorders there and has been placed in the City Workhouse. The charges brought against Kasper by the city consisted of misdemeanors---vagrancy, loitering, and disorderly and offensive conduct. When these charges are disposed of, he will be turned over to the state on a charge of inciting to riot.

Integration of Nashville grammar schools continued today on a limited scale. Attendance at the schools by white students was slightly improved.

President Eisenhower today signed the emergency immigration bill, while...at the same time...calling it "a disappointment". The measure provides for the admission to the United States of more than 60-thousand "hardship cases", but makes no general revision of basic immigration quotas. It also ignores the Administration proposal that permanent residence be granted some 25-thousand Hungarian refugees now in the United States.

The prime minister of Syria said today that he "wished to thank the Soviet Union for its firm attitude toward American attempts to break Syrian independence." The statement was in reference to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's warning yesterday that the West should keep hands off Syria. (Syria's pro-Soviet commander-in-chief, General Bizry, arrived in Cairo today and went immediately into conference with President Nasser). The State Department in Washington says Secretary Dulles will make a major speech next week before the United Nations General Assembly. Presumably he will touch upon both the Middle East problem and disarmament.

In the General Assembly today, Britain demanded full ~~In the United Nations General Assembly, Britain today demanded full~~ Soviet compliance with the United Nations resolutions on Hungary. The British minister of state, Allan Noble, said the prestige of the world organization cannot survive if the Assembly allows Russia to ignore its edicts. And he expressed "earnest hope" that Prince Wan of Thailand...as special United Nations representative on Hungary...will be able to make the Soviet government "realize its international obligations." Representatives of Australia, Greece, Italy, Peru and the Netherlands also urged Russia "to respond to the judgment of public opinion" and withdraw its troops from Hungary.

The puppet premier of Hungary...Janos Kadar...today scored the United States on the issue of racial segregation. Kadar told a Communist Party meeting, "Those who tolerate that a people should be persecuted because of the color of their skin have no right to preach human liberty and human rights."

My colleague, Earnest Leiser, reports from Bonn that although the West German elections are only four days off, the American integration question is attracting more attention from the German press and radio than

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all the statements of all the politicians put together. Leiser says that so far West German papers have withheld editorial comment.

The British governor of Cyprus told the Greek Cypriot underground today that the death penalty for carrying firearms is now abolished. The underground suspended its terrorist operations in March, pending new efforts for a peaceful settlement.

The United States Court of Appeals...in New Haven...today reversed the conviction of five Communists charged with conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The court ruled...in a 2-to-1 decision...that the Justice Department had introduced "no direct evidence of such advocacy."

The Communications Workers of America have called a nationwide strike of 55-thousand telephone equipment workers for 6 a.m. Monday, local time. Union President Joseph Beirne says the strike for higher pay will be against the Western Electric Company...and that picket lines will be thrown up around telephone exchanges in every state, except Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Western Electric is an affiliate of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Equipment installers in seven western states already have walked out.

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The meeting between Polish leader Gomulka and President Tito in Belgrade does not promise to produce anything spectacular, but in itself it is an event of uncommon importance to the Soviet Union and all its satellites. Nine years ago Tito walked out of the satellite system. As a result, four to five thousands of his sympathizers in neighboring countries, many of them Poles, were massacred in the purges that followed. Moscow was determined that no secondary system of friendships should grow up within its monolithic empire. If satellite leaders wanted to meet, let them do so in Moscow.

Now they are meeting in Belgrade and without Russian eavesdropping. They are not conspiring against the Soviet Union. But they are doing what Moscow with unbridled ferocity tried to prevent; they are advertising the existence of a secondary system of friendships within the communist world, a system that has no point if it is not somewhat independent of Moscow. Every national in every satellite can see it. If he thinks about it, he knows his world has changed.

This change, to be sure, is not drastic and it may not be final. It is no revolution that will bring Gomulka and Tito into the Western camp. And it may be temporary, for who knows when de-Stalinization will be followed in Moscow by re-Stalinization. The Hungarians certainly believe that that

already has happened in their country. But Gomulka seems some way off from such a disaster, and as for Tito, he is by now the master of his tight-rope.

So here are two men who defied Moscow. Tito defied Stalin, Gomulka defied Khrushchev. And they are openly meeting and openly talking policy, and just by doing it they are reducing the cohesive strength of the Soviet system.

This is happening at a bad time for the Soviet Union. The Russians are on trial at the bar of United Nations opinion for their savage treatment of Hungary. That of itself is satellite trouble enough. But Gomulka and Tito are producing additional anxieties. The effect on Moscow is to set off an eruption of denunciations - not of Tito and Gomulka, but of the United States. Not for years has the Russian press been so wild and frantic about American policy. Quite obviously Soviet readers are being distracted from thinking about what is happening in their own communist world.

There is a further dimension to this trouble that came into view in Gomulka's toast at yesterday's Belgrade festivities, and again in a speech today. It is Communist China. What he said was harmless enough. It was that Poland and Jugoslavia must work together with Russia, China and all

communist countries. But Red China is a touchy subject just now. Mao Tse-tung was one of Gomulka's sponsors, and helped save Poland from the fate of Hungary. He is about to visit Moscow and is expected to go to both Warsaw and Belgrade. This visit might well lead to an expansion of a secondary and independent communist system alongside the Soviet Union. Mao is clearly out for greater power within the communist world, and aspires to be its ideological leader. If he succeeds, Soviet solidarity would be weakened still more. Here are the makings of a communist federation to replace the monolithic Soviet system some day.

However Moscow hopes to sidetrack any such development by organizing a new world communist body to replace the Cominform. It is prompting its satellite stooges to speak out about the need for it. The idea being mooted is an organization for the exchange of ideas, one for inter-communication - a "com-intercom" instead of a cominform. As Moscow conceives such an organization it would be useful in keeping Gomulka on the reservation, and making Tito more orthodox.

Krushchev, when he met Tito in Rumania last month, took along a former secretary of the defunct Cominform. They broached something about a com-intercom. Tito is said to have replied that any new organization must

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George Ryan

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SPETEMBER 11, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

The United States today accused Russia of "falsification"...and of trying to intimidate the free world by making "blustering attacks" on American foreign policy. This, in part, is the State Department answer to the charges leveled against the United States earlier this week by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, who accused America of wrecking the London disarmament conference and of threatening Syrian independence. "The United States," the State Department said, "deplores the statement made by the Soviet foreign minister. Its falsifications and its intemperance seem deliberately calculated to break those bridges of understanding which still sustain our hopes for peace." The State Department said that in its total distortion of fact, "Mr. Gromyko's statement follows faithfully the

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old Molotov line, which the Soviets themselves so recently condemned." And then it added, "We had hoped for better things. But it seems that the Soviet Communists are, in all respects, confirmed reactionaries who can only replay the old wearisome tunes."

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Word for Today

It was the English philosopher, Bertrand Russell, who said recently that America has become "the torchbearer for the West." It behooves torchbearers to be seemly in their conduct...to walk uprightly, and with dignity. For as Bernard Baruch has observed, "Almost nothing in this world stands alone." Our actions are for all to see.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R MURROW WITH THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK SPOTS ONLY) 9/12/57
7:45-8:00 PM

MURROW: First, here is Ernest Leiser feporting from Bonn.

LEISER: Three days before the most important political event in West Germany in the past four years the chief attention of the German Russian radio tonight is being directed to the United States. The stories in Nashville, Little Rock, Washington and elsewhere have almost eclipsed the story of the West German elections Sunday. The boulevard papers, the tabloids, have played big the pictures of negroes students being turned away from the Little Rock high school in Arkansas. And the responsible papers have also given the story their main attention. But they've been avoiding comment so far. I asked one German editor why, this evening, and he answered we are not in a position to pass moral judgment on persecution. Still a reporter in this country, a country that puts its support of the United States higher than other of our NATO partners, find a sense of deep dismay about the problems of race relations in the U.S. among his southern colleagues. The Germans seem to derive pleasure from the British aggression and humiliation in Suez. Perhaps ~~the~~ the embarrassment in North Africa has not embarrassed Bonn. But the Germans have tied their political tail to our kite and our problems worry them. One newspaper headline today seems to summarize their question. Can the United States government, the headline reads, assert its authority of law over the forces of radical irresponsibility. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

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Constitution, stipulates that every American citizen is equally protected under the law, this clause is nothing but a dead letter in the south. Hitting the sore point on which Asians most frequently criticize America, the editorialist writes "We cannot imagine why southerners detest negroes to such an extent, it has a shame on the American people to allow such an idea of discrimination to exist." The Tokyo Yomiuri comments generally that southern violence and lynchings give America a stain of dishonor. Regarding the Arkansas National Guard barring negroes from Little Rock Central High School, the newspaper Asahi, with four million circulation, sarcastically declared "It seems as though the civil war is still being fought, even now, half a century since the emancipation of the slaves. In the fields of sports and music, negroes are scoring points for America, but in the south racial discrimination is to be regarded as a beautiful custom." After ticking off examples of it, the Japanese editorial concludes, "If these things are true, the United States cannot talk of a big thing like humanitarian". Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

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CHARLES COLLINGWOOD: The British are being very restrained in their comments about the racial disturbances in the south. In the past, the racial problem has always been the final clinching argument which the citizen of another country would put forward whenever he became angry or frustrated or unhappy about something the United States had done. In Britain today, the tone is one of sympathetic understanding, and that's not only true of editorial writers but of ordinary people in conversation. One reason for this moderation is that the British aren't particularly mad at the United States right now. Another is, they have a minor race problem on their own hands these days, as the result of

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ED MURROW: These are the reactions of these allied countries to the integration news from the United States.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1957
7:45 -- 8:00 P.M. EST

This is the news:

The United States today accused Russia of "falsification"... and of trying to intimidate the free world by making "blustering attacks" on American foreign policy. This, in part, is the State Department answer to the charges leveled against the United States earlier this week by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, who accused America of wrecking the London disarmament conference and of threatening Syrian independence. "The United States," the State Department said, "deplores the statement made by the Soviet foreign minister. Its falsifications and its intemperance seem deliberately calculated to break those bridges of understanding which still sustain our hopes for peace." The State Department said that in its total distortion of fact, "Mr. Gromyko's statement follows faithfully the old Molotov line, which the Soviets themselves so recently condemned." And then it added, "We had hoped for better things. But it seems that the Soviet Communists are, in all respects, confirmed reactionaries, who can only replay the old wearisome tunes."

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Sept. 13, 1957

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would not call a meeting of union and industry representatives because that would "interject the government directly into matters which ultimately must be solved by collective bargaining." Mitchell said that Administration policy not to become a party to collective bargaining had been "a significant factor" in fostering industrial peace.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that he has agreed at the request of the President to stay on in the cabinet indefinitely. Benson said he saw the President yesterday...and that they discussed plans for new legislation that would make price supports more flexible and ease production controls. Reporters asked Benson about a telegram the new Democratic senator from Wisconsin...William Proxmire...sent Mr. Eisenhower, suggesting that Benson be made to resign. Proxmire said his election victory last month amounted to "an unmistakable repudiation" of Benson's farm policies. Benson said he doubted that these policies...which the Democrats made a major campaign issue...had any important effect.

On Sunday, the people of West Germany will go to the polls in a parliamentary election. I have asked my colleague, Ernest Leiser, for a first-hand report on the election issues, personalities, and trends. For that story, we switch now to Bonn.

(Leiser tape runs 4:50
Ends on cue: "Now back to ERM
in NY.")

That was my colleague, Ernest Leiser, reporting on the election campaign in West Germany. About 35-million persons are expected to vote.

This is Ed. Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

Chancellor Adenauer hopes to stay in power on the basis of his record. In the election campaign just ending he has promised no new exciting program---only the old Adenauer policy. In promising more of the same, the chancellor would appear to agree with Napoleon, who said: "When firmness is sufficient, rashness is unnecessary."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, September 13, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LEIBER: At just about this moment, Ed, an 81-yr. old German gentleman is settling down in his hillside villa outside of Bonn for his nightly glass of good Rhine wine. Then as is his practice he'll say his prayers and go to bed, supremely confident that day-after-tomorrow the West German electorate will return him to the job that he relishes even more than that good Rhine wine. The eminent party in question, German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is not alone in confidence of his victory. His Christian Democratic party subordinates are practically bursting with complacence. One of his rivals, Rheinhold Maier, leader of the third-running Free Democrats, has made the amazing pre-election statement at a press conference that if Adenauer doesn't get an absolute majority again this time he'll be mighty close to it. And a member of the Social Democratic Executive, whom I asked today if he thought that his party could beat Adenauer, said gloomily, "Not in this country."

Most people tonight seem to think that Adenauer's a shoein. Only a pretty lonely minority of whom I'm one think it may be a fairly narrow victory if he wins and that the election results will force him to make a coalition with some people who take a dim view of his hard-handed rule, people like the Free Democrats who quit his coalition last time.

If Adenauer does lose ground, it'll be because of an under-current of uneasiness that I've found in the country as I followed the candidates around in the past month. A rather surprising number of people in this country of the so-called "economic miracle" are uneasy that their prodigious boom is ending. They say they're caught in a squeeze of rising prices and they're beginning to cry. A lot of middle-class people are complaining that this is a government of the bankers and the Ruhr barons, the

industrie (indistinct) and that Bonn isn't looking out for the small business and professional man. Some others, less of them, feel uneasily that twelve years of one-man one-party domination of government is not the way to nourish this country's very tender democracy. A considerable number don't like his iron allegiance to Washington. A good number blame Adenauer for the dead end dilemma of Germany's division.

Much of this uneasiness and irritation is submerged. But if it does come to the surface on Sunday when the West German voters go to the polls, Adenauer may have a harder time than he or his opponents think tonight.

At the beginning of this month nearly 90% of the country's 35½-million eligible voters said that they were going to vote. But 22% had said that they hadn't decided how.

If Adenauer does win it will be on one of the most curiously and deliberately negative programs ever proposed to an electorate, ...? - "no experiment" - has been his whole keynote and his party's. He's offered no new program at all, only more of the same in the past eight years in both foreign and domestic policies. More of the same is quite a bit in this thriving country, of course, as the Government Bulletin took pains to point out today. It reported that there had been 3½-million dwellings built on the ruins since 1949, far more than in any other European country. But "more of the same" is not an exciting election program and Adenauer's deliberately betting that he Germans don't want excitement or novelty.

The "old man" has been selling his old program with enthusiasm however and has proven himself again a prodigious campaigner. In this small country he's logged 9,000-campaign miles by car and train and made more than fifty major hour-long speeches. Adenauer has taken some precautions because of his age. He's addressed no open air meetings after

he caught cold at an early outdoor rally. And a doctor travels with him constantly.

His aides have taken other precautions to avoid the irritations of political turmoil. Entry to the Adenauer rallies has been principally by invitation only, so that he has preached mostly to the converted; and so that he hasn't been heckled much. Some aspects of his campaign have been a bit distasteful to an American observer. His only whistle stops have been at lonely sidings at night, where they set up the searchlights and put out the police dogs to keep the unwanted away. But by-and-large his campaign has been distinguished for political showmanship.

If Eric Ollenhauer, Adenauer's chief opponent, wins Sunday, it will not be because of the way that he and his Socialist colleagues have campaigned. They're cursed with colorless leadership, Ollenhauer emphatically included. Their efforts at least should not disturb the old chancellor tonight as he sips at his wine and serenely meditates in the solitude of his villa above the Rhine. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Secretary of Labor, Mitchell today rejected Walter Reuther's suggestion that President Eisenhower call a meeting of representatives of the United Auto Workers Union and leaders of the auto industry. Reuther had said such a meeting could evaluate his proposal for lower car prices, in return for union consideration of this in drawing up its 1958 wage demands. The proposal already has been rejected by General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford. Secretary Mitchell said today...in a letter to Reuther...that Mr. Eisenhower would not call a meeting of union and industry

representatives because that would "interject the government directly into matters which ultimately must be solved by collective bargaining." Mitchell said that Administration policy not to become a party to collective bargaining had been "a significant factor" in fostering industrial peace.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that he has agreed at the request of the President to stay on in the cabinet indefinitely. Benson said he saw the President yesterday...and that they discussed plans for new legislation that would make price supports more flexible and ease production controls. Reporters asked Benson about a telegram the new Democratic senator from Wisconsin...William Proxmire...sent Mr. Eisenhower, suggesting that Benson be made to resign. Proxmire said his election victory last month amounted to "an unmistakable repudiation" of Benson's farm policies. Benson said he doubted that these policies...which the Democrats made a major campaign issue....had any important effect.

On Sunday, the people of West Germany will go to the polls in a parliamentary election. I have asked my colleague, Ernest Leiser, for a first-hand report on the election issues, personnalities, and trends. For that story, we switch now to Bonn. (LEISER):

At just this moment, Ed, and 81-year old German gentleman is settling down in his hillside villa outside of Bonn for his nightly glass of good Rhine wine. Then as is his practice he'll say his prayers and go to bed, supremely confident that day-after-tomorrow the West German electorate will return him to the job that he relishes even more than that good Rhine wine. The ancient party in question, German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is not alone in confidence of his victory. His Christian Democratic party subordinates are practically bursting with complacence. One of his rivals, Rheinhold Meier, leader of the third-running Free Democrats, has made the amazing pre-election statement at a press conference that if Adenauer doesn't get an absolute majority again this time he'll be mighty close to it. And a member of the social Democratic Executive, whom I asked today if he thought that his party could beat Adenauer, said gloomily, "Not in this country."

Most people tonight seem to think that Adenauer's a shooin. Only a pretty

lonely minority of whom I'm one think it may be a fairly narrow victory if he wins and that the election results will force him to make a coalition with some people who take a dim view of his hard-handed rule, people like the Free Democrats who quit his coalition last time.

If Adenauer does lose ground, it'll be because of an under-current of uneasiness that I've found in the country as I followed the candidates around in the past month. A rather surprising number of people in this country of the so-called "economic miracle" are uneasy that their prodigious boom is ending. They say they're caught in a squeeze of rising prices and they're beginning to cry. A lot of middle-class people are complaining that this is a government of the bankers and the Ruhr barons, the industrie (indistinct) and that Bonn isn't looking out for the small business and professional man. Some others, less of them, feel uneasily that twelve years of one-man one-party domination of government is not the way to nourish this country's very tender democracy. A considerable number don't like his iron allegiance to Washington. A good number blame Adenauer for the dead and dilemma of Germany's division.

Much of this uneasiness and irritation is submerged. But if it does come to the surface on Sunday when the West German voters go to the polls, Adenauer may have a harder time than he or his opponents think tonight.

At the beginning of this month nearly 90% of the country's 35½-million eligible voters said that they were going to vote. But 22% had said that they hadn't decided how.

If Adenauer does win it will be on one of the most curiously and deliberately negative programs ever proposed to an electorate,...? - "no experiment" - has been his whole keynote and his party's. He's offered no new program at all, only more of the same in the past eight years in both foreign and domestic policies. More of the same is quite a bit in this thriving country, of course, as the Government Bulletin took pains to point out today. It reported that there had been 3½-million dwellings built on the ruins since 1949, far more than in any other European country. But "more of the same" is not an exciting election program and Adenauer's

deliberately betting that the Germans don't want excitement or novelty.

The "old man" has been selling his old program with enthusiasm however and has proven himself again a prodigious campaigner. In this small country he's logged 9,000-campaign miles by car and train and made more than fifty major hour-long speeches. Adenauer has taken some precautions because of his age. He's addressed no open air meetings after he caught cold at an early outdoor rally. And a doctor travels with him constantly.

His sides have taken other precautions to avoid the irritations of political turmoil. Entry to the Adenauer rallies has been principally by invitation only, so that he has preached mostly to the converted; and so that he hasn't been heckled much. Some aspects of his campaign have been a bit distasteful to an American observer. His only whistle stops have been at lonely sidings at night, where they set up the searchlights and put out the police dogs to keep the unwanted away. But by-and-large his campaign has been distinguished for political showmanship.

If Eric Ollenhauer, Adenauer's chief opponent, wins Sunday, it will not be because of the way that he and his Socialist colleagues have campaigned. They're cursed with colorless leadership, Ollenhauer emphatically included. Their efforts at least should not disturn the old chancellor tonight as he sips at his wine and serenely meditates in the solitude of hiw villa above the Rhine. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

(MURROW): That was my colleague, Ernest Leiser, reporting on the election campaign in West Germany. About 35-million persons are expected to vote.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word For today. But first, here is George Bryan.

"Word For Today"

Chancellor Adenauer hopes to stay in power on the basis of his record. In the election campaign just ending he has promised no new exciting program---only the old Adenauer policy. In promising more of the same, the chancellor would appear to agree with Napoleon, who said: "When firmness is sufficient, rashness is unnecessary."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Sept. 16, 1957

This is the news:

An Army coup is reported in Thailand. The army radio says military forces led by Field Marshal Sarit (SAH-REET) have taken over "major objectives" in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand. The "objectives" are said to include the post office and telephone office. Tanks surrounded Government House, but Premier Songgram (SONG-KRAHM) is reported to have left the city. The Army broadcast appealed for calm. Sarit is commander in chief of the Thai army. The crisis between Army leaders and the government has been brewing since last month, when Sarit and four other army officers resigned from the cabinet. Their resignation reportedly stemmed from Songgram's refusal to get rid of the head of the Bangkok police force and reorganize the cabinet.

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"independent policy of Syria." It said German unification should proceed on the basis of direct talks between East and West Germany. And the Yugoslav government, it said, "considers the existing frontier on the Oder and Niesse Rivers as the final Polish-German frontier." This frontier...drawn up tentatively at the Potsdam Conference... gives some 40-thousand square miles of pre-war German territory to Poland. The West German government has opposed this settlement. And tonight it summoned its ambassador to Belgrade home for consultations.

President Eisenhower today expressed his "great gratification and pleasure" over Chancellor Adenauer's victory yesterday in the West German parliamentary elections. (Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party won 270 of the 497 seats in the lower house.) The State Department said, "We look forward to working with the new Federal Government which will be formed on the basis of this election in the same spirit of friendship, trust and common purpose which has characterized our relations with Chancellor Adenauer's government in the past." (In a few minutes we will have a direct report from Germany on the Adenauer victory).

Israel charged today that Soviet agents kidnapped an Israeli diplomat and threatened him and his family with bodily harm, unless he agreed to work for the Russian secret service. The Israeli foreign ministry says the diplomat... a 29-year-old attache at the Israeli Embassy in Moscow... was abducted on September 7th and held for 26 hours. (He has since returned to Israel unharmed.) Israel calls the alleged incident "a serious infringement of diplomatic immunity"...and has filed a protest.

British Prime Minister Macmillan today announced the appointment of a new chairman for the Conservative Party. The job went to Viscount Hailsham, minister of education, on whom Macmillan also bestowed the title of "minister without portfolio". This makes him both top cabinet minister and party boss. Lord Hailsham's (former duties as education minister are taken over by Geoffrey Lloyd, (who---in the past---has served as minister of fuel and power.

The Conservative Party has shown weakness in recent by-elections. Lord Hailsham's appointment is believed designed to strengthen the party, in preparation for the next general elections.

National guardsmen were still posted today, outside the central high school in Little Rock. Negro students made no attempt to enter. Governor Faubus said last night that the guardsmen might be removed later this week---but he added that they would be withdrawn "only under a condition of tranquility and general acceptance by the people." Faubus said he would determine when that condition has been met. He made no statement today. On Friday, the governor is due to appear in United States District Court to "show cause" why he should not stop interfering with integration of the school.

White House News Secretary Hagerty today accused the Democratic Party of "trying to play politics" with the Little Rock situation. Hagerty referred to the statement yesterday by A MAJORITY OF the Democratic Advisory Committee, accusing President Eisenhower of "failing in his duty to exercise decisive leadership" in the Little Rock dispute. Hagerty said this would be "funny, if it were not so pathetic."

The Senate Rackets Committee will hold new hearings next week in its investigation of Teamsters Vice President James Hoffa. Chairman McClellan said today...in announcing the hearings...that Hoffa will be "invited" not required to attend. Last week, Hoffa asked the committee not to call him for testimony between September 18th and October 10th. (The teamsters hold their convention in Miami the end of the month, and Hoffa will be busy campaigning for the union presidency). McClellan said he would like to accommodate Hoffa...but that public interest "predominates" over the convenience of any individual. The hearings are tentatively scheduled to start on September 24th. McClellan said they were called to develop new material as well as follow up earlier testimony. He could not say exactly how long the hearings will run---"probably for three or four days."

Telephone installers went on strike today in 44 states in support of their demands for higher pay. The strikers are members of the Communications Workers of America. Technically, they walked out against the Western Electric Company...but they threw up picket lines around telephone exchanges, AND THOUSANDS OF telephone operators also stayed off the job.

In most cities, local telephone service has not been affected because of the automatic dial system. But persons placing long-distance calls encountered delay.

And now, for that direct report on the West German elections, we switch to Ernest Leiser in Bonn.

(Tape runs 4:55
ends on cue "--to Ed Murrow in NY."

That was my Ernest Leiser, reporting the reaction to yesterday's parliamentary election in West Germany.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is George Bryan. Speaking For Fond,

Word for Today

In achieving the well-nigh impossible, Chancellor Adenauer has demonstrated a high degree of statesmanship. Edmund Burke said...two hundred years ago..."The great difference between the real statesman and the pretender is that the one sees into the future, while the other regards only the present."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, September 16, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LEISER: When old Konrad Adenauer turned up for work at the Chancellory here in Bonn this morning, the first thing he did was step up on a podium and declare to the assembled cameras "West Germany's foreign policy, based on loyal partnership in NATO under the leadership of the United States, is now secure for the next four years." This was the final punctuation point to the political campaign that has won for Adenauer the most resounding election success any Democratic German politician has ever known, and has assured his position as the pre-eminent statesman of post-war Western Europe.

When Adenauer was first chosen chancellor in 1949, it was by a single vote of the Parliament, his own. And his Christian Democratic party could claim less than a third of the popular vote. After yesterday's election, it is the majority party in the country. And Adenauer's selection for a third term is assured by a margin that seems unassailable for the next four years.

The 81-yr. old chancellor has been an ardent advocate of negotiating from a position of strength. His own position of strength in West Germany today is unchallenged. He won it by the force of his own prodigious personality and by the force of a slogan: "No experiments." No experiments, stability. That was what the Germans demonstrated they wanted yesterday beyond the shadow of any skeptic's doubt.

In foreign policy - the stability that Adenauer offered was the Western alliance and the particular support of America. In any other country in the world today so outspoken a pledge of allegiance to the United States would be apt to ruin a politician. But Adenauer made a point in his campaign propaganda of saying that only America, the strongest power in the world, can protect us from the Soviet grasp. Those were his

exact words. And in Western Germany Adenauer won hands down.

In domestic policy stability meant no tinkering with the economic structure that has made West Germany the most flourishing country with the solidest currency in Europe.

Before the election I had detected an undercurrent of uneasiness about that economy among a lot of Germans. Particularly among small shop owners and professional people. But certainly the election results show that that uneasiness was eclipsed by the greater fear of doing anything that might upset the present balance.

A new political balance was struck in yesterday's election. Erich Ollenhauer, leader of the defeated Social Democrats, called attention to it at a news conference today, a news conference that was otherwise a little like a wake. West Germany, said Ollenhauer, moved a great step farther toward the Anglo-Saxon two-party political system yesterday. Did he like the idea, a reporter inquired. "The voters didn't ask us whether we like it," said Ollenhauer. "They made it a fact." The fact is that there will be only four parties in the new Parliament, and one of them, the German party, is in effect a satellite of Adenauer's Christian Democrats. There are then really only three contending parties in the new Parliament, and the third, the Free Democrats, has fewer than 10% of the seats. The Socialists, as Ollenhauer hastened to point out, actually gained some popular votes and even a few Bundestag seats. But it was the C.D.U. that devoured seven of the eleven chief parties that ran this time. Ollenhaur also expressed fear of the development of authoritarianism in West Germany, with the Christian Democrats in full control needing no coalition support. There's no indication of any tyranny of the majority on the horizon here. However, twelve uninterrupted years of Adenauer could bring with them some domestic dangers for the Germans, including the radicalization of Ollen-

hauer's own party out of sheer frustration. Four more years of the C.D.U. also means that it's the only party really to have borne the responsibility of government since the West German Republic began. And four more years of Adenauer may mean an even greater acceptance of the idea that the old man knows best. An even greater German reluctance to independent political decisions.

But one person who's not worried about the prospective political behavior of the Germans is that ancient gentleman whom they elected. Adenauer was not only unusually jovial today, but more exuberant than I've seen him. At the chancellory he looked it - fresh and rested. And as he gazed at the red-eyed reporters who'd stayed up with the election tally round-the-clock, he said "You gentlemen look tired. Was there anything unusual that happened here last night?" We could honestly inform him that there was. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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MURROW: That was Ernest Leiser, reporting the reaction to yesterday's parliamentary election in West Germany.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But now, here is George Bryan speaking for Ford.

BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In achieving the well-nigh impossible, Chancellor Adenauer has demonstrated a high degree of statesmanship. Edmund Burke said...two hundred years ago..."The great difference between the real statesman and the pretender is that the one sees into the future, while the other regards only the present."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Sept. 17, 1957

This is the news:

Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand today was elected president of the 12th United Nations General Assembly. The secret vote, as the Assembly convened for its fall meeting, was 77 for Munro and one for Foreign Minister Malik of Lebanon. Three countries abstained. The single vote was cast for Malik, although he already had withdrawn his candidacy. Later...by a unanimous vote... the Assembly admitted Malaya to the United Nations as its 82nd member.

Japan today appealed to the United States to call off the nuclear tests scheduled to be held in the Pacific next year. The Japanese note urged that nuclear experiments be stopped "in consideration of the dangers to the human race." The United States replied that it has "repeatedly stated its willingness to suspend nuclear tests as part of a dependable disarmament agreement."

Britain today announced that it has protested Russia's action closing the Bay of Vladivostok to foreign ships and planes. The United States made a similar protest last month. There has been speculation that Russia sealed off the area for the purpose of conducting missile tests.

The State Department ruled today that "any bona fide athlete", regardless of nationality, may enter the United States to take part in the 1960 winter Olympics. Athletes from Communist countries will not be fingerprinted. But, as in the case of all visitors to the United States, they will be subject to routine health and

security checks.

The Navy today cancelled development of its Triton guided missile project. The Navy says the cancellation resulted "from an over-all review of the Navy's surface-to-surface missile program." The Triton was to have been launched from ships against distant land targets. The United States is developing other missiles in this category.

~~Former Defense Secratary Louis Johnson told the American Legion convention today that the Administration should give the American people the "facts" on how the United States and Russia compare with respect to military strength. Johnson said, "If the facts show that the Soviets are ahead, we should call for a revision of national policies to meet the danger." He said this may mean higher, instead of lower taxes.~~

The former NATO commander...General Gruenther...told the American Legion convention today that if the Russians have successfully tested an intercontinental ballistic missile, it does place the United States in greater danger. But the balance of power between East and West, he said, remains unchanged. "It doesn't prevent us from launching an attack to destroy the Soviet Union."

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Washington officials say they expect no change in the foreign policy of Thailand, as the result of yesterday's coup d'etat, in which the Army chief of staff seized control of the government. Field Marshal Sar-reet'...who led the bloodless revolt...reportedly has promised that Thailand will adhere to all treaty obligations, including participation in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

Premier ~~Pibul Songgram~~ PEE-BUN SONG-KRAM has disappeared. / And Sar-reet's rival... General ~~Phao~~ PAO, head of the state police...has taken off for Switzerland. / Sar-reet has not yet formed a new government. He fell out with the premier last month, when all cabinet officers were ordered to sever their outside business connections. / Rather than do this, Sar-reet' and other members of the cabinet resigned.

~~The king of Thailand today asked government officials to obey Sar-reet's orders.~~

In Paris, the National Assembly today met in emergency session, to take up the Algerian question...and the equally critical problem of inflation. A bill granting the Algerians a larger measure of home rule was sent to a committee which...it was hoped...would amend it in such a way, as to meet with the approval of all cabinet ministers. The Assembly, consequently, is turning first to the problem of the weakened French economy.

In Little Rock, Representative Brooks Hays conferred twice today with Governor Faubus on possible next steps in the school integration dispute. There was no announcement as to what...if anything...was decided. A hearing on Faubus' use of National Guard troops to keep Negro children out of Central High School is scheduled to be held in United States District Court on Friday. Reports from Little Rock say the United States District Attorney there is drawing up a list of some 200 witnesses.

Mayor Mann of Little Rock appealed to Governor Faubus again today to withdraw the National Guardsmen from the school. He told Faubus, "The time for further critical remarks is past. Our joint responsibility as public servants makes it imperative that we steer a course that will place the people of Arkansas once again on the path of compliance with law and order."

Democratic National Chairman Butler said today that President Eisenhower should have ordered Governor Faubus to obey the federal court order to integrate the ~~[illegible]~~ Little Rock high school. Butler made the statement after a two-day meeting with party leaders from nine Southern states. The main purpose of the meeting was to lay strategy for stopping Republican inroads in the South.

In Nashville, Tennessee, today...attendence at the six integrated grammar schools continued to gain. Resumption of classes, after a long week-end (there was no school in Nashville yesterday because of the state fair), was without incident. The segregationist, John Kasper, pleaded innocent to charges of inciting to riot. The state court gave him two months to prepare for trial.

The latest advisory on that tropical storm Esther, in the Gulf of Mexico, places the disturbance 220 miles from the Louisiana coast. The storm is moving north at 8 miles an hour, with winds of up to 50 miles an hour.

My colleague, Daniel Schorr, has just returned to Moscow from a visit to two cities annexed by Russia. One of them formerly belonged to Poland, the other to Latvia. These towns are rarely visited by foreign correspondents, and so we asked Schorr to record a report for us by beep telephone. You will note deletions due to Soviet censorship, as Schorr speaks.

Tape runs 5:40
Ends on cue: "---are the older people with long memories."

That was my colleague Daniel Schorr, reporting a remarkable story from Moscow. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

The General Assembly meeting that opened today will be marked by a new and bitter debate on disarmament. No one questions the need for agreement. Bernard Baruch told a United Nations meeting in 1946, "We are here to make a choice between the quick and the dead." The choice...in eleven years...has not changed.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, September 17, 1957
7:45-8:00 PM

SCHORR: This is the report, a fragmentary one from the western rim of Russia from which I have just returned. Two weeks ago the Soviets announced the opening to western travelers of four cities in the border lands annexed since 1939. Riga, Latvia, annexed with the other Baltic states in 1940. Lwow, once Lemberg, in the region annexed from Poland in 1939. Chernovky, once Austro-Hungarian Czernovich later Romanian Czernody, annexed after the war, and Uzhgorod annexed from Czechoslovakia after the war now on the Czechoslovak border. Max Stengle of the New York Times and I were the first western correspondents to make the trip. We travelled by air, travel by car was not permitted. We ended up seeing only Riga and Lwow. While in Lwow we were told that Chernovky, although officially opened only two weeks before, is now temporarily closed. Nor could we go to Uzhgorod either. And so we returned to Moscow. To my regret, therefore, this report on the rim of Russia comes only a tale of two cities. But these two cities gave us some sense of the climate in the border lands. Inevitably our presence caused great excitement. Crowds gathered where ever we went, mostly conducive and eager. (Seven words are here deleted). Both Riga and Lwow have seen great population shifts. In Riga, anti-communist governments were removed (words deleted) After the war, those accused of collaboration with the Nazis were removed. Some have been allowed to return. Many Russians have settled there in cities ranging from 20 to 40% of 600,000. Before the war the Russians formed 4% of the population. In Lwow, thousands of Poles have accepted repatriation to Poland under an official treaty. Thousands of Ukrainians have moved in instead. Today, Lwow once a farming and commercial center (indistinct) into an

industrial city. Its population almost tripled to 560,000. And in this once Polish city the Mayor told us the population is now 48% Ukrainian, 35% Russian, the Poles, a small minority. In Riga and Lwow church attendance seems higher than in other parts of the Soviet Union. In Riga, (indistinct) in Catholic churches in good state of repair and well attended. In Lwow, at a Catholic Sunday Mass, I saw more children and young people that I have ever seen at a religious service in the Soviet Union. These relatively new comer cities in the Soviet Union also show other differences from the rest of the country. They have better housing conditions than the other cities. Lwow claims first place in progress towards eliminating its housing shortage. The Mayor told us there will be a dwelling for everyone in three years. For the Soviet lUnion as a whole, the earliest target is twelve years from now. In both cities, food and living costs are lower than in Moscow. Partly because of local resourses, partly also perhaps, efforts are being made to pacity the people. In both Riga and Lwow a sense of national identity runs strong although as far as we could see it does not take the form of any overt opposition to the Soviet regime. Lwow, Ukrainian Bourgeois nationalism as it's called, was stamped out by 1949 and some of these sent away in the process are being allowed now to return. In Riga and Lwow parents can send their children either to schools using the local language, Latvian in one case, Ukrainian in the other, or to a Russian school. Where the local language is chosen, Russian is a compulsory second language. Each city today has one remaining Synagogue, and the religious Jews, all of them aged, are left undisturbed. If these two cities are a sample the assimilation of the western border land into the Soviet system has made great progress. The Soviet pattern has been fixed and those who grumble about it are mainly the older people with long memories.

Ed. Trans. NR

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M. E.S.T.

This is the news:

Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand today was elected president of the 12th United Nations General Assembly. The secret vote, as the Assembly convened for its fall meeting, was 77 for Munro and one for Foreign Minister Malik of Lebanon. Three countries abstained. The single vote was cast for Malik, although he already had withdrawn his candidacy. Later...by a unanimous vote...the Assembly admitted Malaya to the United Nations as its 82nd member. Japan today appealed to the United States to call off the nuclear tests scheduled to be held in the Pacific next year. The Japanese note urged that nuclear experiments be stopped "in consideration of the dangers to the human race." The United States replied that it has "repeatedly stated its willingness to suspend nuclear tests as part of a dependable disarmament agreement."

Britain today announced that it has protested Russia's action closing the Bay of Vladivostok to foreign ships and planes. The United States made a similar protest last month. There has been speculation that Russia sealed off the area for the purpose of conducting missile tests.

The State Department ruled today that "any bona fide athlete", regardless of nationality, may enter the United States to take part in the 1960 Olympics. Athletes from Communist countries will not be fingerprinted. But, as in the case of all visitors to the United States, they will be subject to routine health and security checks.

The Navy today cancelled development of its Triton guided missile project. The Navy says the cancellation resulted "from an over-all review of the Navy's surface-to-surface missile program." The Triton was to have been launched from ships against distant land targets. The United States is developing other missiles in this catagory.

The Former NATO commander....General Gruenther....told the American Legion convention today that if the Russians have successfully tested an intercontinental

ballistic missile, it does place the United States in greater danger. But the balance of power between East and West, he said, remains unchanged. "It doesn't prevent us from launching an attack to destroy the Soviet Union."

Former Defense Secretary Louis Johnson told the Legion convention that the Administration should give the American people the "facts" on how the United States and Russia compare with respect to military strength.

Washington officials say they expect no change in the foreign policy of Thailand, as the result of yesterday's coup d'etat, in which the Army chief of staff seized control of the government. Field Marshal Sar-reet'...who led the bloodless revolt....reportedly has promised that Thailand will adhere to all treaty obligations , including participation in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Premier Pee-Bun Song-Kram has disappeared. And Sar-reet's rival... General Pow, head of the state police...has taken off for Switzerland. Sar-reet has not yet formed a new government. He fell out with the premier last month when all cabinet officers were ordered to sever their outside business connections. Rather than do this, Sar-reet' and other members of the cabinet resigned.

In Paris, the National Assembly today met in emergency session to take up the Algerian question...and the equally critical problem of inflation. A bill granting the Algerians a larger measure of home rule was sent to a committee which it was hoped...would amend it in such a way as to meet with the approval of all cabinet ministers. The Assembly, consequently, is turning first to the problem of the weakened French economy. In Little Rock, Representative Brooks Hays conferred twice today with Governor Faubus on possible next steps in the school integration dispute. There was no announcement as to what...if anything....was decided. A hearing on Faubus' use of National Guard troops to keep Negro children out of Central High School is scheduled to be held in United States District Court on Friday. Reports from Little Rock say the United States District Attorney there is drawing up a list of some 200 witnesses.

The latest advisory on that tropical storm Esther, in the Gulf of Mexico, places the disturbance 220 miles from the Louisiana coast. The storm is moving north at 8 miles an hour, with winds of up to 50 miles an hour.

My colleague, Daniel Schorr, has just returned to Moscow from a visit to two cities annexed by Russia. One of them formerly belonged to Poland, the other to Latvia. These towns are rarely visited by foreign correspondents, and so we asked Schorr to record a report for us by beep telephone. You will note deletions due to Soviet censorship, as Schorr speaks.

(SCHORR): This is the report, a fragmentary one from the western rim of Russia from which I have just returned. Two weeks ago the Soviets announced the opening to western travelers of four cities in the border lands annexed since 1939. Riga, Latvia, annexed with the other Baltic states in 1940. Lwow, once Lemberg, in the region annexed from Poland in 1939. Chernovky, once Austro-Hungarian Czernovich later Romanian Czernody, annexed after the war, and Uzhgorod annexed from Czechoslovakia after the war now on the Czechoslovak border. Max Stengle of the New York Times and I were the first western correspondents to make the trip. We traveled by air, travel by car was not permitted. We ended up seeing only Riga and Lwow. While in Lwow we were told that Chernovky, although officially opened only two weeks before, is now temporarily closed. Nor could we go to Uzhgorod either. And so we returned to Moscow. To my regret, therefore, this report on the rim of Russia comes only a tale of two cities. But these two cities gave us some sense of the climate in the border lands. Inevitably our presence caused great excitement. Crowds gathered where ever we went, mostly conducive and eager. (Seven words are here deleted). Both Riga and Lwow have seen great population shifts. In Riga, anti-communist governments were removed (words deleted). After the war, those accused of collaboration with the Nazis were removed. Some have been allowed to return. Many Russians have settled there in cities ranging from 20 to 40% of 600,000. Before the war the Russians formed 4% of the population. In Lwow, thousands of Ukrainians have moved in instead. Today, Lwow once a farming and commercial center (indistinct) into an industrial city. Its population almost tripled to 560,000.

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(MURROW): That was my colleague Daniel Schorr, reporting a remarkable story from Moscow. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Sept. 18, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today agreed to confer with Representative Adam Clayton Powell of New York on the school integration problem. Powell had sent the President a telegram, requesting that he meet immediately with him and other Negro leaders. Mr. Eisenhower's answer makes no reference to the suggestion that other persons be included in the talks. It says, "I shall arrange a meeting with you, and have directed my staff in Washington to confer with you for this purpose." As for his attitude toward civil rights, Mr. Eisenhower said, "I believe my feelings are sufficiently well known so that I hardly need to reassure any citizen of my earnest devotion to these convictions." So far, no date for a meeting has been set. Although Powell is a Democrat,

he supported Eisenhower in the last presidential campaign.

The school integration situation in Little Rock remains unchanged.

In Alexandria, Virginia, a federal judge today held up his order requiring public schools in Arlington County to start integration on Monday. The judge ordered the delay, pending an appeal by the school board. He emphasized that...in granting the stay...he was not ruling on the merits of the case.

The Air Force announces that its first inter-continental missile squadron will be organized...and equipped with the 5-thousand-mile Snark...by the end of the year. The Snark is a guided, not a ballistic missile. Thus it is essentially a pilotless bomber---slower than the inter-continental ballistic missile which Russia claims to have successfully tested. But like the ballistic missile, it can also deliver a hydrogen bomb. The first Snark squadron (500 officers and men) will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Richard W. Beck of the Strategic Air Command.

Secretary of State Dulles expresses the view...in the magazine "Foreign Affairs"...that the policy of "massive retaliation" may be on its way out. Mr. Dulles says, in the article, that "recent tests point to

the possibility of possessing nuclear weapons, the destructiveness and radiation effects of which can be confined substantially to pre-determined targets. This, he says, may make it feasible in the future "to place less reliance upon deterrence of vast retaliatory power. He says the United States "has not been content to rely on a peace which could be preserved only by a capacity to destroy vast segments of the human race." Mr. Dulles repeats that it is "important" to combine any suspension of nuclear tests with other measures that limit armament and the possibility of surprise attack.

Secretary Dulles will make a major foreign policy speech tomorrow before the United Nations General Assembly. Today, in the United Nations, India moved that admittance of Red China to membership in the world organization be made a subject for Assembly consideration.

The State Department announced today that it will seize the passports of the 40-odd Americans who visited Red China in defiance of its ban on travel to that country. The department also said it has made a "final decision" not to renew the passport of William Worthy, who went to Red China last year as a reporter. Worthy's attorney says the case will be appealed to the State Department's board of passport appeals and, if necessary, to the federal courts.

The American Legion today urged President Eisenhower to take the lead in revising the "status of forces" agreement. The Legion called for presidential action in one of more than 60 resolutions adopted at its annual meeting in Atlantic City. It proposed that no member of the armed forces be subjected to trial by any foreign government for any act committed on a United States military post or in line of duty. (The resolution made no direct reference to the trial, in Japan, of Army Specialist William Girard). The Legion also went on record as approving the military ~~planner~~ phase of the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine, as opposing federal aid to education, and as denouncing some recent Supreme Court decisions as dangerous to national security. ~~It suggested that Congress enact legislation to establish "proper qualifications for all federal judges, so that henceforth only those imbued with the fundamental concepts of our Republic and the basic tenents of our system of jurisprudence may be appointed to the judiciary."~~

The AFL-CIO ethical practices committee today made public its report on alleged corruption in the international teamsters union. The report says in part: "The evidence shows and we have found that President Beck

and Vice President Hoffa used their official union position for personal profit and advantage...frequently to the detriment of the teamsters union membership." The ethical practices committee also found that Hoffa "associated with, sponsored and promoted the interests of notorious labor racketeers." It concluded that the union is dominated by corrupt influences and that, therefore, it fails to meet the standards for labor union practices set forth in the AFL-CIO constitution. The findings now go to the AFL-CIO executive council, which meets here in New York next week. It is up to the council to say whether the union will be expelled from the labor federation.

The Federal Communications Commission today agreed...tentatively... to authorize trial-run demonstrations of "pay as you see" television sometime next year. The commission said it will consider the applications of television stations that want to broadcast pay TV programs on a limited basis for a three-year trial period. The commission says this "does not constitute a commitment" that such programs eventually will be authorized on a regular commercial basis.

Edward R. Murrow: September 18, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Forty foreign ministers are in New York for the twelfth assembly of the United Nations which opened yesterday. One could prove with little difficulty that the United Nations is weak when it comes to wielding power in a world of power. But it would be hard to prove that a meeting of forty foreign ministers, wherever it took place, was not important.

The importance of the United Nations to the United States has gone through considerable change in the last years. We no longer enjoy a convenient and automatic majority in the Assembly. We still are by far the most influential member, but we have to persuade, and cannot command. And it is not easy to persuade in an organization broken into tight groupings, unless the groups happen to be on our side. We used to be sure of the Latin American votes, and could count on most of the British Commonwealth and the Western European countries, not to mention recipients of our aid to Asia. But the Afro-Asian and Arab blocs have upset our automatic majority. Even our following in Latin America is not as reliable as it used to be. To get things done we have to plan skillfully and work hard. And we have to get used to receiving a certain number of setbacks.

Our big stake in the present Assembly is to preserve our prestige in

the disarmament debate. The debate itself cannot be won, for the most the Assembly can do is to order resumption of the deadlocked negotiations in the disarmament sub-committee. Since both we and the Russians want this, it is sure to be done. But the Assembly also can draft a resolution touching on the issue of continuing the test of nuclear weapons. And here the ground may prove slippery. We insist that if nuclear tests are suspended, the making of nuclear weapons must be suspended as well, and put under adequate international control, something that Moscow has rejected point-blank.

But in bringing our position before the Assembly we are, in a sense, leading with our chin. For we have announced the resumption of Pacific tests of thermo-nuclear weapons. Japan already has taken a lead in asking us to cancel them, and judging by world reactions this past year, world opinion will favor cancellation, simply because of the health hazard. We shall argue that suspending the tests without suspending the making of nuclear weapons is not disarmament at all. But such an argument is more difficult to follow than warnings about Strontium 90 and the dangers of fall-out. We shall try to allay these by stressing that we are testing the so-called clean bomb, also missiles that can intercept missiles, and that we would welcome U.N. representatives at the Pacific tests. Secretary Dulles

is expected to stress these points when he presents the American case tomorrow. But the announcement of the tests is also being publicized as a show of determination on our part, not to stop them so long as the making of nuclear weapons goes. And while this is logical, it will take all of Mr. Dulles's forensic talent to make it popular.

There is a further maneuver in the disarmament struggle. The Soviet Union will propose enlarging the sub-committee which now consists only of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and Canada. India is supporting the move, and aspires to membership, as do other countries. Our position on this point has not been disclosed.

Perhaps the major issue before the Assembly will be Algeria. The last Assembly admonished France to produce a "peaceful, democratic and just settlement", and the French Government is laying before a special session of its parliament a plan which it hopes will satisfy both the United Nations and this highly critical Assembly. The proposal calls for a division of Algeria into some six semi-autonomous territories, with Moslems and Europeans having equal voting rights, and with France still responsible for diplomacy, defense and currency. The Arab states are sure to reject this solution and demand complete independence for Algeria. Not only is France in for hard

sledding in this debate, we shall be under attack for providing France the arms to fight the Algerians.

All told, the meeting of the Assembly looks like being acrimonious and passionate. There has been no cease-fire in the cold war; on the contrary, it is being conducted with rising intensity. Now the U.N. Assembly becomes its central arena. No doubt all its eighty-two members join in the hope that the world somehow will be safer because a platform is there where all the bitter contention can be aired.

George Bryan

The United Nations...whatever its limitations...is still a place where large issues can be debated, pro and con, and submitted to [redacted] world opinion. Anthony Nutting once observed, after attending a United Nations meeting, "I still believe that jaw is better than war, that it is good to have a place where we can talk and let off steam."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The United Nations...whatever its limitations...is still a place where large issues can be debated, pro and con, and submitted to world opinion. Anthony Nutting once observed, after attending a United Nations meeting, "I still believe that jaw is better than war, that it is good to have a place where we can talk and let off steam." Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Sept. 19, 1957

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today addressed the United Nations General Assembly on the subject of disarmament and Soviet infiltration of the Middle East. Mr. Dulles said the Soviet arms build-up in Syria confronts Turkey with "a growing military danger." Russia, he said, wants control of the Middle East. And he called on the General Assembly for a full discussion of the risks involved. He said that in the course of the debate, the United States may make some "concrete proposals". Dulles appealed to the Assembly to support the Western disarmament proposals. He said, "We cannot believe the sweeping, contemptuous Soviet rejection is final." (I should like to examine Mr. Dulles' speech further in a few minutes).

The United Nations steering committee today turned down India's request for an assembly debate on whether Red China should be admitted to the world organization. The United States and eight other countries voted to shelve the question. Russia, Czechoslovakia, Norway and Ceylon voted for the Indian proposal. Tunisia and Guatamala abstained.

Today...in Damascus... representatives of Russia and Syria opened discussions pertaining to Soviet economic aid. The Syrian government confirmed reports that two Russian warships are about to visit Syria. It said the warships are coming at Syria's invitation.

Governor Faubus of Arkansas demanded today that United States District Judge Davies disqualify himself from presiding at tomorrow's hearing in the Little Rock integration dispute. The hearing concerns Faubus' use of National Guard troops, which...on orders of the governpr...have barred Negro students from central high school. Faubus contends it was necessary to call out the Guard to prevent violence. The Justice Department questions this...and has petitioned for an injunction against Faubus, requiring him not to interfere in the school integration program. Today, Faubus filed a motion in the District Court arguing that Judge Davies

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should not hear the case because of "personal bias and prejudice." (Davies himself will have to rule on the motion). Faubus also charges that the F.B.I. has given the court "hearsay evidence." Earlier today, the governor refused to honor an affidavit calling for his appearance in another court case. This one concerns a suit brought by ten Negro ministers, who asked that four segregation laws passed by the Arkansas state legislature be set aside. Three judges...including Judge Davies...were hearing the case. Faubus refused to appear on grounds that, as the chief executive of Arkansas, he is not compelled to comply. As it turned out, the hearing was postponed pending the outcome of a similar case in the state courts.

The summer White House said tonight that President Eisenhower is "deeply disappointed" by developments at Little Rock...that "voluntary means have not been found to comply with the court's orders."

The State Department today expressed hope that trumpter Louis Armstrong will sometime make a Government-sponsored trip to Russia as a goodwill ambassador. A department spokesman told reporters the decision is "up to him." Yesterday, Armstrong said he had given up plans to go "because of the way they are treating my people in the South." He accused President

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Eisenhower of being "two-faced" in his handling of the Little Rock dispute and called Governor Faubus "an uneducated plow-boy." Armstrong said, "Don't get me wrong. The South is full of intelligent white people." It was "bad", he said, the other people "made all the noise." The State Department said the Armstrong trip had been under discussion but that "nothing was final." The department said it "always had been pleased" when Satchmo traveled abroad.

Defense Secretary Wilson today ordered the armed forces cut by an additional 100-thousand men. The reduction is to be effected "as promptly as possible" but in no case later than June 30th, 1958. A 100-thousand-man cut (ordered last July) is to be completed by the end of this year. The two cuts, together, will reduce the armed forces to 2-million, 600-thousand men. Wilson said he believed the Air Force...as a result...would drop in strength from its present 133 wings to "at least" 123 wings. He said he was asking the Army and Navy...as well as the Air Force..."to continue aggressively the search for savings which can be made in defense expenditures" and, at the same time, maintain necessary military capabilities. Wilson said that between 35 and 40-thousand civilians

Grant

will also have to be dropped from the defense payroll.

Today...at the Nevada proving grounds...a small atomic bomb was exploded underground for the first time since the United States began making nuclear tests. The underground "shock waves" proved less forceful than anticipated.

In Atlantic City, John S. Gleason of Chicago was elected national commander of the American Legion. F.B.I. Director Hoover told the Legion convention today that it would be "national suicide" to dismiss lightly the threat of Communist subversion in the United States. ~~There is still, he said, a dangerous hard core of "conspiratorial leaders."~~

Here in New York today, 13 members of the teamsters union filed suit in United States District Court to block the election of new officers at the union's national convention in Miami the end of this month. The petition contends that there can be no proper election unless the court appoints masters to conduct "honest elections at the local level." The local elections are for the purpose of naming delegates to the convention. James Hoffa...who is running for president of the teamsters union...was among the defendants named in the suit.

The general communications strike in Argentina is spreading. The Confederation of Commercial Employes...the biggest union in Argentina... has called a sympathy walkout. And the garment and metal workers have scheduled a series of hit-and-run strikes for tomorrow and Saturday.

The Bank of England today raised its interest rate to 7 percent, a move designed to curb inflation and maintain the value of the pound. The old interest rate was 5 percent.

And in France, the opposition parties have presented a motion of censure against the government in the National Assembly. The motion charges that the austerity measures affecting French farmers are contrary to law.

Wilson said the Russian claim...that they have successfully tested an intercontinental ballistic missile...probably is true. He said the Russian announcement "didn't say much" that it was couched in general terms. And the United States, Wilson said, could have said the same thing months ago.

Edward R. Murrow: September 19, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Mr. Dulles's policy statement in the United Nations Assembly today fulfilled predictions of what he would say about disarmament. He emphatically re-affirmed the position of the United States and its allies in the deadlocked London negotiations. He urged the Assembly to adopt this position, in the hope that in time the Soviet Union would reverse its rejection. He made it clear, without actually saying so, that we are not prepared to compromise our stand in any basic way. Mr. Dulles did not have his eye on a possible deal with the Russians. He frankly tried to enlist the Assembly against the Soviet position.

Mr. Dulles made ~~It was~~ a hard-hitting speech at the UN. It underscored the acute distrust now existing, and asked the Soviet Union how it intended to dispel it. He himself could think of only two ways. The great powers could demonstrate by their conduct that they live up to their pledges under the charter. But this way, he lamented, "is unhappily lacking" and pointed to Hungary and the U.N. resolution on that tragic country.

The other way was to establish reciprocal inspection. "Then" he said, "we should not have to trust each other's words or intentions. Bad faith would then be so vulnerable to detection that it would not become a profitable

tactic".

Mr. Dulles refused to be on the defensive about the continuation of nuclear tests. He said that we are experimenting to find out how to eliminate hazardous radio-active material, and to make nuclear weapons into discriminating weapons, suitable for use against attacking troops, submarines and bombers, and for interception of inter-continental missiles. He chided the Russians for not seeming to want nuclear weapons to be refined in this way. Could it be, he suggested, because the Soviet Union did not want them made effective defensive weapons against its own preponderance in manpower? Russia "~~It~~ seems to like it" he said, "that nuclear weapons can be stigmatized as 'horror' weapons."

His final word on suspending the tests was put this way: If the Soviet Union rejects inspection against surprise attack, if it rejects a system to end the production of fissionable material for weapons, if it refuses to co-operate to prevent the promiscuous spreading of nuclear weapons throughout the world, and refuses to start a reciprocal reduction of existing stockpiles, then, he said, "we doubt that it is prudent to forego efforts to make nuclear weapons into defensive weapons, substantially free of radio-active fall-out."

This seems to limit our further tests to the development of the so-called clean bomb and making small-sized nuclear weapons. If this is the revelation of a newly formulated policy, more about it may be expected from the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Dulles had been expected to make a strong attack on the Soviet disarmament policy. But he exceeded expectations by adding another chapter of sharp criticism. This was of the Soviet behavior in the Middle East. He traced the Soviet efforts to gain influence there, which came to a head in 1955. Then, he said, Moscow adopted a formula handed down by Lenin, and "began an intensive propaganda designed to incite the Arab nations to believe that Soviet arms, with Soviet technicians and Soviet political backing, could accomplish extreme nationalistic ambitions." The purpose, as Lenin had foreseen, was to make these countries so dependent on the Soviet Union as to pass under Moscow's complete dominance.

In Syria, he said, "the Soviet-bloc arms were exultantly received, and political power has increasingly been taken over by those who depend on Moscow. True patriots have been driven from positions of power by arrests and intimidation." He went on to explain the effect on Turkey. "Turkey" he said, "now faces growing military danger from the major build-up of Soviet

arms in Syria on its southern border, a build-up concerted with Soviet military power on its northern border." In his original text Mr. Dulles was going to call attention to the possibility of a Soviet pincer movement, but he deleted this phrase. "We believe" he said, "that these Soviet acts, perhaps unwittingly, may lead recipients of Soviet arms into acts of direct aggression. Those who feel an abnormal sense of power" he warned, "are being incited by violent propaganda. This is risky business."

The cold war was renewed with the crushing of Hungary, and by Moscow's refusal to take a first step toward disarmament. / Now it has been transferred to the floor of the Assembly. / Mr. Dulles today was opening the fight there for the Western powers. / He was not vituperative, undiplomatic or even particularly stirring. But the most careful search of his text will not disclose any hidden keys to the doors of compromise.

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Word for Today

Secretary of State Dulles warns that Middle East countries...armed with Soviet weapons...may be tempted to commit aggression. Such action would not arise solely from possession of arms, but also from desires the countries hitherto had not been able to realize. Henry Ward Beecher once said, "Temptations without imply desires within."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1957
7:45 -- 8:00 P. M., EST

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today addressed the United Nations General Assembly on the subject of disarmament and Soviet infiltration of the Middle East. Mr. Dulles said the Soviet arms build-up in Syria confronts Turkey with "a growing military danger." Russia, he said, wants control of the Middle East. And he called on the General Assembly for a full discussion of the risks involved. He said that in the course of the debate, the United States may make some "concrete proposals". Dulles appealed to the Assembly to support the Western disarmament proposals. He said, "We cannot believe the sweeping, contemptuous Soviet rejection is final." (I should like to examine Mr. Dulles'speech further in a few minutes).

The United Nations steering committee today turned down India's request for an assembly debate on whether Red China should be admitted to the world organization. The United States and eight other countries voted to shelve the question. Russia, Czechoslovakia, Norway and Ceylon voted for the Indian proposal. Tunisia and Guatamala abstained.

Today....in Damascus...represenatatives of Russia and Syria opened discussions pertaining to Soviet economic aid. The Syrian government confirmed reports that two Russian warships are about to visit Syria. It said the warships are coming at Syria's invitation.

Governor Faubus of Arkansas demanded today that United States District Judge Davies disqualify himself from presiding at tomorrow's hearing in the Little Rock integration dispute. The hearing concerns Faubus' use of National Guard troops, which....on orders of the governor...have barred Negro students from central high school. Faubus contends it was necessary to call out the Guard to prevent violence. The Justice Department questions this...and has petitioned for an injunction against Faubus, requiring him not to interfere in the school integration program. Today, Faubus filed a motion in the District Court arguing that Judge Davies

should not hear the case because of "personal bias and prejudice." (Davies himself will have to rule on the motion). Faubus also charges that the F.B.I. has given the court "hearsay evidence." Earlier today, the governor refused to honor an affidavit calling for his appearance in another court case. This one concerns a suit brought by ten Negro ministers, who asked that four segregation laws passed by the Arkansas state legislature be set aside. Three judges...including Judge Davies....were hearing the case. Faubus refused to appear on grounds that, as the chief executive of Arkansas, he is not compelled to comply. As it turned out, the hearing was postponed pending the outcome of a similar case in the state courts.

The summer White House said tonight that President Eisenhower is "deeply disappointed" by developments at Little Rock...that "voluntary means have not been found to comply with the court's orders."

The State Department today expressed hope that trumpter Louis Armstrong will sometime make a Government-sponsored trip to Russia as a goodwill ambassador. A department spokesman told reporters the decision is "up to him." Yesterday, Armstrong said he had given up plans to go "because of the way they are treating my people in the South." He accused President Eisenhower of being "two-faced" in his handling of the Little Rock dispute and called Governor Faubus "an uneducated plowboy." Armstrong said, "Don't get me wrong. The South is full of intelligent white people." It was "bad" he said, the other people "made all the noise." The State Department said the Armstrong trip had been under discussion but that "nothing was final." The Department said it "always had been pleased" when Satchmo traveled abroad.

Defense Secretary Wilson today ordered the armed forces cut by an additional 100-thousand men. The reduction is to be effected "as promptly as possible" but in no case later than June 30th, 1958. A 100-thousand-man cut (ordered last July) is to be completed by the end of this year. The two cuts, together, will reduce the armed forces to 2-million, 600-thousand men. Wilson said he believed the Air Force....as a result....would drop in strength from its present 133 wings to "at least" 123 wings. He said he was asking the Army and Navy....as well as the Air Force...."to

continue aggressively the search for savings which can be made in defense expenditures" and, at the same time, maintain necessary military capabilities. Wilson said that between 35 and 40-thousand civilians will also have to be dropped from the defense payroll.

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Mr. Dulles had been expected to make a strong attack on the Soviet disarmament policy. But he exceeded expectations by adding another chapter of sharp criticism. This was of the Soviet behavior in the Middle East. He traced the Soviet efforts to gain influence there, which came to a head in 1955. Then, he said, Moscow adopted a formula handed down by Lenin, and "began an intensive propaganda designed to incite the Arab nations to believe that Soviet arms, with Soviet technicians and Soviet political backing, could accomplish extreme nationalistic ambitions." The purpose, as Lenin had foreseen, was to make these countries so dependent on the Soviet Union as to pass under Moscow's complete dominance.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is George Bryan.

"Word For Today"

Secretary of State Dulles warns that Middle East countries...armed with Soviet weapons...may be tempted to commit aggression. Such action would not arise solely from possession of arms, but also from desires the countries hitherto had not been able to realize. Henry Ward Beecher once said, "Temptations without imply desires within."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Sept. 20, 1957

This is the news:

United States District Judge Ronald Davies has issued an injunction, ordering Governor Faubus of Arkansas to stop interfering with the integration of the central high school in Little Rock. Judge Davies' order climaxes a day of fast-breaking legal developments. For a direct report, we switch to Jim Miller in Little Rock.

(Miller runs 3:35
Ends on cue: "---to Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y.

President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell conferred by telephone today on the Little Rock situation. A White House spokesman declined to give Mr. Eisenhower's reaction to the latest developments.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko told the United Nations General Assembly today that it is the United States---not Russia---which is making a "tinderbox" of the Middle East. Gromyko was answering Secretary Dulles' charge...yesterday...that Soviet Middle East policy is jeopardizing the peace. Dulles said Turkey faces "growing military danger" from the Soviet arms build-up in Syria. Political power, he said, has increasingly been taken over by those who depend on Moscow. Today, Gromyko argued that the situation in the Middle East is indeed dangerous...and that it is Western policy, especially the policy of the United States, which is at fault. The United States, he charged, has been exerting [redacted] "rude political and economic pressure" against Syria, simply because...in his words..."the people of Syria and their government refuse to submit to foreign dictation, or to allow their country to be drawn into aggressive blocs." (Here, Gromyko [redacted] was referring to Syria's opposition to the anti-Communist Baghdad Pact). He went on to say that [redacted] Russia "cannot place itself in the position of an impassive observer while the Near and Middle East...an area close to the frontiers of the Soviet Union...is being turned into a permanent hotbed of military conflicts."

The United Nations, he said, should condemn "resolutely" the policy being pursued in the Middle East by the Western powers. He warned against when he called the "dangerous illusion" that armed conflict in the area would not spread.

On the subject of disarmament, Gromyko said the Western proposals submitted at the London conference "cannot provide a basis for agreement." And then he went on to repeat most of the Soviet proposals, which the West had found unacceptable because of inadequate safe-guards. Gromyko suggested...in the form of a draft resolution...that nuclear tests be suspended for a period of two to three years. He would have the ban go into effect next January first, with an international commission to supervise compliance. Commission control posts would be set up in the United States, Russia and Britain...and in British possessions in the Pacific area, including Australia. Gromyko further proposed that the atomic powers assume a "temporary obligation" not to use nuclear weapons for at least five years. If no general disarmament agreement is reached after five years, the United Nations (according to Gromyko's proposal) would again consider the "obligation" to renounce the use of such weapons. This would appear to be a slight modification of the Russian proposal, submitted in

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London, for a flat, total ban on the use of nuclear weapons. Gromyko said that until a disarmament agreement is reached, Russia will take "all necessary steps to safeguard its security in close coordination with its allies." In particular, he said, with its allies under the Warsaw Pact.

The Air Force said today that the United States has developed a radar system capable of detecting an inter-continental ballistic missile up to a distance of 3-thousand miles. The disclosure was made by General Thomas D. White, Air Force chief of staff. White said the improved radar will be put into use in the near future to give military and population centers of the United States "instantaneous" warning of missile attack. White called the development part of a ballistic missile defense program on which this country has been working for several years. There have been, he said (without elaboration), "recent break-throughs in the computer, communications, radar and missiles fields."

Another missile was test-fired today in Florida. It is believed to have been the Air Force "Thor," a ballistic missile of intermediate range. Eye-witnesses say the test appeared successful. In that case, it would be the first successful firing of the Thor. But the only official word is that a missile was fired. The test-center gives out no details.

A New Mexico Democrat...Robert McKinney...was sworn in today as United States representative to the international "atoms-for-peace" agency. McKinney will attend the first meeting of the agency's Board of Governors in Vienna on October 1. President Eisenhower announced the appointment yesterday subject to Senate confirmation when Congress reconvenes.

The Finnish composer, Jean Sibelius, died today of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 91 years old.

In Paris today, Premier Bourges-Maunoury conferred for 12 hours with French party leaders in an effort to agree on an Algerian program. The effort failed, and tomorrow the premier will make another try. Twelve political leaders...representing 370 deputies...attended today's conference. The only leaders excluded from the meeting were those of the Communist and Poujadist Parties. The issue is Bourges-Maunoury's complicated plan for granting Algeria limited self-government. Rightist members of the General Assembly are demanding stronger provisions to guarantee continued French control of Algeria. And other deputies to the left contend that the measure does not go far enough in giving the Moslem population of Algeria a degree of home rule. There is speculation

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that the French government may fall in a confidence vote on the issue next week.

In Washington, a federal judge has ordered a hearing for next Friday on the petition filed by a group of "rank and file" teamsters to block the election of national officers at the forthcoming union convention. The petition charges that the election is being "rigged" in favor of union President James Hoffa, who wants to succeed Dave Beck as president. Judge F. Dickinson Letts directed the union leaders to show cause why the election should not be delayed by a temporary injunction.

In Miami Beach today, the teamsters union executive board unanimously approved...and sent to AFL-CIO President Meany... a reply to charges that the teamsters union is dominated by corrupt influences. The charges were upheld by the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee. Union leaders have not made their reply public, so far.

George Bryan

The four-day nationwide strike of telephone equipment installers ended today, when representatives of the union and the Western Electric Company agreed on a new two-year contract. Tonight, there is some question whether the contract terms will be accepted by the rank-and-file.

In Indianapolis, Cleveland and here in New York, union leaders say there is strong discontent over the 13 and a fraction-cent hourly package.

Word for Today

The writer, Langston Hughes, has a Negro character in his new book who is asked whether he wants the right to be wrong. And the character says, "I want every right there is. Then I can pick out the right to be right. A man has to have the right to be wrong in order to have the right to be right, don't he?"

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, September 20, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... United States District Judge Ronald Davies has issued an injunction ordering Governor Faubus of Arkansas to stop interferring with the integration of the Central High School in Little Rock. Judge Davies' order climaxes a day of fast-breaking legal developments. For a direct report we switch to Jim Nore in Little Rock.

NORE: The relentless legal machine of the Federal government apparently brought Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus to his knees at 3:29 this afternoon, following eighteen days during which National Guardsmen have patrolled the grounds of Little Rock Central High School. Five foot, one inch Ronald J. Davies, Federal District Judge in Little Rock, climaxed a day of courtroom surprises by issuing an injunction which forbids Governor Faubus and two National Guard officers from further interference in the racial integration of Central High School. The Guard officers are Maj. General Sherman Klinger, the State's Adjutant General, and Lieut, Col. Marion Johnson, who commanded the troops at the school. Faubus himself was not present in court. Federal attorneys rested their case at 2:55 this afternoon, a case in which they were forced to share the spotlight with no one after Faubus' legal entourage trooped from the courtroom shortly before noon. Two rulings by Judge Davies precipitated the move by Faubus' attorneys, an action that launched a hum of surprised comment in the sardine-close courtroom that was bulgingwith newsmen and spectators when the trial began at ten o'clock this morning. First of all, Davies denied a petition from the Governor's lawyers that the Federal jurist recuse himself because of personal prejudice and bias toward Faubus. Judge Davies ruled the facts did not support the contention. This action consumed forty minutes. Then the Faubus group filed a petition for the dismissal of the hearing, which was called of course to demand that Faubus and the Guard

officers show cause why the troops should not be removed from the high school. This petition was based on the premise that the court had no authority over the chief executive of a sovereign state. It took Judge Davies only a short while to deny this action. When he did so, Tom Harper, head of the governor's legal battery and chairman of the Arkansas State Democratic Committee, stood and announced to the court that the defense was withdrawing because it could not concede that the District Court could act with authority in a matter involving the chief of a sovereign state. Then the trio of Faubus attorneys buttoned their brief cases and stalked through the door. The action was totally unexpected. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. who is representing the nine negroes who were turned away from Central High, said the move was unprecedented, that he had never seen anything like it before. A similar statement came from Attorney Donald McGinnies, who represented the Department of Justice. He added that he did not think the action would have any effect on an appeal by the governor. After the exodus of Faubus' attorneys, it was a one-sided game, in which the Government attorneys called eight witnesses to the chair, including two of the negroes who'd been stopped from entering the school the morning of September 3rd. The students were 16-yr. old Ernest Greene, and 15-yr. old Elizabeth Ann Ackford. The remainder of the witnesses were school and city officials. The Government sought to establish that there had never been any racial violence in Little Rock, that the officials had carefully planned the move to integrate, and that none had ever asked the Governor for any assistance nor had the Governor ever consulted them prior to moving in the Guard. All nine of the negroes had been subpoenaed as witnesses and sat throughout the trial side-by-side in the witness enclosure. But in the wake of the day-long legal extravaganza, remains an abundance of unanswered questions: What move, if any, does Faubus plan next? What does the future hold in the way of legal recourse? Is this the

end of the battle? The consensus is that the troops will be removed. But they haven't been until yet. It may take another day or week or month in court to resolve the most perplexing problem yet produced by the integration of Southern schools. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. P. O.

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The Air Force said today that the United States has developed a radar system capable of detecting an inter-continental ballistic missile up to a distance of 3-thousand miles. The disclosure was made by General Thomas D. White, Air Force chief of staff. White said the improved radar will be put into use in the near future to give military and population centers of the United States "instantaneous" warning of missile attack. White called the development part of a ballistic missile defense program on which this country has been working for several years. There have been, he said (without elaboration), "recent break-throughs in the computer, communications, radar and missiles fields."

Another missile was test-fired today in Florida. It is believed to have been the Air Force "Thor" a ballistic missile of intermediate range. Eye-witnesses say the test appeared successful. In that case, it would be the first successful firing of the Thor. But the only official word is that a missile was fired. The test-center gives out no details.

A New Mexico Democrat...Robert McKinney...was sworn in today as United States representative to the international "atoms-for-peace" agency. McKinney will attend the first meeting of the agency's Board of Governors in Vienna on October 1. President Eisenhower announced the appointment yesterday subject to Senate confirmation when Congress reconvenes.

The Finnish composer, Jan Sibelius, died today of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 91 years old.

In Paris today, Premier Bourges-Maunoury conferred for 12 hours with French party leaders in an effort to agree on an Algerian program. The effort failed, and tomorrow the premier will make another try. Twelve political leaders... representing 370 deputies...attended today's conference. The only leaders excluded from the meeting wer those of the Communist and Poujadist Parties. The issue is Bourges-Maunoury's complicated plan for granting Algeria limited self-government. Rightist members of the General Assembly are demanding st on er proisions to guarantee continued French control of Algeria. And other deputies to the left contend that the measure does not go far enough in giving the Moslem population of Algeria a degree of home rule. There is speculation that the French government may fall in a confidence vote on the issue next week.

In Washington, a federal judge has ordered a hearing for next Friday on the petition filed by a group of "rank and file" teamsters to block the election of national officers at the forthcoming union convention. The petition charges that the election is being "rigged" in favor of union Vic President James Hoffa, who wants to succeed Dave Beck as president. Judge F.

Dickinson Letts directed the union leaders to show cause why the election should not be delayed by a temporary injunction.

In Miami Beach today, the teamsters union executive board unanimously approved... and sent to AFL-CIO President Meany...a reply to charges that the teamsters union is dominated by corrupt influences. The charges were upheld by the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee. Union leaders have not made their reply public, so far.

The four-day nationwide strike of telephone equipment installers ended today, when represen5atives of the union and the Western Electric Company agreed on a new two-year contract. Tonight, there is some question whether the contract terms will be accepted by the rank-and-file. In Indianapolis, Cleveland and here in New York, union leaders say there is strong discontent over the 13 and a fraction-cent hourly package.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The writer, Langston Hughes, has a Negro character in his new book who is asked whether he wants the right to be wrong. And the character says, "I want every right there is. Then I can pick out the right to be right. A man has to have the right to be <u>wrong</u> in order to have the right to be <u>right</u>, don't he?"

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Sept. 23, 1957

This is the news:

Violence broke out today when eight Negro students entered the central high school in Little Rock. At noon...when the situation threatened to get out of hand...the Negro students were withdrawn from the school and taken home under police escort. At the summer White House...in Newport...President has issued a proclamation, commanding all persons obstructing integration at Little Rock to "cease and desist." Mr. Eisenhower called the outbreak at Little Rock "disgraceful". He said he would use "whatever force may be necessary to prevent any obstruction of the law and to carry out the orders of the Federal Court." For a direct report on the President's statement, we switch to our White House correspondent Charles von Fremd in Newport.

Von Fremd runs 5 MINS.

Ends on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow in NY."

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At the southern governors conference...which he is attending...Governor Faubus told reporters: "What happened today, demonstrated that my original estimate of the situation was correct. I am sure," he said, "that the situation would have been as bad...if not worse...on the first day of school opening." Faubus said he had asked Mayor Mann of Little Rock to provide police protection at the homes of the Negro students who were

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President Eisenhower conducted considerable official business today, during his brief four-hour stay in Washington. He attended the regular National Security meeting at the White House, and said the United States now has "the most powerful military establishment in its peacetime history." The President made the statement on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the passage of the National Security Act...the law under which the Defense Department and the Security Council were created.

Mr. Eisenhower conferred at the White House for half an hour with Crown Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia. Secretary of State Dulles sat in on the meeting, which News Secretary Hagerty said involved "a general

discussion of mutual problems." Prince Faisal is both prime minister and foreign minister of Saudi Arabia. He told reporters his country is "concerned" over recent developments in Syria---not in the sense of being "worried" but "interested". "Our concern," he said, "is based on the fact that we want to see Syria free, independent and prosperous." He said there is no danger of one Arab country "endangering the security of another Arab country." Tomorrow, Prince Faisal will meet again with Secretary Dullles.

Mr. Eisenhower spoke at a luncheon meeting of his Conference on Small Business...underscoring the importance of the role of small business in the American economy. He also addressed the annual meeting of the World Bank and related agencies. Mr. Eisenhower warned that the "world-wide phenomenon" of inflation must be curbed, if depression is to be avoided. Policies must be strengthened, he said, which foster healthy economic growth. He deplored the decisions of governments to branch out into fields where private industry, he said, is willing and able to do the job.

Today...on the New York stock exchange...heavy selling sent prices down to their lowest average level in nearly two years. All major groups were hit,

with losses ranging from one to five dollars a share. "Paper losses" totaled 4-billion dollars.

At the Nevada proving grounds, the Atomic Energy Commission today fired its 22nd "shot" in the current series of tests. The explosion was set off from a 500-foot tower and had a force estimated at 15-thousand tons of T.N.T.

The United Nations General Assembly was addressed today by John G. Diefenbaker, prime minister of Canada. He said relations between the United States and Canada is an irrefutable answer "to those who contend that the United States seeks territorial advantage and foments war." The development of the inter-continental ballistic missile, he said, makes it imperative that the General Assembly give its first attention to the disarmament problem.

The United States Coast Guard reports that an American freighter has picked up five survivors of the German sailing ship "Pamir", which is is presumed to have sunk in the mid-Atlantic on Saturday. There were 86 persons on the ship, including 51 German Navy cadets.

The new tropical storm Frieda is reported 480 miles east of Palm Beach, with winds up to 50 miles an hour. Small-craft warnings have been posted on the Georgia and Carolina coasts.

The powerful interior committee of the French National Assembly today approved a compromise measure for giving Algeria limited home rule. The committee vote was 27 to 12, with four abstentions. Eleven of the 12 negative votes were cast by Communist deputies. The full assembly will start debate on the measure...on which Premier Bourges-Maunoury has staked the life of his government...on Wednesday.

Word for Today

Carl Sandburg once said, "The one word MORE detestable than any other in the American language is the word 'exclusive'. Exclusive. When you're exclusive," Sandburg said, "you shut out a more or less large range of humanity from your mind and heart...and from your understanding them."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, September 23, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... For a direct report on the President's statement, we switch to our White House correspondent, Charles von Fremd in Newport.

FREMD: The proclamation issued by President Eisenhower early this evening is regarded here as a necessary first step to the use of Federal troops if necessary to end the ugly situation in Little Rock. It is a legal maneuver which formally gives the President authority to use military force is the angry mobs continue to gather about Central High School keeping those nine negro students from classes. White House News Secretary James C. Hagerty emphasizes that the issuance of this proclamation does not inevitably mean that Federal troops will be employed by Mr. Eisenhower. But the implied threat is obvious as the Administration means it to be. The proclamation, identical to those issued by other Chief Executives in early American history, employs the classic "cease and desist" clause, carefully warning any individual or group to disperse from Central High School. The first test will come when the school doors open tomorrow morning. Mr. Eisenhower has no intention of calling out troops tonight. While news secretary Hagerty understandably hedges on whether troops will be called in if today's demonstrations are repeated, there is general agreement here that a now thoroughly aroused President will do just that, if the mobs gather again tomorrow.

The proclamation capped today its swiftly moving events. After Mr. Eisenhower conferred with Attorney General Brownell in Washington earlier today, he flew back to Newport, headed for the golf course. He was interrupted enroute by Hagerty who told him Brownell was urgently attempting to contact him. The President returned to his vacation headquarters here, conferred with Brownell several times then directed Hagerty to

issue a statement promising he would use force if necessary to insure integration in Little Rock. Reporters were stunned by the severity and directness of the statement. Mr. Eisenhower seldom uses such a blunt approach to important controversial matters. Until today he had employed his usual attitude of patience in dealing with Arkansas Governor Faubus and the mobs of extremists in Little Rock. But that patience snapped at the Newport Naval Base this afternoon when he learned of today's dangerous demonstrations and the flouting of the Federal Court's decision. Mr. Eisenhower apparently has now made his momentous decision - either the mobs disperse or Federal troops move in. Now, back to Ed Murrow in N. Y.

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For the story of what happened today in Little Rock, here is Paul Niven.

NIVEN: Violence came to Little Rock today as Orval Faubus had predicted. Whether it came because of Governor Faubus or in spite of him, is a question that will long be argued. Most people here have a fixed opinion in Faubus' favor and will carry that opinion to their graves. The crowd began assembling some two hours before Central High School was due to open its doors. First out were the roughest and most extreme elements; red-necked, unshaven men who either had no jobs or preferred not to go to them. I saw one of them show another a knife and they talked boldly about various methods of homicide. It was hard to tell whether they meant it. This reporter tried to talk with them, but was advised by them to get away and stay near police who could protect him. The Little Rock police force was stretched along both sides of the building. The long front of the building was barricaded off to traffic and pedestrians. But even the ends, each a hundred feet long, were hard to defend as the crowd grew. State police troopers who'd been held in reserve nearby, joined the Little Rock

force. Finally the shot went up: "Here they come!" And the crowd went off in pursuit of a single Negro who appeared some distance away. He was stoned and kicked in the face. Intentionally or otherwise, this man served as a decoy - for while he was diverting the crowd, the eight negro students walked into Central High School about a hundred and fifty feet away. The crowd was doubly angry at having been tricked. Immediately cries went up of "Let's go in and get them out!" Some of themen tried to do that. And perhaps thirty minutes it was touch and go whether they would succeed. Here's some of that shouting and scuffling. (sound effects) And so it went. One man would cry "Here's one who's willing. Who's with me?" and there'd be a brief hesitant charge toward the police lines. Nobody broke through. There seemed to be little organization; if there had been much the result might have been disastrous. The policemen themselves were revilled, accused of defending the negro students, asked if they wanted their daughters to bear colored babies. Now, the population of Little Rock is very heavily against integration. Presumably these police officers are reasonably representative. So their task today was not an easy one, emotionally or physically. It's reported that one of them tore off his badge and joined the crowd which took up a collection for him. The crowd by this time numbered several hundred. Not all rough-necks now; not all favoring violence. But all opposed to integration at Central High School on this date. It was hard to separate hate in these faces and voices from other strong emotions, fear, shock, hysteria. There were many white mothers crying, wailing that their children were in that school with negroes. Somehow despite the newspapers and despite the radio and television and (indistinct) Faubus's speeches, they had never believed it would really happen. By that time white students were beginning to stream out of the building. By noon it's estimated 500 or more had left, more than a quarter of the student body. Several of them told us they would not go back again

while the colored pupils were there. Some of them told of violence inside the building. There were even rumors of stabbings and acid attacks. But these rumors have not been confirmed and newsmen were barred from the building all day. Meanwhile, older whites had become involved in scuffles with police along both sides of the building. A few of them were taken away by the police. And then shortly afternoon, the police loudspeaker began announcing that the colored group had been removed from the school. Nobody had seen them leave and the angry crowd did not believe this announcement. "Who said so?" they cried, "the N.A.A.C.P.?" Well, finally several prominent segregationists said so at the request of police. And so did the Little Rock chief of detectives. He said the negroes had been taken away in two police cars. Then the crowd slowly and reluctantly dispersed. Many of them pledging to return tomorrow. At this moment, the police radio is dispatching officers to fights in many parts of the city. Cars with more than six people in them are being stopped and shaken down because of reports of white and negro groups driving around with guns. Whatever the course of events in Washington and Newport, it looks like only the beginning here in Little Rock, a very ugly beginning, perhaps with worse to come. Meanwhile, Mrs. Lucy Bates, the Arkansas chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that the negro students will not return to Central High School until they have assurances from President Eisenhower that they will be protected from the mob. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in N. Y.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Carl Sandburg once said, "The one word more detestable than any other in the American language is the word 'exclusive'. Exclusive. When you're exclusive," Sandburg said, "you shut out a more or less large range of humanity from your mind and heart...and from your understanding them."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Sept. 24, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today ordered the Arkansas National Guard into federal service, to deal with the school integration crisis in Little Rock. For a report on the President's executive order, we switch to White House Correspondent Charles von Fremd in Washington.

(Von Fremd to run approx 1:30
Returns on cue "--to Ed Murrow
in N.Y."

Next, for a direct report on the situation in Little Rock, we switch to Paul Niven.

(Niven tape runs
Ends on cue "--to Ed Murrow
in N.Y."

That was my colleague, Paul Niven, reporting from Little Rock.

Democratic Senator McClellan of Arkansas said he "believes" President Eisenhower's use of force is "without authority of law." He said the action "may precipitate more trouble than it will prevent." Democratic Senator Morse of Oregon said, "Every American citizen who believes in the supremacy of the American Constitution under a system of government by law should support the President." Adlai Stevenson expressed the view that Mr. Eisenhower, at this point, had no choice. #

The government says the cost of living reached a new all-time high in August for the 12th consecutive month. The August increase was two-tenths of one percent.

The New York stock market rallied today after yesterday's sharp decline.

The United States, Britain and France today accused Russia of insincerity in calling for an easing of tensions in the Middle East. They made the charge in separate notes...answering Russia's proposal for a Big Power declaration, outlawing use of force in the area. The American note said that Soviet arms shipments to Egypt and Syria "set in motion a chain of events leading to the present dangerous situation."

The British foreign secretary...Selwyn Lloyd...told the United Nations General Assembly today that Britain views the situation in Syria "with grave concern." He said Russian arms shipments to that country have been on such a scale as to suggest that their purpose may be "to pre-stock forward bases for the Soviet Union itself." ~~Britain, he said, will work for an arms agreement. But it must be something "practical and definite."~~ The General Assembly today voted to shelve the question of seating Red China for another year.

Britain will draw on its 500-million-dollar credit with the Export-Import Bank as a further means of bolstering the pound. The chancellor of the exchequer, Peter Thorneycroft, made this known today at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

The Tunisian government announced formally today that it has accepted a free offer of arms from Egypt.

Here in New York, the executive council of the AFL-CIO has found the United Textile Workers of America to be under corrupt influence and has given the union 30 days in which to clean house.

The Atomic Energy Commission says that Russia has conducted another atomic test... exploding a device [redacted] with a force equivalent to a million tons of T.N.T.

Edward R. Murrow: September 24, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

10 out

A number of alternatives were available to the President to fulfil the implication of yesterday's proclamation. He could call out federal troops. He could authorize the United States Marshal to draft local deputies, to enforce the order of the Federal Court. He could federalize the Arkansas ~~militia~~ National Guard.

When ~~If~~ he called out Federal troops, he resorted to an extremity which he himself said, in his news conference of July 17, he could not imagine he could ever be induced to do. However, the other alternatives could hardly have seemed much more inviting. They both would require local citizens to enforce against local citizens a federal ruling which many of them do not favor. The question is not as to the reliability of the militia or locally recruited deputy marshals. It is whether forcing local citizens to become policemen for the Federal court would not stir up as deep feelings as the use of troops from the outside. [~~But the choice fell on federalizing the National Guard, which at any rate honored the President's preference not to use Federal troops; although the order authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use regular troops if necessary.~~]

As to the President's legal powers, he does have the power to federalize

the militia or call in federal troops without a request from the governor of a state. That limitation was originally in the law that was passed in the presidency of George Washington. But the limitation was taken out under President Lincoln. And it was re-affirmed as the law of the land when the last Congress adopted the revised code.

Last July Congress did vote to repeal a statute of the Reconstruction period which made it a duty of the President to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment with Federal forces. The repeal was part of the campaign to make the Civil Rights Bill acceptable to the South. But the powers of the President as set forth under Washington and broadened under Lincoln, were not changed.

In the language of the present code, whenever the President considers that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, makes it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States by ordinary judicial proceedings, he may call into the Federal service the state militia, or use such of the armed forces as he considers necessary to enforce those laws and suppress the rebellion.

The Supreme Court, in 1890, dealt with the rights of the Federal Government in the clearest language. "We hold it to be an incontrovertible

principle" said Justice Miller, "that the government of the United States may, by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command obedience to laws, and hence the power to keep the peace to that extent."

It is not unfitting to point out that in this crisis the timing has been unfortunate. Take for example last night's speech of Governor Collins of Florida, at the conference of southern governors. He pleaded for courageous law enforcement. "If the South" he said, "wraps itself in a Confederate blanket and consumes itself in racial furor, it would destroy its political and economic future." All but two of the Southern governors supported him with unmistakable enthusiasm. If this speech had been delivered a few days sooner, it would have had a tranquilizing effect throughout the South. But it reached the public after the water was over the dam.

One can wonder, [redacted], about the timing of the President's proclamation. This had not been foreshadowed in any way. The President was accepted by the country as a man of patience, and his patience was believed to be unshakable as a rock. The President had even openly doubted the effectiveness of law to achieve morality. We do not know the inside story of the

negotiations with Governor Faubus and his intermediary, Congressman Brooks Hayes. The President was superlatively courteous to the governor. He tried to make it easy for him to back down. He was even criticized for it. We do not know how Governor Faubus represented himself or the course he expected to follow. It might be well if the whole story could now be told. Maybe it will be when the Pres. speaks tonite, at 9:00 E.D.T. ~~For the public would welcome an explanation of the President's decision yesterday.~~ However right the public thinks he was in what he did, he took everyone by surprise. It is possible to guess that if the President had given some inkling that he ever would take such drastic action, the necessity to take it might have been lessened. He did not signal his impatience in advance. Presumably he expected the events to develop peacefully. Presumably his talk with Governor Faubus led to that belief. But after all we don't know what they said to each other.

George Bryan

Word for Today

Abraham Lincoln said, "There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law. In any case that arises, one of two positions is necessarily true. That is, the thing is right within itself, and therefore deserves the protection of all law and all good citizens. Or it is wrong, and therefore proper to be prohibited by legal enactments."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW AND THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK SPOTS ONLY)

Tuesday, September 24, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM

ANNOUNCER: Ford Commercial

MURROW: We switch to White House Correspondent, Charles Von Fremd.

VON FREMD: Last night President Eisenhower threatened to use force if extremists in Little Rock continue to obstruct integration of Central High. This afternoon, the chief executive dropped the other shoe. Mr. Eisenhower instructed Secretary of Defense Wilson to federalize the Arkansas National Guard. The President also directed Wilson to use any regular army units he thought necessary to enforce integration at Central High. Presidential news secretary Hagerty told us in Newport that Mr. Eisenhower took this move because the mob returned to Central High this morning thrawting the President's threat of last night. This move was painful to Mr. Eisenhower who in the past has attempted to reach solutions to controversial issues throught mediation and conciliation. We arrived here in Washington this afternoon on the second anniversary at-the-second of his (indistinct) heart attack when he arrived to prepare for tonight's address to the nation, Mr. Eisenhower looked drawn and anxious. Secretary Wilson moved quickly to carry out the President's orders. He had officially federalized the Arkansas guards just 2 hours and 3 minutes after the President signed the Executive order. Then Wilson delegated to the Secretary of Army Brucker all his powers over the assignment of guardsmen and regular troops to duty in Little Rock. Brucker in turn confirmed that regular army troops would be dispatched to this integration crisis. Five hundred paratroopers, members of the famed 101st Airborne division flew from Fort Campbell, Kentucky to the Arkansas Capital. After three weeks of uncertainty the federal government in the space of 24 hours had moved quickly and decisively to bring integration to

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK SPOTS ONLY) 9/24/57

Little Rock. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Next for a direct report of the situation on Little Rock we switch to Paul Niven:

NIVEN: The sight of the famous shoulder pad of the 101st Airborne division is just one more in the series of events that has rocked the city of 150,000 in the Past 24 hours. When I last went to Central high school a couple of hours ago the angry mob of yesterday and the smaller crowd of this morning had dwindled to small handful of idlers sitting along the curb stone of the street no longer barricaded. Tonight the crowd will no doubt return if only to see the troops. They have just been placed under the command of General Edwin Walker a regular army officer commander of the Arkansas military district. The head of the Arkansas NAACP expressed satisfaction this afternoon at President Eisenhower's action, but said Mrs. L. C. Bates the nine negro students ought to be sure of protection before they make their third effort to enter the school. Governor Faubus returning from his southern Governors' conference in Georgia arrived to his home two hours after the President's announcement. He criticised the chief executive's move but did not indicate any open defiance. I feel like Mac Arthur he said, I have been relieved. The people of Little Rock, whatever their feelings on integration, and most of them were still strongly against it, are too stunned to be very articulate tonight. Two days ago few of them would have predicted the ugly violence which occurred here yesterday morning. Yesterday, few whould have foreseen the President's announcement federalizing the national guard. And even then, few of them imagined that battle-trained veterans of the paratroop division would be on Little Rock streets tonight. Many of them critisised the President and some southern congressmen have done already for taking the step which he said a few weeks ago he would not imagine taking. Others would say that he

gave no opportunity for his proclamation of yesterday to be obeyed. However, its reasonable to assume that only the absence of negro students this morning prevented further demonstrations at least at Central high school. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today ordered the Arkansas National Guard into federal service, to deal with the school integration crisis in Little Rock. For a report on the President's executive order, we switch to White House Correspondent Charles von Fremd in Washington.

VON FREMD: Last night President Eisenhower threatened to use force if extremists in Little Rock continue to obstruct integration of Central High. This afternoon, the chief executive drolped the other show. Mr. Eisenhower instructed Secretary of Defense Wilson to federalize the Arkansas National Guard. The President also directed Wilson to use any regular army units he thought necessary to enforce integration at Central High. Presidential news secretary Hagerty told us in Newport that Mr. Eisenhower took this move because the mob returned to Central High this morning thrwarting the President's threat of last night. This move was painful to Mr. Eisenhower who in the past has attempted to reach solutions to controversial issues through mediation and conciliation. We arrived here in Washington this afternoon on the second anniversary of his (indistinct) heart attack when he arrived to prepare for tonight's address to the nation, Mr. Eisenhower looked drawn and anxious. Secretary Wilson moved quickly to carry out the President's orders. He had officially federalized the Arkansas guards just 2 hours and 3 minutes after the President signed the Executive order. Then Wilson delegated to the Secretary of Army Brucker all his powers over the assignment of guardsmen and regular troops to duty in Little Rock. Brucker in turn confirmed that regular army troops would be dispatched to this integration crisis. Five hundred paratroopers, members of the famed 101st Airborne division flew from Fort Campbell, Kentucky to the Arkansas Capital. After three weeks of

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MURROW: Next for a direct report of the situation on Little Rock we switch to Paul Niven:

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say that he gave no opportunity for his proclamation of yesterday to be obeyed. However, its reasonable to assume that only the absence of negro students this morning prevented further demonstrations at least at Central high school. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Paul Niven, reporting from Little Rock. Democratic Senator McClellan of Arkansas said he "believes" President Eisenhower's use of force is "without authority of law." He said the action "may precipitate more trouble than it will prevent." Democratic Senator Morse of Oregon said, "Every American citizen who believes in the supremacy of the American Constitution under a system of government by law should support the President." Adlai Stevenson expressed the view that Mr. Eisenhower, at this point, had no choice.

The government says the cost of living reached a new all-time high in August for the 12th consecutive month. The August increase was two-tenths of one percent.

The New York stock market rallied today after yesterday's sharp decline.

The United States, Britain and France today accused Russia of insincerity in calling for an easing of tensions in the Middle East. They made the charge in separate notes...answering Russia's proposal for a Big Power declaration, outlawing use of force in the area. The American note said that Soviet arms shipments to Egypt and Syria "set in motion a chain of events leading to the present dangerous situation." The British Foreign Secretary...Selwyn Lloyd... told the United Nations General Assembly today that Britain views the situation in Syria "with grave concern." He said Russian arms shipments to that country have been on such a scale as to suggest that their purpose may be "to pre-stock forward bases for the Soviet Union itself. The General Assembly today voted to shelve the question of seating Red China for another year.

Britain will draw on its 500-million dollar credit with the Export-Import Bank as a further means of bolstering the pound. The chancellor of the exchequer, Peter Thorneycroft, made this known today at the annual meeting of the

International Monetary Fund in Washington.

The Tunisian government announced formally today that it has accepted a free offer of arms from Egypt.

Here in New York, the executive council of the AFL-CIO has found the United Textile Workers of America to be under corrupt influence and has given the union 30 days in which to clean house.

The Atomic Energy Commission says that Russia has conducted another atomic test...exploding a device with a force equivalent to a million tons of T.N.T.

A number of alternatives were available to the President to fulfill the implication of yesterday's proclamation. He could call out federal troops. He could authorize the United States Marshal to draft local deputies to enforce the order of the Federal Court. He could federalize the Arkansas National Guard.

When he called out Federal troops, he resorted to an extremity which he himself said, in his news conference of July 17, he could not imagine he could ever be induced to do. However, the other alternatives could hardly have seemed much more inviting. They both would require local citizens to enforce against local citizens a federal ruling which many of them do not favor. The question is not as to the reliability of the militia or locally recruited deputy marshals. It is whether forcing local citizens to become policemen for the Federal court would not stir up as deep feelings as the use of troops from the outside.

As to the President's legal powers, he does have the power to federalize the militia or call in federal troops without a request from the governor of a state. That limitation was originally in the law that was passed in the presidency of George Washington. But the limitation was taken out under President Lincoln. And it was re-affirmed as the law of the land when the last Congress adopted the revised code.

Last July Congress did vote to repeal a statute of the Reconstruction period which made it a duty of the President to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment with Federal forces. The repeal was part of the campaign to make the Civil Rights Bill acceptable to the South. But the powers of the President as set forth under Wash-

ington and broadened under Lincoln, were not changed.

In the language of the present code, whenever the President considers that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, makes it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States by ordinary judicial proceedings, he may call into the Federal service the state militia, or use such of the armed forces as he considers necessary to enforce those laws and suppress the rebellion.

The Supreme Court, in 1890, dealt with the rights of the Federal Government in the clearest language. "We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle" said Justice Miller, "that the government of the United States may, by means of physical force, excercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command obedience to laws, and hence the power to keep the peace to that extent."

One can wonder, about the timing of the President's proclamation. This had not been foreshadowed in any way. The President was accepted by the country as a man of patience, and his patience was believed to be unshakable as a rock. The President has even openly doubted the effectiveness of law to achieve morality. We do not know the inside story of the negotiations with Governor Faubus and his intermediary, Congressman Brooks Hayes. The President was superlatively courteous to the governor. He tried to make it easy for him to back down. He was even criticized for it. We do not know how Governor Faubus represented himself or the course he expected to follow. It might be well if the whole story could now be told. (Maybe it will be when the President speaks tonight at 9:00 E.D.T.)

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today, but first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

Abraham Lincoln said, "There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law. In any case that arises, one of two positions is necessarily true. That is, the thing is right within itself, and therefore, deserves the protection of all law and all good citizens. Or it is wrong, and therefore proper to be prohibited by legal enactments."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Sept. 25, 1957

1:30 p.

This is the news:

Nine Negro children attended the Little Rock high school today, under the protection of United States troops. For a direct report, we switch to Little Rock and Howard K. Smith.

(Smith tape runs: 4:50
Returns on cue: "to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

That was my colleague, Howard K. Smith, reporting from Little Rock.

At Sea Island, Georgia, the southern governors conference today adopted a resolution setting up a five-man committee to intervene in the Little Rock dispute. President Eisenhower says he will meet with it early next week. The committee is headed by Governor Hodges of North Carolina. And it was formed with the announced purpose of conferring with the President and Governor Faubus...either separately or jointly... to secure the withdrawal of federal troops at the earliest possible time. The resolution was approved by the southern governors by a vote of 11 to 1. Republican Governor Underwood of West Virginia objected on grounds that the governors conference was being made the "tool" of Governor Faubus. He said, "I am tired of participation in a conference which increasingly becomes a grandstand show for one governor." The other two Republican governors at the conference...McKeldin of Maryland and Boggs of Delaware...voted for the resolution. The conference elected Governor Collins of Florida as its leader for the coming year, although the nominating committee had favored Governor Griffin of Georgia. Collins is regarded as a moderate on the question of integration.

The Voice of America is reporting the stern measures taken to preserve law and order in Little Rock in 43 languages. A Voice of America spokesman says, "We are trying to keep the Little Rock story in balance by calling attention to actions taken by the Federal Government and the courts. We are pointing out how integration is working elsewhere in Arkansas and in other parts of the United States." The full text of President Eisenhower's radio and television address is also being distributed abroad, to help counteract reports in the foreign press. ~~Communist newspapers continue~~ to make propaganda hay. A Moscow paper said ~~today that Little Rock~~ shows the "true face of democracy" ~~in the United States.~~

The Air Force test-fired another missile today, off the Florida coast. Unofficial pbservers say that the test involved the Atlas, an intercontinental ballistic missile, and that it exploded at a height of about 5-thousand feet. It could not be learned immediately whether the device was destroyed intentionally, or blew up. The Air Force would say only that a missile had been fired. The Atlas was first tested last June, without success.

The Australian minister of external affairs... R.G. Casey... told the United Nations General Assembly today that international distrust "presumably" is [redacted] the basis for the disarmament problem. [redacted] But, he said, there may be another "more awful" reason... Russia may intend to overwhelm the West by "sudden and colossal violence." "Pray God," he said, "that this is an unjustified thought." On the subject of the Middle East, Casey challenged Russia to explain [redacted] its "vicious broadcast attacks" on Jordan, Lebanon, Iran, and Iraq.

Russia today announced extension of its current Five-Year Plan beyond 1960...to 1965. According to a new official decree, [redacted] the plan is being revised...and expanded... "to catch up, and surpass, the most advanced capitalist country (meaning the United States) in the per capita production of goods in the quickest possible time." The decree says the expansion is made possible by newly discovered sources of [redacted] power and raw materials. In effect, it is a new economic program...replacing the less ambitious plan adopted only last year.

STET

The French National Assembly today began a four-day debate on Algeria. Under discussion is a reform bill giving the Algerians limited home rule. Prime Minister Bourges-Maunoury is expected to demand a vote of confidence on the issue not later than Saturday.

Teamsters Vice President James Hoffa was indicted by a federal grand jury today on five counts of perjury. The jury charges that Hoffa lied to it... in testifying about the alleged wire-tapping of his union headquarters in Detroit. Hoffa and two other persons were indicted last May on charges of conspiring to tap teamster phones. If convicted on today's indictment, Hoffa could be sentenced to five years in prison and fined 2-thousand dollars on each of the five counts.

[redacted]

The Senate Rackets Committee today accused Hoffa of using more than 80-thousand dollars of union money to defend teamster officials, charged with crimes ranging from accepting pay-offs from employers to dynamiting the property of other union members.

Here in New York today, the AFL-CIO executive council ordered the international teamsters union, and the bakery workers, to eliminate the "corrupt influences" in their organizations within 30 days. The executive council accused James Hoffa, and another teamsters vice president, Frank Brewster, of mishandling union funds.

George Bryan

Secretary of Commerce Weeks today told United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther that "spiraling wages and hence costs and prices" threaten the stability of the dollar. Weeks said business leaders are the "best judge" when it comes to setting prices for their products.

The complex issues raised by the Supreme Court decision on school integration is not due to disappear overnight. The great Southern editor, Ralph McGill, once said, "A moral issue---more especially a great one---cannot be run through a UNIVAC machine for a formula or answer. Nor can it be defeated."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R MURROW WITH THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK SPOTS ONLY)

Wednesday, September 25, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: Nine negro children attended the Little Rock high school today under the protection of United States troops. For a direct report we switch to Little Rock and Howard K. Smith.

SMITH: One of America's most famous fighting divisions took on an unpleasant mission here and carried it out with a grim single minded efficiency that was breath taking to those who watched. The job was to integrate nine negro students into the hitherto all-white Central high school here in Little Rock, and to permit no disturbance to the peace in connection with it. After dusk last night 500 men of the 101st Airborne division which won its fame at Bastonge Belgium in the Battle of the Bulge in the last year of World War II, drew a (indistinct) around the school building. This morning, when white ~~school~~ students had entered the (indistinct) and gone inside, General Edwin A. Walker of the 101st, followed them in and made them a speech. "You have nothing to fear from my soldiers, he said, and no one will interfere with your coming and going or your peaceful pursuit of your studies. However, I would be less than honest, he said, if I failed to tell you that I intend to use all the means necessary to prevent any interference with the execution of your school board's plan for integration". A boy who came from within inside told me that silence of the students was such that you could have heard a pin drop during the speech. When it was over the boy said there was a strong outburst of applause from the students. Then the nine negro students were brought to the (indistinct) school building in staff cars of the 101st division. And a platoon of infantrymen marched them inside the building. There was some expectation that many of the white children might walk out as the colored students entered. Two did, then two more, than one on

more, than two more, but altogether it was probably not more than a dozen that left. Meanwhile, for blocks around the school house jeep patrols moved through the streets. Wherever there was a cluster of by-standers, a sargeant ordered them to dispurse. If they did not go he gave them a second warning by loud-speaker. If they did not go then, a platoon, bayonets drawn cleared the streets. At one place a man about 55 years of age grabbed at a soldiers rifle as the soldier advanced. Five or six soldiers closed in on the man and he was taken away with his head bleeding from the swipe of a rifle butt. Later, another man who resisted was cut in the arm by a bayonet. A few others were marched off and handed to the local police. Several other incidents like this took place during the course of the day. But that was all. Nothing like the mobs of 48 hours ago were allowed to begin to germinate in anybody's intentions. I heard one local resident tell a soldier "People around here are going to get mad at you fellows". The soldier said, "Don't get too mad, you might get hurt". That was the end of the conversation. In mid-morning all the students came out in what was called a fire-drill. There were rumors that the real reason was that there had been a telephone threat to blow up the building. The negro students during the drill stood outside with the white students. We asked a negro girl how it had been inside, and she said "Just fine". We asked her if she had found new friends on her first day at the school, and she said "Yes". At 3 o'clock, this afternoon school was out, and the colored students were taken home in staff cars. And that was all there was to Central high's first day of integration. The thought on everybody's mind here is, you can lead the citizens to integration by bayonet but can you make it stick so that the troops can go away. Many here say that you cannot. At the invasion of Little Rock by outside troops will arouse resentments that will not die. I personally would

doubt that, I have heard many complaints; some of them bitter but some of them good-humored. Like the one of the taxi driver who told me "After we get licked we're going to apply for Marshall aid"; "that's what other defeated enemies of the United States always get". However, it's hard to reach any kind of serious judgment. If there should be inter-racial violence outside the school area such as many fear may happen in the dark of tonight, then marshal law might have to be extended over the city and possibly then wounds would be open and it would take a long time for them to heal. At this time, at the first day of integration, in Little Rock it is hard to prophesy; we'll just have to wait and see. It is only safe to say that just about everybody hopes that one officer of the 101st division was wrong. He was asked how long he would be here. He answered "indefinitely".; we stayed in Germany 15 years. This is Howard K. Smith reporting from Little Rock, Arkansas. I return you now to Ed Murrow in New York.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Secretary of Commerce Weeks today told United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther that "spiraling wages and hence costs and prices" threaten the stability of the dollar. Weeks said business leaders are the "best judge" when it comes to setting prices for their products.

The complex issues raised by the Supreme Court decision on school integration is not due to disappear overnight. The great Southern editor, Ralph McGill, once said, "A moral issue---more especially a great one---cannot be run through a UNIVAC machine for a formula or answer. Nor can it be defeated."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Sept. 26, 1957

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It is, of course, too early to measure the effect of the Arkansas events on the two political parties. The Democrats are sure to be hurt. But the gains of the Republicans will not be automatic. For one thing, the hope of Republicanizing the South has been set back, perhaps indefinitely.

If the South of today were the South of ten, twenty or thirty years ago, a prediction would be easy. The South would snap away from compromise and change, and split with the Northern Liberals. But the South of today is different. Its economic life has changed with the coming of industrialism, and its outlook has broadened.

~~One heard~~ This broadened viewpoint was heard in the address of Governor Collins of Florida at the Southern Governors' Conference. He called for constructiveness, the rule of law, and courage, and was given an overwhelmingly enthusiastic response by his fellow-Governors. This was before the troops were ordered into Arkansas. But that startling fact does not seem to have upset the philosophical balance at Sea Island. Governor Collins' colleagues proceeded to elect him unanimously to be Chairman of the next Conference, and it is not without meaning that of the five Governors who go to the Conference with President Eisenhower, only one, Governor Griffin of Georgia, is an outright segregationist.

Some prophets are already saying that a third Party in the South is sure to come. But it may be just as likely that the Southern Moderates are going to stay moderate and stay in power. No doubt the Civil Rights issue now has become foremost in domestic politics. Northern Democrats probably will

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Sept. 27, 1957

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copy of the canceled order. Russell is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

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~~In Paris today, the French premier demanded a vote of confidence on his Algerian policy. At issue is a measure that would give Algeria limited home rule. The vote is due on Monday, and indications are the premier will win the vote.~~

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More than 60 labor unions ~~called a 24-hour general strike today~~ throughout Argentina, in support of the demand of ~~the communication~~ workers

for higher pay. The strike appears to have been only partially effective. In general, industrial workers backed the strike and white collar workers ignored it.

In Washington, the Public Health Service estimates that Asian flu cases in the United States more than doubled last week. Cases reported so far from state health officers and the armed forces total 222-thousand. The Public Health Service points out that these figures are incomplete.

The United Press reports that three congressional committees are investigating the Post Office Department, to see if it is being run efficiently. The investigations reportedly are being made by the House Appropriations Committee, the House Post Office Committee, and a House government operations subcommittee.

Edward R. Murrow: September 27, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

An outward but not very convincing calm has descended over the Syrian crisis. Secretary Dulles has expressed willingness to meet the Syrian Foreign Minister, who is in this country for the U.N. General Assembly. Most of Syria's Arab neighbors have stepped up to testify that they do not regard Syria's acquisition of Soviet arms to be a menace to them. Syria strongly denies that it is drifting into the Soviet orbit. A mood of amity seems to be reinforced by the visit of the Premier of Iraq, Ali Jawdat, to Damascus. Iraq is a member of the Bagdad Pact, hence a confirmed friend of the West.

But Ali Jawdat is not going back on the Bagdad Pact. He always has represented himself to be a moderate, a believer in Arab solidarity and an opponent of anything that could hurt it. So he does not think this visit brings his loyalty to the Bagdad Pact into question.

But Mr. Dulles's readiness to see the Syrian Foreign Minister also does not mean that all is well again in our relations with Syria. It means, in the first place, that King Saud has told Washington that we are losing more than we gain if we refuse to see the Syrian Minister. Washington took the hint. It was all the more willing to do it because the critical phase of the Syrian episode was over. We had issued our warning, and we had no plans for further open action. The crisis had come to a temporary stop. Now we

have to hope that the warning has been effective, and that it will make the Syrians more careful in their dealings with Moscow. Washington doesn't know that it will. But it does know that Syria's neighbors, no matter what they say in public, are worried by the possibility of the country falling under Moscow's control. They tell us this behind closed doors, even if they say the opposite after leaving the room.

When we issued our warning, we did so with all the fanfare at our command. We shipped airborne arms to Jordan. We even built a grandstand at the airfield where the coming of the arms could be witnessed by Jordan officials and our Embassy staff. We announced that the Eisenhower doctrine would be invoked if Syria's neighbors needed our help.

The warning was made so loud to be sure it was heard in Moscow. It turned out to be too loud to be pleasant in Arab ears. Even Jordan was embarrassed. The Arab states said publicly they would defend Syria against any attack, and they repudiated the suggestion of Washington that the newly acquired arms were a menace to them.

Saudi Arabia joined in this, even though King Saud is at present the busy pacifier in the Middle East, and seems to have been elevated to the position of being our trusted advisor in the area. But he is our advisor

only in matters concerning the Soviet menace. On this subject we find him reliable. We know he would never bring the Arab Federation into the Western camp, but we also know that he would do his utmost to keep any part of it from going into the Soviet camp.

But Soviet policy is only one factor in the peace of the Middle East. Israel is just as important. At present King Saud is trying to hold the Arab federation united, not by its attitude for or against us or the Soviet Union, but by its antagonism to Israel. That is, he is using this antagonism to play the game of keeping Syria in line and the Soviet Union at bay. He has an immediate reason for promoting Arab solidarity just now. Israel and the issue of refugees is due to come up before the General Assembly, and he is determined that the Arab countries should show a united front for this test. No doubt that is how he prevailed on the Iraqi Premier to go to Damascus.

It is clear that King Saud's help to us is not free from very considerable dangers. How long we can use it we cannot know. Nor does he know how long he can use us. But the present calm is only a breathing time. And unless constructive and courageous efforts can solve the basic problems of Arab-Israeli relations, it may be that there can be no solution, either of the growth of Soviet power in this part of the world.

George Burgan

Word for Today

Mistakes have been made in handling the Middle East situation. No one denies this. Goethe said, "If wise men never erred, fools would have to despair." And there is a Chinese proverb which says, "The sages do not consider making no mistakes a blessing. They believe, rather, that the great virtue of man consists in his ability to correct his mistakes."

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But Ali Jawdat is not going back on the Bagdad Pact. He always has represented himself to be a moderate, a believer in Arab solidarity and an opponent of anything that could hurt it. So he does not think this visit brings his loyalty to the Bagdad Pact into question.

But Mr. Dulles's readiness to see the Syrian Foreign Minister also does not mean that all is well again in our relations with Syria. It means, in the first place, that King Saud has told Washington that we are losing more than we gain if we refuse to see the Syrian Minister. Washington took the hint. It was all the more willing to do it because the critical phase of the Syrian episode was over. We had issued our warning, and we had no plans for further open action. The crisis had come to a temporary stop. Now we have to hope that the warning has been effective, and that it will make the Syrians more careful in their dealings with Moscow. Washington doesn't know that it will. But it does know that Syria's neighbors, no matter what they say in public, are worried by the possibility of the country falling under Moscow's control. They tell us this behind closed doors, even if they say the opposite after leaving the room.

When we issued our warning, we did so with all the fanfare at our command. We shipped airborne arms to Jordan. We even built a grandstand at the airfield where the coming of the arms could be witnessed by Jordan officials and our Embassy staff. We announced that the Eisenhower doctrine would be invoked if Syria's neighbors needed our help.

The warning was made so loud to be sure it was heard in Moscow. It turned out to be too loud to be pleasant in Arab ears. Even Jordan was embarrassed. The Arab states said publicly they would defend Syria against any attack, and they repudiated the suggestion of Washington that the newly acquired arms were a menace to them.

Saudi Arabia joined in this, even though King Saud is at present the busy

pacifier in the Middle East, and seems to have been elevated to the position of being our trusted advisor in the area. But he is our advisor only in matters concerning the Soviet menace. On this subject we find him reliable. We know he would never bring the Arab Federation into the Western camp, but we also know that he would do his utmost to keep any part of it from going to the Soviet camp.

But Soviet policy is only one factor in the Middle East. Israel is just as important. At present King Saud is trying to hold the Arab federation united, not by its attitude for or against us or the Soviet Union, but by its antagonism to Israel. That is, he is using this antagonism to play the game of keeping Syria in line and the Soviet Union at bay. He has an immediate reason for promoting Arab solidarity just now. Israel and the issue of refugees is due to come before the General Assembly, and he is determined that the Arab countries should show a united front for this test. No doubt that is how he prevailed on the Iraqi Premier to go to Damascus.

It is clear that King Saud's help to us is not free from very considerable dangers. How long we can use it we cannot know. Nor does he know how long he can use us. But the present calm is only a breathing time. And unless constructive and courageous efforts can solve the basic problems of Arab-Israeli relations, it may be that there can be no solution, either of the growth of Soviet power in this part of the world.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mistakes have been made in handling the Middle East situation. No one denies this. Goethe said, "If wise men never erred, fools would have to despair." And there is a Chinese proverb which says, "The sages do not consider making no mistakes a blessing. They believe, rather, that the great virtue of man consists in his ability to correct his mistakes."

Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

Premier Bourgés-Maunoury...of France...lost a confidence vote tonight on his plan to give Algeria limited home rule./ The vote in the General Assembly was 253 for the plan, and 279 against. And Bourgés-Maunoury and his ministers are preparing to resign./ There is a chance that President Coty may talk the premier out of resigning, because the opposition did not get a clear majority. Sixty-four deputies did not vote. If Bourgés-Maunoury does not resign, his Algerian reform bill will get another reading.

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Tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower has an appointment with a committee of southern governors to discuss the school integration problem. The committee was named at the recent Southern Governors Conference to seek the withdrawal of federal troops from Little Rock "at the earliest possible moment." Today one of the governors on the five-man committee...Griffin of Georgia... served notice that he will not attend tomorrow's White House meeting because of Mr. Eisenhower's plan to discuss school integration in general. Governor Collins of Florida (who is chairman of the committee) expressed disappointment. He said, "These are dangerous and critical times. If we close the barriers to discussion, we only make our position more difficult."

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The nine Negro students attended the central high school in Little Rock again today, without indident. The number of federal troops assigned to the school area was sharply reduced. bayonets were removed from the rifles and hung....sheathed...from the soldiers belts.

Governor Faubus indicated he still has not made up his mind whether to call the state legislature into special session, to consider closing the school.

The British Labour Party opened its annual conference in Brighton today with a denunciation of the Conservative Government's economic policy. It passed a resolution declaring that the government...by unsound domestic planning and the intervention in Egypt..."directly contributed to inflation and recent speculation against the pound." The keynote speaker, Harold Wilson, accused Prime Minister Macmillan of putting Britain "in pawn" to West Germany and the United States.

~~Israel charged today that a raiding party from Syria killed two United Nations observers and an Israeli army lieutenant. The raid occurred several hours later. The killing reportedly took place at an observation post in Israeli territory.~~

The United States today urged the United Nations Disarmament Commission to approve the idea of a ban on nuclear weapons production, tied in with a two-year suspension of tests. Henry Cabot Lodge said that unless Russia accepts restrictions on production, the United States will have to continue developing nuclear weapons "in the interests of its own security and that of world peace." Lodge...on behalf of Britain, France, Canada and the

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United States...then repeated the offer made at the recent London meeting for a suspension of nuclear tests, provided Russia agrees to certain other steps. He listed these "other steps"...in addition to stopping production of fissionable material for weapons purposes...an agreement on an effective inspection system, reduction of armed forces, and a start toward outer-space missile control. Lodge said, "We do not insist that all these things be done at once. An agreement that they would be done in acceptable stages is enough to get this program underway." He added that suspension of testing "would be the first thing to happen." Soviet Delegate Sobolev, in reply, blamed the West for the failure to agree in London. He again called for an end to nuclear tests and a ban on the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons. But he made no offer to stop producing...and stockpiling...these weapons.

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One spearhead of the fight on Hoffa has been a group of thirteen rank-and-file members, mostly from New York, who last week obtained a temporary injunction against the election. Federal Judge Letts signed a restraining order in Washington Saturday. But the union appealed, and the Court of Appeals, acting with unexpected promptness, set aside the injunction on Saturday afternoon, though with a warning that the election in Miami Beach must conform to the union's constitution. The thirteen today appealed to

the Supreme Court, which lays the case in the lap of Chief Justice Warren, who is the circuit justice for the Washington court of appeals.

The prominent role of the Federal courts has focussed attention for the moment on the legality of the election and whether the convention has been, as charged, "rigged" in Hoffa's interest. But the public is concerned with more than this. A majority of teamsters have been represented as being loyal to Beck and Hoffa for what they have done for them, and not disposed to be critical of their money affairs or their policies.

Public interest in the situation falls under two broad headings. One has to do with the purge of corruption and racketeering from union labor. This is a struggle that has gone on for years. It has made gains, but they were slow until the charges of the McClelland committee electrified the top labor officials and led to swift action against those implicated.

But the public has another broad interest. It is the consequences of a break between the AFL-CIO and the teamsters. If the teamsters' union could be wrecked by the mere act of expulsion, the consequences would not be worrisome. But the teamsters are too numerous and too strong to be ruined in that way. And there are other sizeable unions that do not rotate around the AFL-CIO. Two in particular that are strong and well-organized, the miners and the

longshoremen.

When John L. Lewis took his miners out of the C.I.O., he might have leaped at the chance of merging all the non-affiliated unions into a new labor federation. It would have given him unprecedented power in the American economy. But it is no foregone conclusion that he would like to lead the teamsters and longshoremen. Before doing so he too might want to see them disinfected.

But even if Mr. Lewis is not interested, the teamsters and the longshoremen could make a merger which would have startling possibilities. Between them, they could strangle the American economy as effectively as all the rest of organized labor put together. For they could prevent the delivery of all freight by road and its entry or departure from all ports. Moreover, they would not have to exercise the power to be powerful. The fact that they could do it would give their unions unprecedented influence in labor disputes, whether over union jurisdiction or between management and workers. Mr. Meany of the AFL-CIO, of course knows this. The bakers and textile workers this month also face expulsion for unethical conduct, unless they purge themselves. And the McClellan committee may still bring other unions under attack. A lot of house-cleaning has to be done. If still more unions have to be disciplined

expulsion gets to be an increasingly risky way of cleaning house. But Mr. Meany and his colleagues, with old-fashioned doggedness, are not being deflected by such prospects. They will expel unions that do not purge themselves. They believe this is the only way to insure a healthy and useful labor movement. The prudence of this kind of virtue also is being tested by the events in Miami Beach this week.

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One recalls...in connection with the teamsters meeting...a political observation once made by Will Rogers. "More men," he said, "have been elected between sundown and sun-up, than ever were elected between sun-up and sundown." This would appear to be just as true of labor conventions as those other conventions that come about once ever four years.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

This is the news:

Agreement was reached today on a procedure for removing federal troops from Little Rock. The plan was agreed on at a White House conference attended by four southern governors---Collins of Florida, Hodges of North Carolina, McKeldin of Maryland and Clement of Tennessee. After the meeting... which lasted more than three hours...the White House said: "Upon a declaration on the part of the governor of Arkansas that he will not obstruct the orders of the federal courts, and will in connection therewith maintain law and order in Little Rock, the President will direct the Secretary of Defense to return command of the Arkansas National Guard to the governor. Thereupon, as soon as practicable," the White House statement continued, "all federal troops

will be withdrawn." It was revealed that Governor Faubus had authorized the southern governors, at the meeting, to say that he was prepared to assume full responsibility for maintaining law and order in Little Rock "and in connection therewith will not obstruct the orders of the federal court." [redacted]

Tonight...in Little Rock...Faubus said he will abide by the provisions set forth in the White House statement.

~~Governor Hodges told reporters that he had talked with Faubus early in the day by telephone, and that Faubus had said he would go along with the President's plan. Such a statement, confirmation of this...by Faubus...is expected momentarily.~~

The paratroops patroling the central high school in Little Rock were supplanted today by the federalized national guard for the first time since the rioting at the school last week. [redacted] However, the troops of the 101st Airborne Division are still standing by.

This is the news

Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court has refused to stay the election of officers by the teamsters union. In doing this, he denied the petition of 13 rank-and-file teamsters who charged that the election... scheduled for Thursday...has been "rigged" in favor of James Hoffa, who is running for president. Last week, a federal district judge issued a temporary injunction, barring an election at this time. But the injunction was nullified by the Circuit Court of Appeals on grounds that it went "beyond the necessities of the situation as shown by the record." Today, Chief Justice Warren said, "There appears to be no sufficient

reason for me to interfere with the conclusions of the Court of Appeals. To enjoin the election of officers of an international union during the course of its convention proceedings," he said, "on allegations of conspiracy supported by affidavits, without testimony having been taken, would indeed be drastic action."

In Miami Beach, the teamsters convention greeted news of the ruling with applause.

The retiring president of the teamsters, Dave Beck, said today that he has ordered a further study of the credentials of delegates. Last night, Chairman McClellan of the Senate Rackets Committee charged that half of the delegates may have been improperly chosen. Beck says the credentials of all delegates from locals listed by McClellan are being checked. One of the three candidates opposing Hoffa for the presidency... William Lee of Chicago...said today that the anti-Hoffa forces have gotten together and now have Hoffa "stopped". Hoffa said Lee was "whistling in the dark."

As a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, President Meany of the AFL-CIO told an Assembly committee today that the American people and their government have "an open and active national policy against race discrimination." Meany called the current controversy over school integration "only one episode in a peaceful revolution which has been going on in recent years." "There is no question of the outcome," he said. "The direction of events is clear."

Japan was elected to the United Nations Security Council today on the first ballot. The General Assembly gave Japan 55 votes...compared to 25 for Czechoslovakia, which had Russia's support. (Fifty-two votes, a two-thirds majority, are necessary to elect). Canada and Panama also were elected to the council, to serve for two years. The three newly elected countries will take the seats now held by Australia, Cuba, and the Philippines.

In France, Premier Bourgès-Maunoury is staying on as head of a caretaker government, while President Coty tries to find a successor. Bourgès-Maunoury lost a confidence vote last night in the National Assembly. The issue was his plan for giving Algeria limited home rule.

A conference of the international "atoms-for-peace" agency opened in Vienna today for the purpose of setting up a permanent organization. The conference will appoint a director-general, choose a headquarters and outline a program for its first year of operation. Representatives of 60 countries are attending the meeting from both sides of the Iron Curtain. President Eisenhower proposed the "atoms-for-peace" agency in a speech before the United Nations in 1953. And today he sent the conference a message expressing "fervent hope" that the agency will help bring about the day "when the fissioned atom will cease to be a symbol of fear." The President's message was read by Chairman Strauss of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Strauss formally offered the agency 5-thousand kilograms of Uranium-235 to help it develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. (Five thousand kilograms is roughly equivalent to 11-thousand pounds). The United States has also offered to match...on a pound-for-pound basis...all contributions of uranium other countries may make up to July, 1960. The Vienna conference will last about three weeks.

Red China celebrated its eighth anniversary today with a three-hour parade in Peiping. In the reviewing stand...with Chief of State

Mao Tse-tung...was Janos Kadar, puppet premier of Hungary. The 41 Americans who went to China from the Moscow Youth Festival in defiance of the State Department also were present. The Chinese defense minister said that plots by "bourgeois rightists" against the Communist Party "have been smashed by the people in all parts of the country." He called on China's military forces to improve themselves "for the liberation of Taiwan, and for the defense of the motherland and world peace." He accused the United States of pursuing "a policy of war and aggression."

King Hussein of Jordan today publicly accused Egypt and Syria of breaking their word. Early this year, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia promised Jordan a subsidy to replace the annual grant formerly received from Britain. So far, only Saudi Arabia has paid up. ~~Hussein told the Jordanian parliament...meeting for the first time in three months... that in failing to keep their part of the bargain, Egypt and Syria had neglected their "sacred duty".~~ (Hussein - ~~And he~~ accused international Communism of trying to use Arab differences "to serve its own ends."

Edward R. Murrow: October 1, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

We are on the eve of that delightful annual autumn madness known as the World Series. It is a time when some millions of citizens will be considerably more interested in the analytical writing of Red Smith than in the profound and illuminating conclusions of Mr. Walter Lippman. Whether Hoffa gets home as president of the Teamsters will to some seem less important than whether Aaron can stretch that triple home. No injunction or court order will bring the runner home from second (not even the National Guard can manage that).

For a brief space of time Mantle's shin splints will be more important than the President's back swing. To further mix metaphors, this will be the first time past the grandstand for the Milwaukee Braves. The teams have never before faced each other in Series competition. This is what Milwaukee has been working for for four long years. A professor at Marquette University says: "The transfer of the Braves from Boston to Milwaukee four years ago did something for Milwaukee psychologically. Until then Milwaukee felt itself the little brother of Chicago." But the arrival of the Braves, he says, meant "the kid brother had come of age and started to shave." The professor does not go on to say what it will mean to Milwaukee psychologically, if the Braves go on to win the Series. Whatever it would

be, it presumably would be something very adult indeed.

So far as the Yankees are concerned, their participation in this contest can only be regarded as a shameful refusal through the years to be spoiled by success. They all seem to think with Tommy Henrich that catching a baseball is fun, but knowing what to do with it is a business. Presumably they will have some help from Casey Stengel, who is sort of like the Supreme Court, permanent. The justices of the court are the permanent princes; they sit there and watch the president, vice president, senators and cabinet members come and go. In baseball it seems that only Stengel goes on.

And speaking of courts, the National League today gave Walter O'Malley another fifteen days in which to wage his war of nerves against New York, Los Angeles and various unnamed citizens. Someone is bound soon to ask for a cease and desist order, or at least to enquire whether he's holding deuces or aces. Surely if the Dodgers go West they can't be called The Los Angeles Dodgers. That would be almost indecent. Los Angeles is Spanish for The Angels, and that prefix would not befit the Bums. Then, too, there is the question of what will happen to the Dodger Symph-phoney that garrulous conglomeration of percussion and brass that has entertained the customers and themselves these many seasons. On the subject of angels and baseball

John Milton suggests in Paradise Lost: "Let the bass of Heaven's deep organ blow, and with your ninefold harmony make up full consort to the angelic symphony." No doubt both Haney and Stengel will be hoping for that kind of ninefold harmony, because as any manager knows, it is a thing beyond price..... at least beyond price until the winning team divides the loot.

Whatever happens to O'Malley's double bluff, the Giants next year will have forsaken Coogan's Bluff and gone West, to one of the most beautiful of all cities, San Francisco. One is tempted to remark that the Giants, after a series of lean years at the Box Office, cannot be blamed for transferring to the only city in this country with a Golden Gate. One is tempted, and one succumbs -- Mark Twain said: "The surest protection against temptation, is cowardice." The phrase "San Francisco Giants" is seemly, and turns well on the tongue.

East is East and West is West, or at least it used to be, and who knows but what scattering a couple of Big League clubs along the West Coast may serve further to unite this generous and capacious land.

The British, as is widely known, are not particularly fond of baseball, they prefer to flail at an oversize ball, with something that resembles a foreshortened oar -- a game called cricket. But the British have a reputation

for shrewdness in diplomacy and negotiation, centuries of practise and experience. This reporter has no sources, peachable or otherwise, inside Buckingham Palace, but it is possible to imagine prolonged and earnest conversations between the Palace and Downing Street, regarding the timing of the visit to this country of the Queen and her consort. Being familiar with the folkways and habits of the natives of this country, the decision must have been inevitable from the outset, namely to postpone the Royal visit until after the dust of the World Series had settled. Extraordinarily clever people, the British.

George Bryan.

Word for Today

Last week, when Hank Aaron hit the home run that gave the Braves the National League pennant, an editorial writer for the Milwaukee Journal turned to the Bible for inspiration. In the Book of Exodus, he found this quotable quote: "For Aaron stretched out his hand with his rod and smote the dust of the earth." And...verily...he may try it again.

Goodnight and good luck!

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Agreement was reached today on a procedure for removing federal troops from Little Rock. The plan was agreed on at a White House conference attended by four southern governors - - Collins of Florida, Hodges of North Carolina, McKeldin of Maryland and Clement of Tennessee. After the meeting... which lasted more than three hours...the White House said: "Upon a declaration on the part of the governor of Arkansas that he will not obstruct the orders of the federal courts, and will in connection therewith maintain law and order in Little Rock, the President will direct the Secretary of Defense to return command of the Arkansas National Guard to the governor. Thereupon, as soon as practicable," the White House statement continued, "all federal troops will be withdrawn." It was revealed that Governor Faubus had authorized the southern governors, at the meeting, to say that he was prepared to assume full responsibility for maintaining law and order in Little Rock "and in connection therewith will not obstruct the orders of the federal court." Tonight...in Little Rock...Faubus said he will abide by the provisions set forth in the White House statement.

The paratroops patroling the central high school in Little Rock were supplanted today by the federalized national guard for the first time since the rioting at the school last week. However, the troops of the 101st Airborne Division are still standing by.

Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court has refused to stay the election of officers by the teamsters union. In doing this, he denied the petition of 13 rand-and-file teamsters who charged that the election...scheduled for Thursday...has been "rigged" in favor of James Hoffa, who is running for president. Last week, a federal district judge issued a temporary injunction,

barring an election at this time. But the injunction was nullified by the Circuit Court of Appeals on grounds that it went "beyond the necessities of the situation as shown by the record." Today, Chief Justice Warren said, "There appears to be no sufficient reason for me to interfere with the conclusions of the Court of Appeals. To enjoin the election of officers of an international union during the course of its convention proceedings," he said, "on allegations of conspiracy supported by affidavits, without testimony having been taken, would indeed be drastic action."

In Miami Beach, the teamsters convention greeted news of the ruling with applause.

The retiring president of the teamsters, Dave Beck, said today that he has ordered a further study of the credentials of delegates. Last night, Chairman McClellan of the Senate Rackets Committee charged that half of the delegates may have been improperly chosen. Beck says the credentials of all delegates from locals listed by McClellan are being checked. One of the three candidates opposing Hoffa for the presidency...William Lee of Chicago...said today that the anti-Hoffa forces have gotten together and now have Hoffa "stopped". Hoffa said Lee was "whistling in the dark."

Japan was elected to the United Nations Security Council today on the first ballot. The General Assembly gave Japan 55 votes...compared to 25 for Czechoslovakia, which had Russia's support. (Fifty-two votes, a two-thirds majority, are necessary to elect). Canada and Panama also were elected to the council, to serve for two years. The three newly elected countries will take the seats now held by Australia, Cuba, and the Philippines.

In France, Premier Bourges-Maunoury is staying on as head of a caretaker government, while President Coty tries to find a successor. Bourges-Maunoury lost a confidence vote last night in the National Assembly. The issue was his plan for giving Algeria limited home rule.

A conference of the international "atoms-for-peace" agency opened in Vienna today for the purpose of setting up a permanent organization. The conference will appoint a director-general, choose a headquarters and outline a program for its first year of operation.

Red China celebrated its eighth anniversary today with a three-hour parade in Peiping. In the reviewing stand...with Chief of State Mao Tse-tung...was Janos Kadar, puppet premier of Hungary. The 41 Americans who went to China from the Moscow Youth Festival in defiance of the State Department also were present. The Chinese defense minister said that plots by "bourgeois rightists" against the Communist Party "have been smashed by the people in all parts of the country." He called on China's military forces to improve themselves "for the liberation of Taiwan, and for the defense of the motherland and world peace." He assused the United States of pursuing "a policy of war and aggression."

King Hussein of Jordan today publicly accused Egypt and Syria of breaking their word. Early this year, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia promised Jordan a subsidy to replace the annual grant formerly received from Britain. So far, only Saudi Arabia has paid up. Hussein accused international Communism of trying to use Arab differences "to serve its own ends."

We are on the eve of that delightful annual autumn madness known as the World Series. It is a time when some millions of citizens will be considerably more interested in the analytical writing of Red Smith than in the profound and illuminating conclusions of Mr. Walter Lippman. Whether Hoffa gets home as President of the Teamsters will to some seem less important than whether Aaron can stretch that triple home. No injunction or court order will bring the runner home from second (not even the National Guard can manage that.)

For a brief space of time Mantle's shin splints will be more important than the President's back swing. To further mix metaphors, this will be the first time past the grandstand for the Milwaukee Braves. The teams have never

before faces each other in Series competition. This is what Milwaukee has been working for for four long years. A professor at Marquetts University says: "The transfer of the Braves from Boston to Milwaukee four years ago did something for Milwaukee psychologically. Until then Milwaukee felt itself the little brother of Chicago." But the arrival of the Braves, he sayd, meant "the kid brother had come of age and started to shave." The professor does not go on to say what it will mean to Milwaukee psychologically, if the Braves go on to win the Series. Whatever it would be, it presumably would be something very adult indeed.

So far as the Yankees are concerned, their participation in this contest can only be regarded as a shameful refusal through the years to be spoiled by success. They all seem to think with Tommy Henrich that catching a baseball is fun, but knowing what to do with it is a business. Presumably they will have some help from Casey Stengel, who is sort of like the Supreme Court, permanent. The justices of the court are the permanent princes; they sit there and watch the president, vice president, senators and cabinet members come and go. In baseball it seems that only Stengel goes on.

And speaking of courts, the National League today gave Walter O'Malley another fifteen days in which to wage his war of nerves against New York, Los Angeles and various unnamed citizens. Someone is bound soon ti ask for a cease and desist order, or at least to inquire whether he's holding deuces or aces. Surely if the Dodgers go West they can't be called The Los Angeles Dodgers. That would be almost indecent. Los Angeles is Spanish for The Angels, and that prefix would not befit the Bums. Then, too, there is the question of what will happen to the Dodger Symph-phoney that garrulous conglomeration of percussion and brass that has entertained the customers and themselves these many seasons. On the subject of angels and baseball John Milton suggests in Paradise Lost: "Let the bass of Heaven's deep organ blow, and with your ninefold harmony make up full consort to the angelic

symphony." No doubt both Haney and Stengel will be hoping for that kind of ninefold harmony, because as any manager knows, it is a thing beyond price... at least beyond price until the winning team divides the loot.

Whatever happens to O'Malley's double bluff, the Giants next year will have forsaken Coogan's Bluff and gone West to one of the most beautiful of all cities, San Francisco. One is tempted to remark that the Giants, after a series of lean years at the Box Office, cannot be blamed for transferring to the only city in this country with a Golden Gate. One is tempted, and one succumbs - Mark Twain said: "The surest protection against temptation is cowardice." The phrase "San Francisco Giants" is seemly and turns well on the tongue.

East is East and West is West, or at least it used to be, and who knows but what scattering a couple of Big League clubs along the West Coast may serve further to unite this generous and capacious land.

The British, as is widely known, are not particularly fond of baseball, they prefer to flail at an oversize ball with something that resembles a foreshortened oar - a game called cricket. But the British have a reputation for shrewdness in diplomacy and negotiation, centuries of practice and experience. This reporter has no sources, peachable or otherwise, inside Buckingham Palace, but it is possible to imagine prolonged and earnest conversations between the Palace and Downing Street regarding the timing of the visit to this country of the Queen and her consort. Being familiar with the folkways and habits of the natives of this country, the decision must have been inevitable from the outset, namely to postpone the Royal visit until after the dust of the World Series had settled. Extraordinarily clever people, the British.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Last week, when Hank Aaron hit the home run that gave the Braves the National League pennant, an editorial writer for the Milwaukee Journal turned to the Bible for inspiration. In the Book of Exodus, he found this quotable quote: "For Aaron stretched out his hand with his rod and smote the dust of the earth." And...verily...he may try it again.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Oct. 2, 1957

This is the news:

Tomorrow morning, President Eisenhower will hold a news conference at which he will answer questions about his ~~impasse~~ deadlock with Governor Faubus over the procedure for removing federal troops from Little Rock. White House News Secretary Hagerty said this afternoon that Faubus' latest statements have made Mr. Eisenhower's ~~[illegible]~~ refusal to withdraw the troops at this time "more apt than ever." For a first-hand report on the governor's "latest statements", we switch to Paul Niven in Little Rock.

(Tape runs 2:50
Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R.
Murrow in N.Y.")

Governor McKeldin of Maryland...one of the four governors who worked out the troop removal plan with President Eisenhower yesterday...today accused Faubus of "double-crossing" them. (I should like to discuss this matter further, in a few minutes).

Secretary of Defense Wilson today held what may be his final news conference as a cabinet officer. Wilson said that in the three-month period...July through September...defense spending ran 300-million dollars above its budget figure. To help pare down this spending, he said, the Air Force is going to adopt a schedule limiting its monthly payments to aircraft manufacturers.

The State Department announces that Secretary of State Dulles and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko will confer in Washington on Saturday. The department says there will be a broad exchange of views.

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Saudi Arabia told the United Nations General Assembly today that the question of Syria "does not fall within the competence of the United Nations." The Saudi Arabian minister of state said the Soviet arms buildup in Syria poses "no danger to any neighbors"...that who is in power in Syria "is the concern of Syria and Syria alone." The Saudi Arabian spokesman called for the elimination of Israel as a state. He said, "A United Nations agency should be established to facilitate the repatriation of Israelis to their former homes."

Britain today announced that gold and dollar reserves in the sterling area...during September...fell by 292-million dollars. Britain's reserves now stand at their lowest point since 1952. It is noted, however, that all the decline took place in the first three weeks of September---before the Bank of England raised its interest rate to 7 percent in a move designed to protect the value of the pound.

The United States and Yugoslavia opened talks in Washington today on a Yugoslav request for more economic aid. The amount of new aid sought by Yugoslavia was not announced.

In Vienna, the first general conference of the international "atoms-for-peace" agency voted today to seat all members of the United Nation and its agencies. A proposal that would have allowed Red China to send observers to the meeting was defeated by a vote of 35 to 13, with one abstention.

In Paris, President Coty continued the search for a new premier to succeed Bourgès-Maunoury, who lost a confidence vote on Monday over his Algerian reform program. There is speculation that Coty may call on

Jacques Soustelle, former resident minister of Algeria, to form a new government. Soustelle is a supporter of General DeGaulle.

Here in New York, the Yankees won the first game of the World Series, defeating Milwaukee, 3 to 1. Whitey Ford went the distance, limiting the Braves to five hits. Warren Spahn was knocked out of the box in the sixth, after allowing THE three Yankee runs. ~~He was replaced by right-hander Ernie Johnson, who gave way to another right-hander, Don McMahon, in the seventh. It was in the seventh inning that Wes Covington scored the lone run for Milwaukee, as Red Schoendienst singled. Yankee Manager Casey Stengel has named Bobby Shantz---like Ford a southpaw---to pitch the second game tomorrow against Milwaukee right-hander Lew Burdette.~~

Edward R. Murrow: October 2, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

It would be more than regrettable if the issue between President Eisenhower and Governor Faubus should appear to be over a choice of words. It is, of course, over facts and principles. The facts are tough ones, and the principles are basic.

The negotiations with Governor Faubus, through the mediation of his four Southern colleagues, broke down because he added two words: "by me". That is, he said that orders of the Federal court would not be obstructed - by him. In the original draft, the governors said that Faubus had authorized them to state "that he is prepared to assume full responsibility for maintaining law and order in Little Rock, and in connection therewith, will not obstruct the orders of the Federal Court."

The difference between the two versions may be obscure, though President Eisenhower obviously didn't think so. However, the public will be led up a by-path if it tries to fathom just what Governor Faubus may have meant, or not meant, by introducing the phrase: "by me." The issues are not over semantics. And they are not over the propriety of the Federal troops having been called in. They are over events in Little Rock which ended in the President's intervention. If the troops are to be withdrawn, and the National Guard is

to be restored to Governor Faubus's command, the repetition of these events must be prevented. Not only that, ~~it~~ they must be prevented by the very authorities who failed to prevent them in the first place.

The local authorities failed in two ways. Governor Faubus ordered the National Guard to keep negro students from entering Central High School. Thereby the state of Arkansas over-ruled the law of the land as laid down by the Federal Court. Whatever else this was, it was direct obstruction. It is this direct obstruction which Governor Faubus has promised not to repeat, in saying "by me".

After he withdrew the Guard, in compliance with an injunction, the mob prevailed, and this the Governor and the law enforcement agencies in Arkansas did not prevent. That was the second failure. Whatever Governor Faubus says about assuming full responsibility for maintaining order, it seems to be little assurance that the mob will not again be able to over-ride the law of the land.

The issues involved in Little Rock were not clearly stated by the President in the broadcast he made about calling out Federal troops. They were not spelled out in simple terms in other statements at the start from the White House. The most succinct sentence used by the President was in his

letter to Senator Russell, in which he said: "that the police powers of the state of Arkansas" have been "utilized... to frustrate the order of the court."

Today White House correspondents were given a summary of the legal points that guided the President in his talks with the governors yesterday. There were four points. ~~It is interesting to note that three of them have to do with the obligations of local communities and the courts, with which the President literally has nothing to do. (Thus plans affecting de-segregation have to be formulated by the local community. The time schedule for de-segregation has to be proposed by local authorities and approved by the courts. The executive branch of the government has no part in the local deliberations or the court proceedings, though if litigation arises the court may ask the Department of Justice to assist it. The point is made clearly that a final order of the Federal Court giving effect to a plan for school integration has to be obeyed by the state authorities.)~~

But Only the fourth point opens the door ~~fro~~ FOR White House intervention. It is set forth that: "Powers of a state governor may not be used to defeat a valid order of a Federal Court. Under pretext of maintaining order, a governor may not interpose military force or permit mob violence to occur and prevent the final order of the Federal Court from being carried out." When

this happens, the President has an inescapable obligation under the Constitution and the laws to use whatever means may be required.

These, then, are the legal principles involved. There is a further factor that plays a big part in the crisis from now on. It is the protection given to negro students in Central High School if the National Guard is de-federalized. Negro students did not feel as safe in the school house while it was under the federalized guard as they did under the paratroopers. Would they be safe if Governor Faubus took command of the guard again? At his news conference today he was asked bluntly to reply yes or no to this question. For this was the nub of the issue. But Governor Faubus would give no concise answer. ~~He said it was like asking a man to say if he had given up beating his wife. This was a most unsatisfactory moment in a generally unsatisfactory act in this drama.~~

George Bryan

Word for Today

The issue between President Eisenhower and Governor Faubus concerns more than a choice of words. But language, at best, is unreliable. The eminent English scholar, Samuel Butler, once said: "We want words to do more than they can. What we should read is not the words...but the man we feel to be behind the words."

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK SPOTS ONLY)

Wednesday, October 2, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: For a first-hand report on the Governor's latest statements we switch to Paul Niven in Little Rock.

NIVEN: Governor Faubus strode angrily into a news conference this morning. Said he stood pad on the statement last night an d accused the administration of bad faith in rejecting that statement. We quizzed Faubus for 30 fruitless minutes trying to get from him the undertaking that President Eisenhower apparently wants. A promise that Faubus will enforce the integration order and protect the nine colored students. Faubus parried, evaded, went off on tantrums when one news man asked for a yes of no answer. He ~~she~~ said, "you give me your answer, yes or not answer, you give me a yes or no answer, have you stopped beating your wife?" The nearest thing to a clear answer was a negative one. He said he would not use troops inside the school. He didn't believe in education at bayonet point. Later today, I asked school superintendent Blossom if he would consider the situation safe without troops inside the school. Blossom dismissed that question, he said the answer was obvious; presumably a strong affirmative. So Governor Faubus has told us what the situation would be if the federal troops were taken away and control back to him. The initiative would be handed to the white students at the school. If they chose to drive out the negroes the Governor would not stop them. Nobody can say whether those white students were taking a cue from Faubus in their behavior today. But the situation at the school was more tense; there was more small scale violence since at any time since the federal troops arrived. The nine negro students went in from a different entrance this morning and (indistinct) white students who had gathered on the center steps to jeer at them. The whites pursured the negroes; there was some shuffling. Three whites were suspended. The negroes themselves and a national guard

spokesman minimized the trouble. A mass walk-out of white students was planned for 9 o'clock them tomorrow morrning. School officials said they may suspend those participating, but the white students claim they can't do anything to several hundred of us. Before the walk-out there may be a demonstration or worse when the nggro students arrive. One white boy told me a few minutes ago "We're going to be waiting for them and make so they wemit want to stay". Governor Faubus met this afternoon with Frank Bank, executive secretary of the southern Governors' conference who attended yesterday's meeting in Washington. Neither Faubu or Bane would talk afterwards of even admit that they had discussed the Central high situation. Sources close to the Goveror say he will have nothing further to say this evening. That's the situation here in Little Rock. The federal-state impasse more serious than ever with Faubus apparently less willing to back down and less able to do so with political impunity. And the situation at Central high school very serious. So serious that the nine negro students weu- who have so far borne jeering shoving and kicking in silence without defending themselves, at last begin to weaken, and loose heart. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN:

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Good Night and Good Luck!

This is the news:

The dispute over integration at the central high school in Little Rock remains deadlocked. The first question put to President Eisenhower at his news conference today was: "What prospects do you see for working out an agreement with Governor Faubus at this time?" Mr. Eisenhower made this reply:

Tape runs 3:20
Ends on cue: "--disservice to his city and to his state."

A reporter asked the President if what he had just said meant that if a similar situation arose in another part of the South, he would feel obligated to send in federal troops. Mr. Eisenhower said:

Tape runs 1:00
Ends on cue: "The courts must be sustained, or it isn't America."

Governor Faubus also held a news conference today. For a report on that, and other developments in Little Rock, we switch now to Paul Niven.

(Tape runs
Returns on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow
in N.Y."

The chairman of the governors committee, that met with President Eisenhower, is Governor Hodges of North Carolina. Hodges said today that the committee has no new plan for a settlement to submit at this time. "We've got to have a few days," he said, "to let this thing cool off." ~~Hodges said he "devoutly" hopes the President and Governor Faubus will be able to resolve this issue which, he said, "affects all Americans."~~

Mr. Eisenhower said today that he still views the recent developments in Syria with "real concern". ~~He added that~~ He said the "original alarm" of countries like Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq...and to some extent, Saudi Arabia..."seems to have been quieted. But just exactly what grounds they have for that," he said, "I don't know." Mr. Eisenhower said the United States has tried to be neutral in the dispute between Israel and the Arab states, so that it could be helpful in keeping both sides at peace.

Egypt told the United Nations General Assembly today that Western charges...that Communist arms shipments to Syria were threatening peace in the Middle East..."have exploded and faded into nothingness." Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi said that in building up its defenses, Syria has done nothing "to which it is not fully entitled." Egypt, he said, stands by the side of Syria. "It will not tolerate that so much as a hair of Syria be ruffled by any aggressor."

Today...in Washington...the Air Force announced a new economy move. The latest action means the elimination of seven flying units, involving 34-hundred officers and men, who will be reassigned.

Republican Senator Knowland today announced his candidacy for governor of California in 1958. Knowland will oppose Governor Knight for the Republican nomination in the state primary next June. Knight has accused the Senate minority leader of seeking the governorship, merely as a stepping-stone to the presidency. In announcing his candidacy for governor today, Knowland said: "I have made my decision to run for this high office with no purpose other than...if nominated and elected...to devote myself faithfully to the administration of the duties of the office."

In Miami Beach, the election of teamster union officials...scheduled for today...has been postponed for 24 hours. James Hoffa is still predicting that he will be elected president, hands down. / And he told reporters today that, when elected, "We still expect to stay in the AFL-CIO." [redacted] One of the three teamster officials running against Hoffa...Thomas L. Hickey of New York...has quit the race in favor of [redacted] William Lee of Chicago. The other opposition candidate...Thomas Haggerty... is still in the running. / ~~Tonight, Dave Beck agreed to bow out as teamsters president on October 15th. He was due to remain in office until December. / His action apparently is designed to allow Hoffa...if he wins...to take over as head of the union without delay.~~

In Warsaw, police today used tear gas and clubs to break up a student demonstration. About 2-thousand students [redacted] were protesting the shutting down of an outspoken anti-Stalinist paper.

The president of Tunisia said today that it is "not possible" to have friendly relations with France. He announced that the Tunisian ambassador to Paris is being recalled.

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Algeria has cost the lives of 6-thousand, 945 civilians. Eight hundred and seventy of the civilian dead are listed as Europeans, and 6-thousand and 75 as Moslems. More than 6-thousand farms are reported destroyed.

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Word for Today

The President told his news conference today that the courts of the United States must be sustained, "or it is not America." All individual rights are secured by statute. Sir Walter Raleigh said...three centuries ago..."No wise man would ever inhabit a country where men have more authority than laws."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK STATE ONLY)

Thursday, October 3, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: The first question put to President Eisenhower at his news conference today was - what prospects do you see for working out an agreement with Governor Faubus at this time?. Mr. Eisenhower made this reply.

EISENHOWER: There are several things that could happen. The southern governor's committee that visited me, unquestionably as they stated on the television, disappointed by what happened, are nevertheless not completely hopeless in our pursuing the purpose for which they were originally appointed by the southern Governors' conference. There are two different situations that justify the withdrawal of federal troops. One, the satisfactory and unequivocal assurances that the orders of the federal courts would not be obstructed and that peace and order will be maintained in connection therewith. The second would be, that the actual, factual developments of peaceful conditions to the extent with the local city police would say there will be no difficulty that we can't control in the carrying out of the courts orders. I think, having answered your specific question its well to remember that we emphasize to ourselves why the troops are there. The problem grew out of the segregation problem, but the troops are not there as a part of the segregation problem. They are there to uphold the court's of the land under laws passed in 1792 because it was early discovered that unless we supported the courts, in whose hands are all our freedoms and our liberty, our protection against autocratic government then the kind of government set up by our forefathers simply would not work. That is why they are there and for no other purpose and it is merely incidental that the problem grew out of the segregation problem. Now the people that visited me, the governors, understand

this responsibility that on the executive, on the President to this connection. ~~There~~ They are aware of it themselves. They themselves oppose ~~the~~ and differed with the decision of the Supreme Court. They don't like it. They are doing their duty as good citizens and responbible officials. They were helpful, cooperative and, I must say, excited my admiration as citizens who wanted to do their duty even when disagreeable.

CARPENTER: Elizabeth Carpenter of the Arkansas Gazette - Do ~~you~~ you feel that Governor Faubus really wants to put an end ~~of~~ to the trouble in Little Rock?

EISENHOWER: Well, I wouldn't like to answer that question specifically, for this reason: I make it a practice never to try to interpret the motives of a person who does something that I believe to be a mistaken action. What his motives are I am not sure. I just believe that he is mistaken in what he is doing, and is doing a disservice to the city and to his state.

MURROW: A reporter asked the President if what he had just said meant that if a similar situation arose in another part of the south he would feel obligated to send in federal troops. Mr. Eisenhower said.

EISENHOWER: I don't want to be imitating the Supreme Court but I don't think it is wise to try to answer hypothetical questions. Each one of these cases is different. The National Guard, or the State Guard at that moment was called out and given orders to do certain things which were a definite direct defiance of a federal court's order. That put the issue squarely up to the Executive part of the Government, and I would not, as I told you once before in this meeting, such as this - I couldn't conceive that anyone would ~~go~~ so forget common sense and our common obligations of loyalty to the Constitution of America that force

of this kind would never have to be used for any purpose. But I just say this: The courts must be sustained or it's not America.

MURROW: Governor Faubus also held a news conference today. For a report on that and other developments in Little Rock we switch now to Paul Niven.

NIVEN: The walk-out of white students from Central high school was by there their own account something of a failure. Less than 100 left the building in comparision with the several hundred that were predicted by segregationist students last night. The school board put the figure at 30 or 40. Some of the boys that did leave their classes crossed the street to a near-by lawn where they hung the straw filled effigy to a tree and set fire to it. Paratroopers of the 101st Division broke up the demonstration and drove the students and on-lookers out of the school area. One man was arrested. One girl student taken to the principal's office. Governor Orval Faubus held a news conference this morning shortly after President Eisenhower's in Washington. The Governor said he had talked tiw- with Florida's Governor Collins by phone and had another session in person with Frank Bane, the Executive Secretary of the Southern Governors' Conference who was here in Little Rock. Faubus would not give details of either conference conversation He said he was still willing to negotiate with the administration but said Faubus, Mr. Eisenhower would not get from him the unconditional surrender he received from the Germans at the end of the war. The Governor today lodged an appeal against the court order which is the basis of his dispute with Washington. That's the order handed down by judge Ronald Davies on September 20th forbidding Faubus to interfere with integration at the school. This district court clerk here said he would normally send an appeal on to an appeals court in St. Louis in about 40 days. Governor Faubus told us that plans are being made to make public the evidence

he claims to have of possible violence at the school. He has always maintained that the possibility of violence rather than integration itself caused him to order out the national guard. After the news conference the Governor flew over to the Arkansas city of Blytheville to witness a cotton picking contest. He does not seem in any great hurry for settlement of the dispute in which he is involved. President Eisenhower indicated this morning that an alternative solution would come through a cooling off of the situation. In the President's words - the development of a peaceful situation - such a development is hard to predict and hard to measure when it developes on behind and partly because of armed paratroopers. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The dispute over integration at the central high school in Little Rock remains deadlocked. The first question put to President Eisenhower at his news conference today was: 'What prospects do you see for working out an agreement with Governor Faubus at this time?" Mr. Eisenhower made this reply:

EISENHOWER: There are several things that could happen. The southern governor's committee that visited me, unquestionably as they stated on the television, disappointed by what happened, are nevertheless not completely hopeless in our pursuing the purpose for which they were originally appointed by the southern Governors' conference. There are two different situations that justify the withdrawal of federal troops. One, the satisfactory and unequivocal assurances that the orders of the federal courts would not be obstructed and that peace and order will be maintained in connection therewith. The second would be, that the actual, factual developments of peaceful conditions to the extent with the local city policy would say there will be no difficulty that we can't control in the carrhing out of the courts orders. I think, having answered your specific question its well to remember that we emphasize to ourselves why the troops are there. The problem grew out of the segregation problem, but the tooops are not there as a part of the segregation problem. They are there to uphold the courts of the land under laws passed in 1792 because it was early discovered that unless we supported the courts in whose hands are all our freedoms and our liberty, our protection against autocratic government then the kind of government set up by our forefathers simply would not work. That is why they are there and for no other purpose and it is merely incidental that the problem grew out of the segregation problem. Now the people that visited me, the governors, understand this responsibility that on the executive, on the President to this connection. They are

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and partly because of armed paratroopers. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The chairman of the governors committee that met with President Eisenhower is Governor Hodges of North Carolina. Hodges said today that the committee has no new plan for a settlement to submit at this time. "We've got to have a few days," he said, "to let this thing cool off."

Mr. Eisenhower said today that he still views the recent developments in Syria with "real concern". He said the "original alarm" of countries like Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq...and to some extent, Saudi Arabia..."seems to have been quieted. But just exactly what grounds they have for that," he said, "I don't know." Mr. Eisenhower said the United States has tried to be neutral in the dispute between Israel and the Arab states, so that it could be hlepful in keeping both sides at peace.

Egypt told the United Nations General Assembly today that Western charges.. that Communist arms shipments to Syria were threatening peace in the Middle East..."have exploded and faded into nothingness." Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi said that in building up its defenses, Syria has done nothing "to which it is not fully entitled." Egypt, he said, stands by the side of Syria. "It will not tolerate that so much as a hair of Syria be ruffled by any aggressor."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The President told his news conference today that the courts of the United States must be sustained, "or it is not America." All individual rights are secured by statute. Sir Walter Raleigh said...three centuries ago..."No wise man would ever inhabit a country where men have more authority than laws." Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Oct. 4, 1957

This is the news:

Russia announced tonight that it has launched an earth satellite. According to the Soviet News Agency Tass, the satellite is 23 inches in diameter and weighs 83.6 kilograms, or about 180 pounds. It says the artificial moon was launched today and that it is now circling the earth at an estimated height of 560 miles. Tass says the device is equipped with a radio transmitter. The project is part of the research program of the International Geophysical Year. The United States is planning to launch a similar satellite...but, reportedly, the American launching is not due to take place until next spring.

In Miami Beach, the international teamsters union today elected James Hoffa as its new president, succeeding Dave Beck. For a direct report, we switch to Dallas Townsend in Miami.

Tape runs 2:03
Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R.
Murrow in N.Y."

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Secretary of Labor Mitchell predicts that the election of Hoffa "will lead to the expulsion of the teamsters from the AFL-CIO and possibly to more repressive labor legislation in the next Congress."

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There was new violence in Warsaw today, when a crowd marched on the headquarters of the Communist Party. As in the case of the student demonstration yesterday, police...reinforced by units of the workers militia...turned back the marchers, with tear gas and clubs. The students yesterday were protesting the shutting down of their anti-Stalinist paper. Early today, police broke up another protest meeting at the Warsaw Polytechnic School. And then, this afternoon, a crowd of several thousand persons...made up of both students and other citizens... began the march on party headquarters, shouting "Gestapo!" and the name of the paper that was suppressed. When police intervened, some of the demonstrators threw paving stones and bricks. Apparently no shots were fired, and the center of the city was cleared by late tonight, Warsaw time. Thirty students are reported under arrest, as the result of yesterday's clash. Twenty students were treated at the Marie Curie Hospital, one of them for a broken back. The United Press correspondent in Warsaw says perhaps as many as 20-thousand persons were involved in today's rioting...and that an undisclosed number of persons were injured. The United Press says that...for the first time...the cry "Down with Gomulka!" was heard.

The former vice president of Yugoslavia...Milovan Djilas...was tried today in a Yugoslav district court on charges of writing propaganda hostile to the state. The charges stemmed from Djilas' book, The New Class, in which he wrote that Communism had created its own elite social class. Djilas, who was once Tito's comrade-in-arms, already is serving a three-year sentence for previous writings critical of the Communist regime. As the proceedings opened today, Djilas said he stands by what he wrote "from the first to the last word." At that point the public... including foreign correspondents...were ordered to leave the courtroom "to protect the public interest." Tomorrow, the verdict of the five-judge court will be announced.

The Moscow radio says that Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov left for Yugoslavia today on board a Russian cruiser. Zhukov is due to arrive in Yugoslavia on Tuesday, by way of the Black Sea.

Red China's Premier Chou En-lai today joined the puppet premier of Hungary...Janos Kadar...in an attack on American policy in the Middle East. The two Communist leaders signed a communique (in Peiping) accusing "United States imperialist circles" of "openly engineering a series of subversive activities against Syria." It called this part of

a western plan "to further suppress the national liberation movements of the Asian and African countries."

In Paris, the Socialist leader...Guy Mollet...has agreed to try to form a new government. Mollet, who resigned the premiership only four months ago, is not optimistic that he will succeed.

Today, in Tunisia, Moslem workers staged a four-hour general strike against what the government calls the "aggressive activities of French forces." It charges that French troops, based in Algeria, have repeatedly violated the Tunisian frontier.

Representative Sterling Cole of New York has been elected director-general of the new international "atoms-for-peace" agency. Cole is a former chairman of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy. Election---to a four-year term---was by the agency's 23-member Board of Governors, meeting in Vienna.

The Public Health Service says that 200-thousand new cases of Asian flu were reported in the United States last week. The health service points out that the reports are incomplete...and that they include "an uhknown number of cases of other acute respiratory diseases which normally occur at this time of year."

Edward R. Murrow: October 4, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

There are two explanations for the present tough line in Soviet Foreign policy. One is that it was adopted to tide the Russians over the Hungarian crisis in the United Nations, and so is due to be changed. The other is that it reflects grave troubles within the Soviet Union, and so is more or less permanent. Secretary Dulles, who is seeing Foreign Minister Gromyko at his Washington home tomorrow, should get a good line on which explanation is the truer one.

Their meeting follows a suggestion that has been little publicized, a hint from Moscow that the disarmament talks be taken out of the United Nations and the problem settled in two-power talks. This idea was first circulated by the Soviet Ambassador in West Germany, and has been taken up by other senior Soviet diplomats. The idea agitates some of our allies, on the ground that if the two big powers come to an agreement it is bound to be at somebody else's expense. They are fearful, even if they are sure that Mr. Dulles would have to keep the NATO powers informed about the course of any two-power talks on disarmament.

There are other subjects for Mr. Dulles and Mr. Gromyko to discuss, like the Middle East. But it was over disarmament that the tough line made its re-appearance. This was on August 26, after the announcement that Russia

had the inter-continental missile. The next day the West's inspection proposals were rejected with the ugly accusation that the West is preparing a new war. Two days later the whole Western package was thrown out, and on September 1st, Pravda was calling for an end to the talks.

The tough line was followed on other subjects, on September 3rd. The Germans were told that the question of repatriating Germans from Russia was a closed subject. There followed a broadside of notes to the West denouncing its policies in the Middle East. Thereupon came perhaps the most significant step of all, a note on September 8th to the Bonn Government, saying bluntly that the re-unification of Germany had to be achieved through negotiations between the two German governments, and in no other way. Since this meant giving Communists a share of power in the proposed German Federation, it was the same as saying that re-unification was out.

This note, sent a few days before the German Election, obviously was timed for its effect on voters, and paradoxically it was designed to help Adenauer. This is true despite the fact that Soviet propaganda violently attacked him, and West German Communists were publicly ordered to vote Social Democrat, instructions that actually cost the Socialists votes. If Moscow had wanted Adenauer to fall, it would have given the Socialists hope

of uniting Germany under acceptable terms. But Moscow had decided not to let East Germany go.

One factor in this tough policy may be that the Soviet Army has more to say about affairs than at any time since the Revolution. The army had to bail out the Kremlin in Hungary, and presumably exacted as a price the power to make sure there will be no more Hungarys. The army may well believe that the withdrawal of Soviet forces from East Germany would so weaken the satellite empire as to imperil Soviet security.

But conditions other than Hungary may also help account for the tough line. The Soviet Union is suffering from serious inner strains. Industry is being de-centralized, agriculture is being pushed to extreme limits, both under high pressure. There is even worse trouble. The Palace revolt against Khrushchev very nearly succeeded, and it was only with Marshal Zhukov's help that he could banish Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich and Shepilov. These were not purges in the death chamber. But the country is shaking nevertheless. And that alone would discourage any tendency to loosen the hold at the top. Dictators are like anybody else in that they often talk toughest when they are most afraid of their own weakness.

Mr. Dulles will have a clearer idea tomorrow just how much weaker the men in the Kremlin really feel.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The writings of Djilas are not of the kind to please the head of any Communist state. For example...on the subject of Communist rule... he says in his book: "Laws and regulations do not have an essential importance. Regardless of laws, everyone knows that the government is in the hands of the party committees and the secret police."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1957
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This is the news:

Russia announced tonight that it has launched an earth satellite. According to the Soviet News Agency Tass, the satellite is 23 inches in diameter and weighs 83.6 kilograms, or about 180 pounds. It says the artificial moon was l nched today and that it is now circling the earth at an estimated height of 560 miles. Tass says the device is equipped with a radio transmitter. The project is part of the research program of the International Geophysical Year. The United States is planning to launch a similar satellite...but, reportedly, the American launching is not due to take place until next spring.

In Miami Beach, the international teamsters union today elected James Hoffa as its new president, succeeding Dave Beck. For a direct report, we switch to Dallas Townsend in Miami.

TOWNSEND: The teamsters have elected James Hoffa as their next president by the top-heavy majority that every one expected. He will become acting president October 15 when Dave Beck goes on leave of absence. On the same day Hoffa goes on trial in New York on purgery and wire-tapping charges. The 44-year old mid-western teamsters leader won on the first ballot taking 1208 votes to 313 for William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and 140 for Thomas Hagerty also of Chicago. Hoffa's men put on a wildly enthusiastic demonstration when the three hour roll call was completed before the result was announced. The outcome, of course, had long since been obvious, and the announcement was little more than a formality. The Hoffa steamroller was running full speed long before the convention opened and it never stopped. Hoffa made his acceptance speech in the late afternoon. The union's president elect, devoted the major part of it to the charges that have been made against

him by the McClellan committee and the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee. But this was not so much as self-defense as an aggressive hard bitten angry assault of both groups. Regarding the first, Hoffa said when a congressional committee concentrates on a personal attack or misuses its power it can be a dangerous thing for us all. As for the report of the ethical practices committee Hoffa said the AFL-CIO has accepted unproven charges without full investigation of their merits. He spoke of ambitious men who would betray principle to get a better headline. And as for the AFL-CIO warning of expulsion, Hoffa said we will do everything we can to remain in the united labor movement but if certain forces succeed in driving us out for their own selfish motives and it won't destroy the teamsters we'll go on to live and grow. Hoffa said the teamsters will never fire the first shot in the civil war in the American labor movement. Only anti-labor forces will profit from a split in the house of labor. Hoffa thus makes a new and direct challenge to AFL-CIO President, George Meany, a challenge to make good on his warning or back down. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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Their meeting follows a suggestion that has been little publicized, a hint from Moscow that the disarmament talks be taken out of the United Nations and the problem settled in two-power talks. This idea was first circulated by the Soviet Ambassador in West Germany, and has been taken up by other senior Soviet diplomats. The idea agitates some of our allies, on the ground that

if the two big powers come to an agreement it is bound to be at somebody else's expense.

There are other subjects for Mr. Dulles and Mr. Gromyko to discuss, like the Middle East. But it was over disarmament that the tough line made its re-appearance. This was on August 26, after the announcement that Russia had the inter-continental missile. The next day the West's inspection proposals were rejected with the ugly accusation that the West is preparing a new war. Two days later the whole Western package was thrown out, and on September 1st, Pravda was calling for an end to the talks.

The tough line was followed on other subjects, on September 3rd. The Germans were told that the question of repatriating Germans from Russia was a closed subject. There followed a broadside of notes to the West denouncing its policies in the Middle East. Thereupon came perhaps the most significant step of all, a note on September 8th to the Bonn Government, saying bluntly that the re-unification of Germany had to be achieved through negotiations between the two German governments, and in no other way. Since this meant giving Communists a share of power in the proposed German Federation, it was the same as sahing that re-unification was out.

One factor in this tough policy may be that the Soviet Army has more to say about affairs than at any time since the Revolution. The army had to bail out the Kremlin in Hungary, and presumably exacted as a price the power to make sure there will be no more Hungarys. The army may well believe that the withdrawal of Soviet forces from East Germany would so weaken the satellite empire as to imperil Soviet security.

But conditions other than Hungary may also help account for the tough line. The Soviet Union is suffering from serious inner strains. Industry is being de-centralized, agriculture is being pushed to extreme limits, both under high pressure. There is even worse trouble. The Palace revolt against Khrushchev very nearly succeeded, and it was only with Marshal Zhukov's help

that he could banish Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich and Shepilov. These were not purges in the death chamber. But the country is shaking nevertheless. And that alone would discourage any tendency to loosen the hold at the top. Dictators are like anybody else in that they often talk toughest when they are most afraid of their own weakness.

Mr. Dulles will have a clearer idea tomorrow just how much weaker the men in the Kremlin really feel.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The writings of Djilas are not of the kind to please the head of any Communist state. For example...on the subject of Communist rule...he says in his book: "Laws and regulations do not have an essential importance. Regardless of laws, everyone knows that the government is in the hands of the party committees and the secret police."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Oct. 7, 1957

This is the news:

The Moscow radio says that the artificial earth satellite launched by Russia is not traveling alone. Revolving around the world with it...at approximately the same altitude...is the rocket carrier used in the last stage of its propulsion into outer space. Moscow says the distance between the "rocket carrier" and the satellite is about 625 miles...and that as time goes on, the distance between them will increase. The artificial satellite... or "Sputnik", as the Russians call it...has now travelled more than a million miles at a speed of about 18-thousand miles an hour. There were reports yesterday that perhaps---due to the misplacing of a decimal point---the satellite weighs only 18 and four-tenths pounds, instead of the 184 pounds as first announced. However, Soviet scientists...

visiting in Washington...are quoted as confirming that it weighs 184 pounds.

Sightings of the man-made moon have now been reported in Europe, Australia and Alaska. U.S. Navy scientists say their "fix" on the satellite is now accurate enough so that its orbit can be predicted up to a week in the future. American scientists and the Moscow radio have both announced timetables, setting forth when the satellite will pass over a given point.

~~United States astronomers hope to get photographs of the "Sputnik" within eight or nine days. Until then, the satellite will be passing overhe a when it is either too dark or too light. There is also the likelihood that, at that time, it will be visible to the naked eye.~~

~~The British Broadcasting Corporation reported for a time today that the radio signal from the "Sputnik" seemed to be weakening, but it now reports normal reception.~~

In Moscow, a member of the Soviet inter-planetary commission says all data on the satellite will be made available to other countries. He says this proves Russia's peaceful intentions. But the Communist newspaper Pravda says the earth satellite crossing America seven times a day should teach "American ruling circles" the need for a new policy...the necessity for peaceful co-existence and ending the arms race.

The Chinese Communist radio says the successful launching of the satellite "proves" the superiority of the socialist system.

Prime Minister Nehru of India...who is visiting Japan...says that this development "forces people to realize that present-day politics are out of date."

President Eisenhower returned to Washington this afternoon, after a long week-end at his Gettysburg farm. News Secretary Hagerty says the President has been kept informed of developments. But there is no plan, he says, to give Mr. Eisenhower a special briefing until he attends the regular meeting of the National Security Council on Thursday.

Democratic Senator Smathers today joined other members of Congress in demanding an investigation of American failure to keep pace with Russia in the rocket field. Smathers told Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee that such an inquiry should be conducted "in an atmosphere shorn of complacency and hysteria, but within the immediate future."

Russia announces...that in addition to the "Sputnik"...it has successfully tested "a powerful hydrogen device of new design." The announcement says, "In the interest of the safety of the population and of those taking part in the test, the explosion was carried out at a great altitude." The test was conducted, it says, "in accordance with the plan of experimental work on the creation and improvement of atom and hydrogen arms in the U.S.S.R."

~~In Washington, the Atomic Energy Commission confirms that yesterday the Russians set off a nuclear explosion of "substantial size". The Russian announcement is unusual in that Moscow generally does not announce a test so soon after it is conducted, if, indeed, it announces it at all.~~

Today...at the Nevada proving grounds...the United States fired the last "shot" in its 1957 series of atomic tests. The nuclear device was detonated from a balloon, suspended 500 feet above the desert floor. That is to say that its force was less than that of 20-thousand tons of T.N.T. Altogether in the 1957 series there were 24 tests.

Republican Representative Cole of New York has resigned from Congress as of December first. This will enable Cole to devote himself...fulltime... to his new duties as director-general of the international "atoms-for-peace" agency. His successor in Congress will be chosen in a special election, probably early next year.

Israel today appealed to the United States and Russia to end what it called the "deadly spiral" of arms shipments to the Arab states. The Israeli foreign minister...Mrs. Golda Meir...asked the United Nations General Assembly to use its influence "not to deepen the abyss of Arab-Israeli misunderstanding, but to bridge it." Syria's foreign minister...Salah Bitar...told the Assembly that his country had bought Soviet arms for self-defense against Israel. He accused the United States of using economic, political and military pressure against Syria, to try to bring it under American domination.

~~In Warsaw, police broke up a street demonstration for the fifth consecutive night. Two or three flowerstands outside the "Palace of Culture" were set on fire. But the disturbance, compared to rioting on previous nights, was on a small scale.~~

Governor Faubus charged today that federal troops in the central high school in Little Rock had followed girl students to their dressing room. He said parents had made complaints to that effect. Faubus made the charge in a letter to Major General Edwin Walker, commander of the Army detail in Little Rock. He addressed the letter to "The

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Commander of Occupation Forces." Tonight, White House News Secretary Hagerty called the accusation "completely untrue and completely vulgar." He said General Walker had returned the letter unopened.

The United States Supreme Court reconvened today after its summer recess. The first session of the new term was confined to formalities. Forty-nine attorneys were admitted to practice before the high court.

Milwaukee won it today
1-0- Play Resumes in N.Y. Wednesday

Edward R. Murrow: October 7, 1957. 7 .45 p.m.

It is to be hoped that the explosion which flung the Russian satellite into outer space also shattered a myth. That was the belief that scientific achievement is not possible under a despotic form of government. Most of us have been taught to believe that scientists, if they are to be productive, must be free to follow the truth, wherever it may lead them. We failed to recognize that a totalitarian state can establish its priorities, define its objectives, allocate its money, deny its people automobiles, television sets and all kinds of comforting gadgets, in order to achieve a national goal. The Russians have done this with the inter-continental ballistic missile, and now with the earth satellite. Their emphasis has been on the development of weapons rather than the creation of comfort. They have mobilized their scientific skills in the service of the state. And they have won a very considerable technical and psychological victory.

We in this country have been proud of our scientific achievement. our "know how" We have brushed aside the fact that the original work in nuclear physics was done more in British and German laboratories than in our own - that our final success was in considerable measure due to the creative work of scientists

from abroad. The atom bomb wasn't part of the cargo of the Mayflower. It was a co-operative international venture.

We should have learned from the Nazis that an unfree science can be productive. Their scientists came within months of winning the war for them. Had their jet fighters, their V-Is and V-2s been operational six months earlier, the outcome of the war might have been altered. The Germans were consistently ahead of us in the field of rockets and jet propulsion. General Eisenhower wrote in "Crusade for Europe", "It seemed likely that if the German had succeeded in perfecting and using these new weapons six months earlier than he did, our invasion of Europe would have proved exceedingly difficult, perhaps impossible. I feel sure that if he had succeeded in using these weapons over a six months' period, and particularly if he had made the Portsmouth-Southampton area one of the principal targets, 'Overlord' - (the invasion of Europe) might have been written off." So even the late war gave us no reason for complacency as to what a captive science can do. If the Nazis had had their extra six months, or a year, and had won the war, the freedom or lack of freedom of science would have had nothing to do with it.

Now the Russians have carried the rocket and jet propulsion to their logical conclusion. They have made both the A-bomb and the H-bomb. They

have proved that they can turn out as perfect instruments of destruction as our own, and in some cases do it quicker. They are ahead of us in ballistic missiles. They are flying their satellite. The White House, in the person of Mr. Haggerty, may not be surprised or impressed, but the rest of the world certainly is.

I am not suggesting that our freedom is not our strength. We have the freedom, and the power to make ourselves invincible by our conscious effort and by adequate sacrifices. This is surely a better way than the Russian way, wherein a few men at the top can deprive a "herded" nation of freedom, decent living standards and the dignity of the individual, in order that all effort can go into military and industrial power. But in recent years we have put our security and our survival second to our desire for luxuries and gadgets - a sound economy is no substitute for a solid defense. There is no reason to think that we are less capable than the Russians when it comes to making weapons. We cannot and would not bend all of our scientific endeavor to the will of the state and for purposes of defense, unless it be done by persuasion, by leadership which the majority believes to be in the interests of the nation. The contest is not between scientists free and non-free, but rather between political capabilities. ~~XXXX~~ Under our

system, we must be persuaded, our representatives must vote the money, the scientists must be recruited, the objective defined, and criticism must be permitted. The citizen and his representatives must agree to whatever sacrifices are required. (So far we haven't been asked to make very many.) There are men high in the Defense Establishment who contend that we are busily engaged in turning out weapons that will be obsolete, before they are operational. We have failed to effectively pool the scientific talents of our Allies.

But The real question is not the relative capabilities of free and non-free scientists in the matter of making weapons of destruction. It is whether we, as a free people, care more for our own security, than the dictators care for theirs. It rather looks as though the price for that security may be rather higher than has been advertised.

Word for Today

There has been a tendency to believe that because Russia [redacted] is a totalitarian state, it cannot measure up to ~~surpass~~ the scientific achievement of the United States. This is [redacted] dangerous fallacy. St. Paul expressed it well in one of his letters of the New Testament when he said, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Oct. 8, 1957

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States is willing to discuss international control of outer space apart from any general disarmament program. Soviet Party Boss Khrushchev proposed in an interview with James Reston of the New York Times that space satellites and missiles be put under international control, as part of a general agreement between Russia and the United States. Dulles appeared to rule out the idea of a two-power agreement. However, in contrast to what a State Department spokesman told reporters earlier in the day, he said the United States is willing to consider an international satellite and missile agreement separate from the rest of the disarmament package. He said

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the American position will be set forth tomorrow at the United Nations. (I should like to discuss the Khrushchev interview further in a few minutes).

Krishna Menon of India told the United Nations today that it should not "throw away" any opportunity to control outer space missiles. He called on the United States, Britain and Russia to announce their willingness to suspend nuclear tests.

The stream of radio signals from Russia's artificial satellite may soon stop. Moscow radio said today...in a special broadcast...that batteries inside the satellite were designed to operate for "only a few days." The broadcast said that after the batteries go dead, "Sputnik" will be tracked visually and by radar. Western monitors have ~~detected a faltering of the satellite signal, as though it were encountering transmission difficulty.~~ Not heard the Satelite Signal For several hours The Moscow broadcast said, "The task posed by the problem of launching an artificial satellite of the earth has been completed." Early today, Russia announced that signals from the man-made moon had revealed "changes in the absolute intensity of the energy of the electro-magnetic pole." It said these changes...apparently involving

the earth's magnetic field...were observed by Russian scientists in the Antarctic. According to the announcement, other countries with expeditions in the south polar region were informed of when the satellite would be overhead. Russia said it did this at the request of scientists of other countries.

The "Sputnik" will make its next pass over the United States late tonight. At 6:30 tomorrow morning, Eastern Daylight Time, it will be making still another pass. And this time the Harvard Observatory will try to get an actual photograph.

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still believes the United States is ahead of Russia in over-all defense capabilities. He does not think the Russians have an operational inter-continental ballistic missile, despite their recent successful test. A reporter asked whether...as a result of "Sputnik"...the American satellite program will get "a bigger push." Wilson said the program is "getting quite a push now." He conceded more can be done, but he questioned whether American taxpayers would agree to pay the cost.

A Navy officer...Captain H.L. Miller...said today it is "known" that Russia "possesses" the intermediate range ballistic missile. Captain Miller is attached to the office of the chief of naval operations. He said the Russian I.R.B.M. "seriously prejudices" any American base located within 15-hundred miles of Soviet launching sites.

The Senate preparedness subcommittee today began a preliminary investigation of the United States missile program. The subcommittee will decide...on the basis of its findings...whether a full-scale inquiry is warranted. Democratic Senator Symington of Missouri objects. He says the issue is of "such grave importance" that the full armed services committee should investigate at once.

~~Soviet Defense Minister~~ Zhukov ~~arrived in Yugoslavia today for~~ an eight-day visit. ~~He called...on his arrival...for "firm, unfaltering friendship" between the two Communist states.~~ Countries -

Syria told the United Nations today that Turkey is threatening the peace of the Middle East. Syria ~~charge~~ made its complaint in a letter to Secretary-General Hammarskjold...which accused Turkey of massing its troops on the Syrian frontier. The letter also spoke of "repeated provocative acts."

Lebanon told the General Assembly today that Communist penetration of the Middle East has been "serious". The foreign minister of Lebanon, Charles Malik, said that in the struggle against totalitarianism, his country ranges itself "unreservedly" on the side of the free world. But he warned that in any conflict between the Arab world and the West, involving the "legitimate rights" of Arabs, Lebabon will range itself on the side of the Arabs. He appealed to the West to help solve the Arab refugee problem. The Arab-Israeli dispute, he said, is "at the heart" of the trouble in the Middle East.

~~In Little Rock, the Municipal Court has postponed hearings in a number of criminal cases...growing out of the disorders last month at central high~~

school. Municipal Judge Harry Robinson ~~said, "I think~~ it is wise ~~to~~ pass these ~~cases until this~~ thing cools off." The charges ranged from resisting arrest ~~to disturbing the~~ peace. There were no disorders in Little Rock ~~today.~~

[redacted]

Here in New York, the ~~[illegible]~~ confessed Russian spy...Jack Soble...was sentenced today ~~in~~ to seven years in prison.

In baseball, the Brooklyn Dodgers today announced officially that they are moving to Los Angeles. And the Milwaukee Braves named Bob Buhl to pitch tomorrow in the sixth game of the World Series. The Yankee pitcher will be Bob ~~Turkey.~~ Turley. The Braves lead in the series, 3 to 2.

Edward R. Murrow: October 8, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Two ideas seem to be foremost in the mind of Nikita Krushchev, to judge from his interview with James Reston, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times now in Moscow. One is that the Soviet Union has become as powerful as the United States, and that all bargaining with her henceforth must be as an equal. Insistence on this is an admission that it has only recently become true. Consequently the Soviet leader is saying that a new era has opened in which the past character of negotiations has to change.

The other idea is that anything and everything - including control of earth satellites - can be settled amicably between the Soviet Union and the United States, if they only agree on the question of co-existence. Without actually saying so, Krushchev is promoting the thesis that direct negotiations between the two strongest powers, is what the world needs and the Soviet Union wants.

~~One can put~~ This could be put ~~in~~ another way. Ever since the Korean war led to the formation of the Western Alliance, Soviet policy has aimed at undoing that mistake and breaking up the alliance. Now Krushchev thinks the Soviet Union is strong enough to bring this about.

He did not define what agreement on co-existence includes. He may have more to say about this in the second and third instalments of the interview

still to come. But what he said had a familiar ring. At the close of the war, the Kremlin believed in a peace dictated by the great powers, and in that time co-existence meant mutual recognition of spheres of influence. Churchill at one time fell in with Stalin to divide spheres of influence in part of the Balkans. Washington declined to go along. It saw that the recognition of a Soviet sphere meant abandoning the countries within that sphere to whatever fate the Kremlin dictatorship imposed on them. A two-power settlement based on spheres of influence would shut us off from openly encouraging freedom in all countries. And that may well be just what the Kremlin wants ~~would like to have it do.~~

Khrushchev complained to Mr. Reston that American policy is based on the expectation that domestic revolt may upset the System in the Soviet Union and Red China. We have to agree, he contended, that the Soviet Union exists as a socialist state, and China exists as a socialist state, and others exist as socialist states. (Socialist, as he used the word, means communist). He declared with considerable fire, Mr. Reston records, that it is no good to base a policy on the theory that some internal upheaval is going to destroy those states. He went on to argue that the Soviet Union recognizes that the United States, Britain, France and others, are capitalist states, and is ready

for peaceful competition with them in all fields, if both sides approach each other as equals. This is an odd argument for a Marxist to use after the years in which Marxists have preached the violent overthrow of capitalism, and have organized communist parties within capitalist countries to bring it about. But Khrushchev would not mind sounding odd if he could get a two-power agreement, for he would be sure that a two-power agreement would end the Western alliance.

One feature of the interview is of special interest just now. It is the absence of anything feverish in what Khrushchev said about the earth satellite. He didn't even list it in his written reply to questions about weapons. ~~He didn't go to see it launched. He did talk by telephone with the man in charge of firing it, they congratulated each other and went to bed.~~

Furthermore, Khrushchev did not imply to Mr. Reston that the Soviet Union is ahead in the development of weapons. With unexpected objectivity he said that the Soviet Union might be ahead on one thing today, but the United States would have it tomorrow and vice versa. It is all one and the same science, he added, and called the fact that both sides are in competition harmful to the world. The Soviet Union, he declared, does not want it, it wants peace.

Khrushchev probably was not consciously playing down the satellite. He probably did not realize how much it has affected this country, so much so that it is dividing interest here with a normal monopoly of this moment, the World Series. /But Khrushchev wouldn't know what that meant./ For Mr. Reston asked him about baseball, and if he had any favorite in the Series.

~~And with these words Khrushchev all of a sudden sounded a long way off.~~

He said that he didn't, because he had never heard of the World Series. And with these words Khrushchev all of a sudden sounded a long way off.

George Bryan -

Word for Today

Nikita Khrushchev confesses ignorance of the World Series. Nevertheless, in his satellite program, the Russian would appear (whether he knows it or not) to share the view of John W. Raper, who said: "Hit the ball over the fence, and you can take your time going around the bases." "Sputnik" cannot be dismissed simply as a pop fly.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is the news:

President Eisenhower told his news conference today that the United States plans to send up the first of several small "test satellites" in December. He said a "fully instrumented" satellite vehicle will then be launched by the United States in March. Mr. Eisenhower said, in a prepared statement, that the American satellite program has never been conducted as a race with other countries but as part of the scientific work of the International Geophysical Year. He said: "I consider our country's satellite program well designed and properly scheduled to achieve the scientific purposes for which it was initiated. We are, therefore, carrying the program forward in keeping with our arrangements with

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the international scientific community." Rate of progress in the satellite project, he said, cannot be taken as an index of our progress in ballistic missiles. He explained that rocket development for the satellite project was deliberately separated from the ballistic missile program. This was done, he said, for two reasons: To accent the scientific purposes of the satellite and to avoid interference with the top-priority work on missiles. Mr. Eisenhower said that merging of the two programs would have given the United States a space satellite before now "but to the detriment of scientific goals and military progress." He congratulated Russian scientists on their success.

The President said...in answer to reporters' questions...that he is not worried "one iota" about any danger from the Russian satellite now circling the earth. He noted, however, that the fact ~~that~~ the Russians were able to launch ~~[illegible]~~ the satellite shows that they have in their possession rockets with "a very powerful thrust." ~~Mr. Eisenhower said that by being first, Russia may have gained a propaganda advantage. But he doubted that it had achieved any scientific advantage over the United States. He does not think it was a mistake not to give top priority to the satellite program.~~

A reporter wanted to know if missile development had been retarded by inter-service rivalry and duplication. Mr. Eisenhower said he wished more had been accomplished---"but I don't know what we could have done better."

The United States is spending more than 5-billion dollars on missiles, and that, he said, is not "a weak and pusillanimous position."

The President was asked about the charge that the United States last summer rebuffed Soviet efforts to arrange a meeting in Washington between Marshal Zhukov and American leaders. The charge was made by Soviet Party Boss Khrushchev in an interview with James Reston of the New York Times. Russia made the overture after Mr. Eisenhower had told a news conference that such a meeting might be helpful. The President said today that no rebuff was intended. No invitation was extended to Zhukov, he said, on the advice of Secretary of State Dulles. He quoted Dulles as saying: "We have got to beware of bi-lateral talks when you have allies and comrades in very great ventures like NATO." Mr. Eisenhower pointed out that the disarmament conference was going on in London at that time, and that a meeting with Zhukov might have been given "a bad interpretation". On the subject of control of "space weapons",

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the President said he favors a "study" of the problem...with Russia... "if our associates agree." He appeared to rule out any prospect of direct negotiations between the United States and Russia.

The British Foreign Office today issued a statement supporting this position.

Neil McElroy today succeeded Charles Wilson as secretary of defense. McElroy told reporters after the swearing-in ceremony that a speed-up of the United States missiles program is being seriously considered. He would seek, he said, to eliminate bottlenecks.

Moscow radio says that the Russian satellite is gradually picking up speed---that it is making the swing around the earth in three seconds less time every 24 hours. The radio signal from "Sputnik" (that faded out last night) was heard again today, loud and clear. And American scientists are discounting reports that the satellite has lost altitude by any appreciable amount. The Soviet newspaper Pravda confirms that "Sputnik" has been transmitting information by code. The ~~information concerns conditions in outer space, but Pravda does not repeat what "Sputnik" has to say about [illegible] conditions.~~

In Little Rock today, Governor Faubus told a news conference that continued operation of central high school under military guard is "impracticable, unworkable, and un-American." He said it will take "time and patience" for the people of Little Rock to accept integration. And he suggested that as part of a "cooling-off period", it might be necessary to withdraw Negro students from the school. President Eisenhower said today...at his news conference...that he hopes federal troops can be withdrawn soon. That can be done, he said, when local officials say it is safe to do so.

At Fort Monroe, Virginia, the Continental Army Command tonight announced plans for de-activation of Army reserve units whose strength and standards are below par. All reserve units were ordered to undergo "continual qualitative screening."

And, of course, the world series was tied up today at three games apiece when the New York Yankees defeated the Milwaukee Braves, 3 to 2. Tomorrow's game in Yankee Stadium will decide.

Edward R. Murrow: October 9, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Judging from the reaction that the Soviet earth satellite is producing in the United States, the Russians have done the country a unique service in launching it. "Sputnik" may be the best alarm clock that ever waked a country up.

President Eisenhower in his news conference today seemed to be administering a tranquilizer, as though the waking up might be too violent or have runaway political consequences. But the tone of most public comment has been sober, not hysterical.

The New York Herald Tribune, one of the leading Administration organs in the East, remarks that this is not the time for panic but to think, and it does not mean to think up excuses. It points out that Congressmen already are hunting the wrong culprits in talking of an investigation as to why we fell behind in missiles. The question to ask, it says, is why we are behind in education. It recalls the warning given last February by Edward Teller, the physicist of the H-bomb, who said: "Within ten years, the Soviets will have the best scientists in the world. I am not saying," he went on, "that this will happen unless we do this or that. I am simply saying it is going to happen. The time has come to talk about the United States re-capturing the world lead in science, not about how to keep that lead."

The Herald-Tribune contends that these are the things we now have to do: Launch a huge program of basic research and development; break down the senseless walls of super-secrecy that keep nothing from the Soviets but prevent our own scientists from duplicating each other's work and cross-fertilizing each other's ideas; end the disgraceful inter-service bickerings over scientific development by creating a Department of Research and Development in the cabinet, and putting a competent scientist at the head of it; and finally, tackle the whole national educational crisis with all our resources, ingenuity and serious attention."

The Louisville Courier-Journal writes: "The lesson of the Red satellite is that the Soviets probably can do anything we can do scientifically, do it faster, and quite possibly do it better. In acknowledging <u>that</u> challenge and meeting it, lies the whole hope of our future."

The Washington Post finds that the United States is trailing behind seriously in the missile race, and realizes that one reason is because the dictatorial Soviet Government can devote immense resources to research and experimentation, whereas we are inflation-conscious and tax-conscious. But it refuses to believe that the American people would deprive their government of whatever funds may be necessary to keep up with, or ahead of, the Russians.

"It would be ironic indeed" it writes, "if the United States, which ordinarily finds so much challenge in new worlds to conquer, should be so preoccupied with routine problems and current prosperity that it should lose leadership in the great conquest for space now opening."

The New Orleans Item puts the situation tersely: "The United States has been beaten in the race to outer space" it says. "The Red A-bomb increased our fears; the Russian satellite hurts our pride. And it may well hurt our pocket-books. It appears likely that Congress and the Administration will take a new look at the United States defense strategy and spending in the light of the Red moon."

The main surprise in this country does not seem to have been that the Russians made an earth satellite first, but that they were able to make it at all. Then it came as a surprise that theirs is so much heavier than the one we plan, for that means that Soviet power to deliver the intercontinental ballistic missile no longer can be questioned. President Eisenhower's prepared statement as to our plans for an earth satellite is convincing enough on the point that we were not in a race with the Soviets to launch a satellite first. But establishing this point has not made "Sputnik" any less formidable as a demonstration of Soviet capabilities in science and production. And it has

not altered its message to the effect that the Soviet Union, as Khrushchev said, no longer is a nation of peasants.

The London Telegraph, however, seized upon this remark of Khrushchev today to make a pertinent observation. "From peasants to spacemen without ever tasting the joys this earth can offer -- that seems to be the Fate of the Russian people. Let us have no patience," the Telegraph continued, "with those who conclude from the Soviet Union's recent successes, that communism is at last proving its merits. Quite the opposite is the truth. For a regime that bases its reason for existence on improving the condition of the working class, a space rocket is a spectacular irrelevance."

Word for Today

In considering American progress in the field of satellites and missiles, one may take comfort in the Seventeenth Century observation of George Herbert, who said: "One of these days is better than none of these days." But the English poet and pamphleteer, Francis Quarles, also remarked in the same period of history, "One today is worth [redacted] two tomorrows."

Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

The United States today asked Russia to join other countries in studying the missile problem. The invitation was made by Ambassador Lodge in the United Nations Political Committee. Lodge said, "We seek agreement on ways to control the latest creation of science---the outer space weapon. This device can serve the purpose of peace, or it can blow us to bits." He then made specific proposals, which Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko...in a speech that followed...largely ignored. (I should like to discuss this debate further in a few minutes).

In Washington. President Eisenhower presided at a meeting of the National Security Council that lasted for two hours and five minutes.

The Atomic Energy Commission in Washington reports that Russia conducted another nuclear test today---this time, north of the Arctic circle. The A.E.C. says it was "a small explosion."

~~Among those present...besides Mr. Eisenhower...were: Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation; William A. Holaday, special assistant to the [redacted] secretary of defense for missiles; Dr. John P. Hagen, director of the Vanguard Project, and Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences. Regular Security Council members were also in attendance, [redacted]~~ The number of persons present was ~~[redacted] thus brought to~~ 25...making it one of the largest groups ever assembled for a National Security Council meeting. ~~[redacted]~~ Details of the meeting were not divulged.

Democratic Senator Jackson, of Washington State, ~~[redacted]~~ today called Russia's success in launching the first earth satellite "a symbol of enormous American complacency and enormous Soviet military and scientific progress." He appealed to President Eisenhower and Neil McElroy, the new defense secretary, to take personal charge of speeding up ~~[redacted]~~ the United States ballistic missile program. The present ceiling on defense spending, he said, ~~[redacted]~~ should be removed. Jackson is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The Russian satellite continues its orbit, on schedule. The third-stage

rocket...trailing "Sputnik"...has been sighted officially for the first time in the United States. The observation was made by a moonwatch team in New Haven, Connecticut, through a field telescope. Observers said the rocket, crossing the early morning sky, looked like a star.

Residents of Denver today reported seeing "a huge fireball" pass over the city, and disappear in the West. The pilot of a Navy transport plane... flying in the area...said he banked sharply so as not to be hit. Scientists say the fireball "undoubtedly was a meteorite." It is reported to have landed in Utah, near the Colorado state line.

The British defense minister...Duncan Sandys...said today that Britain is making hydrogen bombs, "and ballistic missiles to carry them." The United States and Britain, he said, are "working together intensively" on the problem of defense against the threat posed by Soviet ballistic missiles. He also expressed regret that American law had blocked the exchange of nuclear information between America and Britain, and forced duplication of effort. The defense minister spoke at the Conservative Party conference at Brighton.

The United States today abolished the requirement that Russians visiting this country be fingerprinted.

The New York Stock Market today suffered its worst decline in two years. Losses of one to nine dollars were registered in active trading....with a total "paper loss" for the day, of nearly 5-billion dollars. Prices sank to their lowest average since April, 1955.

President Eisenhower today apologized to the finance minister of Ghana for the treatment accorded him by a Delaware restaurant. The visiting official was refused service by a waitress who said, "Colored people are not allowed to eat here." Today, he had breakfast at the White House at the invitation of the President.

There were no new developments today at Little Rock. Nine Negro students attended the central high school as usual without incident.

The government reports that 700-thousand fewer persons were employed in September than in August. [redacted].

Secretary of Welfare Folsom reported today on the success of the Salk vaccine. In the past two years, he said, paralytic polio in the United States has been reduced by 80 percent. Folsom urged persons under 40...who have received no vaccine...to take the recommended three "shots" within the next year. He said if this is done, it may be possible to give paralytic polio "a knockout blow".

The Public Health Service estimates that a million, 77-thousand Americans have been stricken with influenza since the first outbreak of

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Asian flu in August. It says 350-thousand new cases were reported last week.

Chairman McClellan of the Senate Rackets Committee says that a preliminary examination of teamster convention records "reveals a shocking situation." McClellan calls the records submitted by the union "so incomplete as to be almost useless." "Nevertheless," he says, "we have found several instances where ~~Dave~~ Mr. Dave Beck instructed the credentials committee to disregard the union ~~convention."~~ constitution." McClellan charges that without this "dictatorial action", James Hoffa could not have been elected president. He says the Senate will continue its investigation but that "this is also a matter for the courts."

In baseball, the Milwaukee Braves won their first World Series, defeating the New York Yankees 5 to nothing, in the seventh and final game. For the Braves' pitcher, Lew Burdette, it was the second shut-out of the Series...a feat unduplicated in 52 years. ~~And it was also his third win.~~ (The Yankees went through five pitchers today). ~~Casey Stengel says,~~ "Burdette held us better for three games than any ~~pitcher I can remember."~~ Milwaukee ~~manager~~ Fred Haney says, "If ~~Lew could cook, I'd marry him!~~"

Edward R. Murrow: October 10, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The United Nations was given a show-case demonstration today of what it means to the Russians to negotiate from strength. Foreign Minister Gromyko, speaking on disarmament, rang out a clear "NO" to each and all the disarmament proposals presented by the western members of the disarmament committee. He did this following a speech by Ambassador Lodge, which was conciliatory in tone and included a minor concession toward the Russian demand for immediate suspension of nuclear tests. Mr. Lodge offered to start the entire first phase of disarmament, which would include suspension of the tests right away, on the understanding that a control system is to be in effect by the end of the year. Mr. Lodge also offered to separate space missiles and space satellites from the rest of the disarmament problem for a study to commence at once.

But Mr. Gromyko did not refer to these offers. He read a grim speech of ninety minutes duration that listeners found to be the bluntest he has made in recent years. The United States Government, he said, "has no intention of facilitating an agreement on disarmament, and apparently wants to continue to prevent one being reached. It is time" he declared, "to put trickery aside in the talks and to stop making a good face when the game is

lost".

An explanation of his accusations would be hard to find in the records of the western conduct of the disarmament talks. But it is not hard to find in the recent utterances of Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders. The Russians insist on being treated as equals by the United States, and they will only negotiate henceforth from strength. This new status of equality was reached with the inter-continental ballistic missile. As soon as that was launched, the Russians threw out the western proposals. Now the West is having to make a fresh start with a changed contestant.

Mr. Lodge's offer of an immediate study of space missiles took into account both the inter-continental ballistic missile and "Sputnik" and its successors. He called for international control of all space weapons and man-made satellites, through broad negotiations and without waiting for the conclusion of negotiations of other proposals. Washington, he said, is willing to join in this initiative at once, and do so, as he put it, "without political conditions whatever and without demanding that a single political condition be met."

Such a separate study of missiles, however, does not simplify the problem. The Russians have refused to accept open skies inspection over their entire

territory. This kind of inspection would rely, for success, on the identification and photographing of airfields. But launching grounds for missiles would be harder to identify. There is no reason to expect the Russians to allow foreign inspectors a chance to spot them, or to keep them under surveillance. Gromyko seems to have slammed the door shut on any such idea today when he damned the original Eisenhower aerial inspection plan as nothing but espionage.

In place of a twelve or twenty-four month suspension of nuclear tests, Mr. Gromyko demanded unconditional prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons of all kinds, including air bombs and rockets of any range fitted with atomic or hydrogen warheads. And he seemed to be warning the West to accept these terms or face the fullest scope of atomic destruction. "The more weapons of mass destruction are at the disposal of the states" he declared, "the greater the danger that a spark might light a conflagration and the greater the amount of weapons which will be thrown into the steaming cauldron of a new war."

The extent of Ambassador Lodge's concession on the immediate suspension of nuclear tests was not great. In London the West had already offered a ten-month suspension. Today it made it twelve months, pending the introduction of an effective control system. That is,if inspection was not

adequate within the year, the tests could be resumed. If it did become operative, the suspension would continue for a second year. But even for the immediate suspension, Mr. Lodge laid down the condition that the Soviet Union must accept inspection in principle. And it would have to do that first.

Apparently the Russians think that to accept such a proposal would be bargaining from weakness. And that, Mr. Gromyko made resoundingly clear, belongs to the past.

James Reston

Word for Today

The threat posed by Man's proficiency in developing more deadly and efficient weapons is no illusion. In the words of Grover Cleveland, "It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory." And it is a condition reason demands must be met. Benjamin Franklin said, "Hear Reason, or she'll make you feel her."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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belongs to the past.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The threat posed by Man's proficiency in developing more deadly and efficient weapons is no illusion. In the words of Grover Cleveland, "it is a condition that confronts us, not a theory." And it is a condition reason demands must be met. Benjamin Franklin said, "Hear Reason, or she'll make you feel her."

Good night and good luck!

This is the news:

The United States missile program was discussed today at two White House meetings. President Eisenhower conferred for half an hour with Secretary of Defense McElroy and William Holaday, the Pentagon's director of missile development and research. Then he met for two hours with his cabinet. The White House issued no comment, but it was noted that the cabinet meeting was attended by the Defense Department comptroller, Wilfred J. McNeil. As comptroller, he is involved in the department's spending policy.

The Democratic Advisory Council today called for "an all-out national effort" to regain America's position in the armaments field.

Russia's satellite achievement, it said, is proof that the Administration has been "leading the people to believe that we have a national security which, in fact, we are rapidly losing." The council statement was released by the Democratic National Committee, which said it had the approval of all 20 of the 24 council members who could be reached. Former President Truman and Adlai Stevenson, it said, were among those who approved.

Syria today accused Turkey of "unjustified provocations". It charged...in a formal note...that Turkish troops on the Syrian frontier are too numerous, merely to be engaged in autumn maneuvers, that Turkish planes have violated Syrian air space, and that citizens of Syria have been kidnaped and taken to Turkey.

In Moscow, the army newspaper "Red Star" accused the United States of pushing Turkey along "a dangerous path."

The charge by Soviet Party Boss Khrushchev, that Secretary of State Dulles tried to "incite" Turkey to attack Syria, was ridiculed today by three United States senators. ~~(Khrushchev said, in an interview with James Reston of the New York Times, that the Senate should investigate whether Dulles sent Loy Henderson to Turkey for that purpose.)~~ Democratic Senator Mansfield, and Republican Senators Knowland and Wiley called the Russian charge "completely false". Knowland...who is Republican Senate leader...said, "I don't think the Senate is about to follow any instructions from Mr. Khrushchev."

The director of the United States satellite program...Dr. John Hagen...said today that the 20-inch sphere to be launched into outer space next spring actually is finished---that all it needs is the rocket to put it up there. He said it has been tested under controlled conditions and is ready for flight. He complained in a speech before the National Press Club of Russian bad faith. He said it was understood that anyone launching an earth satellite under the International Geophysical Year program would announce it in advance.

The United States now has an "exact fix" of the orbit of "Sputnik." This was achieved on the basis of information fed into an I.B.M. mechanical brain at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Sputnik" has now made more than a hundred passes around the earth, and has traveled nearly 3-million miles.

The State Department said today that it "wouldn't be surprised" if the Russians launched another satellite "at any time." The department spokesman declined to elaborate.

A United States ballistic missile...believed to be the Air Force Thor...was tested today [redacted] in Florida. Observers say the test apparently was a success. The Thor has a "programmed" range of 15-hundred miles. ~~But according to unofficial reports, this was exceeded today by several hundred miles.~~

~~The New York Stock Market closed mixed today, after yesterday's worst break in two years. Trading was the heaviest since President Eisenhower's heart attack, with a turn-over of 4-million, 460-thousand shares. Aircrafts and other defense issues gained up to four dollars.~~

A resolution calling on the United Nations to reconvene its subcommittee on disarmament "as soon as feasible" was formally presented today to the General Assembly. The resolution has the support of the United States and 22 other countries. It would have the subcommittee reconsider

the Western proposals on disarmament, including control of weapons of outer space. Russia is a member of the subcommittee. The other four members are the United States, Britain, Canada and France.

~~The Navy today announced plans for the mothballing of an additional 22 ships. This would be done in the first six months of next year. The only large ship included in the program is the heavy cruiser Albany.~~

A group of rank-and-file NEW YORK teamsters today asked for a Federal Court order, barring James Hoffa from taking over the presidency of the teamsters union. The request was made to District Judge F. Dickenson Letts, [redacted] by the same teamsters group that tried to hold up the union election on grounds that it was "rigged". Judge Letts says he will rule on their petition on Monday.

Secretary of the Army Brucker revealed today that it was the Army chief of staff, General Maxwell Taylor, who last month sent out a directive for special training of troops to handle distrubances ~~on the order of~~ such as that which broke out in Little Rock. Brucker made this known in releasing the text of a letter which he had sent to Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Russell, who is from Georgia, had demanded to

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know whether...in his words..."the Army has formulated plans for the occupation of the entire South." Brucker told Russell there was no alert directive "as that term is understood in military terminology." There was an order for special training of troops to deal with civil disturbances...and that order, B rucker said, was rescinded immediately "since it might be subject to misinterpretation." It is not true, he said, that Army units were alerted to enforce anti-segregation measures.

In Paris, the ~~conservative leader...Antoine~~ Pinay...has ~~agreed to try~~ to form a new ~~government. Pinay is the third former premier~~ to make the attempt ~~in 11~~ days.

Edward R. Murrow: October 11, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Russia and the United States are now threatening each other over the Middle East. The language being used by both sides is pretty solemn. Khrushchev claims that we sent Roy Henderson to the Middle East to try to stir up Syria's neighbors to an attack, and failing that to get Turkey to make war on Syria. Khrushchev said if war breaks out "we are near Turkey, and you are not. When the guns begin to fire the rockets can begin flying, and then it will be too late to think about it. Turkey would not last one day in case of war."

Our State Department denies the whole allegation, and agrees with Khrushchev that if hostilities should start in that area they would not remain confined to a particular locality. We also remind the Russians that we are joined with Turkey in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and would be obliged to consider an attack upon Turkey as an attack against ourselves. Khrushchev wants Congress to investigate what Dulles told Henderson. We say that the possible consequences of an outbreak in the Middle East should be "prayerfully and constantly contemplated by every responsible official of every country."

There exists at least the possibility that Khrushchev may in fact

believe what he says. To most of us this would appear too fantastic to contemplate, but it must be remembered that the whole history of totalitarian states indicates that their representatives abroad are disposed to send home information that will be both pleasing and useful to their bosses. The official record of despatches to Rome and Berlin before and during the war, is heavy with proof that this is exactly what happened. So it must be regarded, as a possibility at least, that Khrushchev thinks he's telling the truth. Whatever the state of his mind, this is a misunderstanding of monumental proportions.

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felt that a visit by the Russian Marshal would look to our Allies AS THOUGH we were bargaining behind their backs, and he so told the President. But he did not explain it this way to the Russians. The Kremlin at that time was deciding whether to take a first step in the disarmament talks. We know now that it concluded we were not interested, and the talks were broken off.

The Russians have been saying, directly and indirectly, for months that the two big powers ought to get together and sort of divide up the world into spheres of influence. We can't go along with that because we are the head of a free world coalition; and a coalition is tougher to keep together and negotiate for than when you are negotiating on behalf of a single unit.

But it is still reasonable to ask why such a long-standing and important matter as the Zhukov visit had to be treated in such a casual fashion in Washington, with the President saying one thing in public, and being advised to do the opposite in private. It is also reasonable to ask why, apparently, nobody thought how this episode would appear to the Russians. We live in an age of rapid communications. Here was something highly important to communicate; but not until Khrushchev told Scotty Reston of

The Times about how Soviet feelings were ruffled, did we realize that our own desire for a disarmament agreement was being misjudged.

In the case of Turkey, the lines of communication appear to be functioning. The Russians threaten Turkey with annihilation. We say to the Russians, in effect: "Think prayerfully about this, for such an act would mean that we are at war."

In historical terms there is nothing new about wars being started, because of one nation's misjudgment or miscalculation of another nation's attitude, response and capabilities. Even in these days of wonder weapons of unlimited power, it may be as important to perfect and use properly our communications, as to perfect our weapons.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The United States missile program was discussed today at two White House meetings. President Eisenhower conferred for half an hour with Secretary of Defense McElroy and William Holoday, the Pentagon's director of missile development and research. Then he met for two hours with his cabinet. The White House issued no comment, but it was noted that the cabinet meeting was attended by the Defense Department comptroller, Wilfred J. McNeil. As comptroller, he is involved in the department's spending policy.

The Democratic Advisory Council today for "an all-out national effort" to regain America's position in the armaments field. Russia's satellite achievement, it said, is proof that the Administration has been "leading the people to believe that we have a national security which, in fact, we are rapidly losing." The council statement was released by the Democratic National Committee, which said it had the approval of all 20 of the 24 council members who could be reached. Former President Truman and Adlai Stevenson, it said, were among those who approved.

Syria today accused Turkey of "unjustified provocation". It charged...in a formal note...that Turkish troops on the Syrian frontier are too numerous merely to be engaged in autumn maneuvers, that Turkish planes have violated Syrian air space, and that citizens of Syria have been kidnaped and taken to Turkey.

In Moscow, the army newspaper "Red Star" accused the United States of pushing Turkey along "a dangerous path."

The charge by Soviet Party Boss Khrushchev that Secretary of State Dulles tried to "incite" Turkey to attack Syria was ridiculed today by three United States senators. Democratic Senator Mansfield and Republican

Senators Knowland and Wiley called the Russian charge "completely false". Knowland...who is Republican Senate leader...said, "I don't think the Senate is about to follow any instructions from Mr. Khrushchev."

The director of the United States satellite program...Dr. John Hagen... said today that the 20-inch sphere to be launched into outer space next spring actually is finished - that all it needs is the rocket to put it up there. He said it has been tested under controlled conditions and is ready for flight. He complained in a speech before the National Press Club of Russian bad faith. He said it was understood that anyone launching an earth satellite under the International Geophysical Year program would announce it in advance.

The United States now has an "exact fix" of the orbit of "Sputnik." This was achieved on the basis of information fed into an I.B.M. mechanical brain at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Sputnik" has now made more than a hundred passes around the earth, and has traveled nearly 3-million miles.

The State Department said today that it "wouldn't be surprised" if the Russians launched another satellite "at any time." The department spokesman declined to elaborate.

A United States ballistic missile...believed to be the Air Force Thor...was tested today in Florida. Observers say the test apparently was a success. The Thor has a "programmed" range of 15-hundred miles.

A resolution calling on the United Nations to reconvene its subcommittee on disarmament "as soon as feasible" was formally presented today to the General Assembly. The resolution has the support of the United States and 22 other countries. It would have the subcommittee reconsider the Western proposals on disarmament, including control of weapons of outer space. Russia is a member of the subcommittee. The other four members are the United States, Britain, Canada and France.

A group of rank-and-file New York teamsters today asked for a Federal Court order, barring James Hoffa from taking over the presidency of the teamsters union. The request was made to District Judge F. Dickenson Letts, by the same teamsters group that tried to hold up the union election on grounds that it was "rigged". Judge Letts says he will rule on their petition on Monday.

Secretary of the Army Brucker revealed today that it was the Army chief of staff, General Maxwell Taylor, who last month sent out a directive for special training of troops to handle disturbances such as that which broke out in Little Rock. Brucker made this known in releasing the text of a letter which he had sent to Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Russell, who is from Georgia, had demanded to know whether - in his words - "the Army has formulated plans for the occupation of the entire South." Brucker told Russell there was no alert directive "as that term is understood in military terminology." There was an order for special training of troops to deal with civil disturbances...and that order, Brucker said, was rescinded immediately "since it might be subject to misinterpretation." It is not true, he said, that Army units were alerted to enforce anti-segregation measures.

Russia and the United States are now threatening each other over the Middle East. The language being used by both sides is pretty solemn. Khrushchev claims that we sent Loy Henderson to the Middle East to try to stir up Syria's neighbors to an attack, and failing that to get Turkey to make war on Syria. Khrushchev said if war breaks out "we are near Turkey, and you are not. When the guns begin to fire the rockets can begin flying, and then it will be too late to think about it. Turkey would not last one day in case of war."

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Khrushchev that if hostilities should start in that area they would not remain confined to a particular locality. We also remind the Russians that we are joined with Turkey in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and wofld be obliged to consider an attack upon Turkey as an attack against ourselves. Khrushchev wants Congress to investigate what Dulles told Henderson. We say that the possible consequences of an outbreak in the Middle East should be "prayerfully and constantly contemplated by every responsible official of every country."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Being human, people want to be told what they want to hear. The men who advise Khrushchev are well aware of this, and they may be feeding him the kind of information about this country they think he would like to have. For as Josh Billings observed, "Most men go through life az rivers go tew the sea, bi following the lay ov the ground."

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Jackson said the committee received assurance that its recommendation was being treated by the Defense Department, as a matter of the "highest priority." But then last August, he said, it was revealed that cutbacks were being made in the missile program "for budgetary reasons."

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~~An American scientist said today that the Russians have agreed to exchange information obtained by "moon-watch" teams in both countries. Leon Campbell...who is in charge of moon-watch operations in the United States...says he reached the agreement with his Russian counter-part while attending the recent meeting of the International Astro-physical Federation in Spain.~~

A State Department spokesman said today that the United States has known since late last month, that Egypt was sending troops and technicians to Syria. The spokesman declined further comment, except to say, "We are following the matter with interest." President Nasser of Egypt says the troops...estimated at about 1-thousand men...were sent to Syria to promote Arab unity.

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In Ottawa, Queen Elizabeth today opened the Canadian parliament with a speech in which she called the B ritish Commonwealth "a quiet but pervasive force for good in an unquiet world." It was the first time a session of the Canadian parliament has been opened by a reigning monarch.

~~Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip, are due in this country on Wednesday. Today, they telegraphed President Eisenhower their "warm good wishes" on the occasion of Mr. Eisenhower's 67th birthday.~~

President Eisenhower today held the first of a series of conferences on the state of the nation's economy. ~~In attendence...besides Mr. Eisenhower...were Dr. Raymond Saulnier, head of the President's council of economic advisers; William McChesney Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Secretary of the Treasury Anderson.~~ The meeting was private and no details were announced.

Edward R. Murrow: October 14, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Perhaps the most disconcerting feature of our foreign policy, including the challenge of Soviet long-range missiles, is that we allow ourselves over and over again to be taken by surprise, and then, in our surprise, flounder about trying to decide what to do next. We are now going through such floundering. We have taken a terrible beating in world opinion because we are behind the Russians in launching a space-satellite. Not that the space satellite in itself is a menace, but it is the most sensational advertising of the fact that the Russians could get it up there, which means that their claim to have an inter-continental missile is at least part-way valid. So far as the world knows we haven't got that far. Now the heads of government and the defense experts are huddling feverishly to decide how to get as far as the Russians, or to make the world believe we are that far along.

~~It is ironical to learn that we had adequate advance notice that the Soviet earth satellite was about to be launched. The Central Intelligence Agency supplied the information to the proper authorities, and they were not impressed. They ruled against advancing the date for launching our own satellite.~~ It is also ironical that the government was informed that we could launch the satellite with the firing equipment of the Jupiter rocket,

and the suggestion was turned down, partly because of expense.

It often has been charged that the Eisenhower Administration is dominated by the thinking or techniques of Madison Avenue, an institution supposed to know all about human reactions and public relations. Be that as it may, the key men in Washington had not ~~a flicker of~~ the imagination to understand what it would mean for the Soviet Union to launch its satellite first. To find out they had to be taken by surprise, if not surprise over the missile itself, then over the world reaction to it, and possibly over their own poor judgment.

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, author of a much discussed book "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy", says the worrisome thing about the satellite is what it shows about how the Russians conduct their military programs. They can cut down their lead-time in a way we are unable to do. In an interview in the New York Herald Tribune he says that the Russians make their decisions about weapons very early. "In our case" he says, "every new weapon is the result of frenzied competition among services, and the main emphasis is on what service will use the weapon, not on how the weapon can best be used." He also finds too much emphasis on fiscal control in the Defense Department. Most assistant secretaries of defense, he remarks, would not keep their jobs if war broke out, and the department at present is organized for internal

management, not to fight a war. "The paradox" he says, "is that the concern for efficiency creates inefficiency."

But all the fault is not in the Department of Defense in Dr. Kissinger's opinion. "What has been lacking in this country" he says, "is a sense of urgency. We've fooled ourselves that the Soviets were disintegrating, that we didn't have to worry, that they could be mastered easily. On the political plane we are pushed back gradually, position by position. Our victories are negative." He advises us to become positive, and stop running from crisis to crisis. For even if both sides put the same money into their military programs, the side on the defensive, he points out, is at a disadvantage. And if things go on as they are, he dolefully predicts that we shall be expelled from Europe and Asia, and he calls that a mathematical certainty.

A clearly defined program to meet the crisis is offered by Dr. Edward Teller, the H-bomb physicist. It is to develop smaller nuclear weapons and to learn how to fight and win limited nuclear wars, and do it anywhere on the globe. The <u>all-out</u> nuclear war, he says in an interview in "This Week", can be averted altogether by preparedness, both in the ability to strike back

and in the organization of civilians to take any terrible attack and still survive.

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Oct. 15, 1957

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon said tonight that the United States could make no greater mistake than to "brush off" Russia's earth satellite as "a scientific stunt." He said that with Sputnik the Russians "demonstrated again what we had known before---that they have developed the capacity to fire a missile a great number of miles." Nixon predicted that Russia will try to use this achievement to communize all of Asia and Africa and he warned that if it succeeds, "the Kremlin will have assured its victory in the battle for the world." The Russian satellite, he said, can serve the cause of freedom "only if we react strongly and intelligently

to its applications." He said, "Let us resolve...once and for all...that the absolute necessity of maintaining our superiority in military strength must always take priority over the understandable desire to reduce our taxes." The vice president spoke in San Francisco, at the International Industrial Development Conference. He proposed a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, due to expire in June, 1958. He also said that Congress should enact a tax benefit for American companies doing business abroad "when tax revision becomes feasible."

President Eisenhower conferred for 45 minutes today with his top scientific advisers. Yesterday, News Secretary Hagerty said they "certainly" would discuss the United States missile and satellite programs. Today, neither he nor any of the scientists attending the conference would give any details.

Democratic Senator Mansfield today renewed his demand that all missile and satellite projects be coordinated under a single program. He said Congress this year appropriated "every dime" the Administration requested for research and development in the fiscal year, beginning last July. ~~He said that according to the Air Force, about 850 million dollars was spent on the "Navajo" missile project before it was dropped.~~

The scientist...Dr. Vannevar Bush, writing for Newsweek Magazine...said today that the only way to catch up with the Russians in missile development is to "unify our military planning." "Without it," he said, "you cannot have unified research." ~~Dr. Bush was head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War Two.~~

The Talos anti-aircraft missile was fired publicly for the first time today at the White Sands proving grounds, but the booster unit failed at 4-thousand feet. The firing [redacted]

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In Washington, the State Department expressed regret over the Yugoslav action. A department spokesman said, "We do not think it will contribute to a settlement of the German problem." He said the American attitude had been conveyed to the Yugoslav ambassador yesterday and to the Yugoslav government "on a number of occasions." When a reporter asked if recognition of the East German regime will affect the program of United States aid to Yugoslavia, he said, "I have no way of forecasting." ~~Yugoslavia is the last Communist country to recognize East Germany, a fact which goes back to President Tito's break with Stalin in 1948. The Yugoslav foreign minister says today's action was taken in the hope of improving international relations.~~

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Think

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Now Nasser joins in. But he is doing it as an echo of Moscow. He still ~~is~~ claims to be an independent. He is satisfying his own ambitions. For one thing, he is helping give the Eisenhower doctrine a black eye. For another, he is working to be the number one man in the Arab federation. He jumps at the opportunity to keep Arab ranks closed. Ostensibly, they are being closed against Turkey. In fact, they are closed against Israel.

The motives of the Nasser move become clearer when one sees the reaction in Turkey. The Turks are not in the least agitated by appearance of Egyptian troops in Syria. They say it can't be directed against them, as they plan nothing that would involve Egyptian support of Syria. They suggest Nasser is really concerned over Israel, and ask whether at least part of the troops won't be stationed on the Israeli border. There are unconfirmed reports that this ~~conjecture~~ guess is correct.

At this point, the one unmistakable result of the Syrian crisis is that it backfired against the Eisenhower Doctrine. Under that doctrine we offered economic and military aid to any middle eastern state threatened by Communist aggression. We adopted the doctrine by Congressional resolution with all the solemnity we could muster, and thus offered our leadership and protection to the middle east. When the Soviet Union supplied arms to Syria, we naturally invoked the doctrine in our talks

with Syria's neighbors. Washington may quite well have thought this was a break that would establish our dominance in the region. But we could not have been more wrong. The countries we tried to influence swung around to the support of Syria, and did so with the most dramatic fanfare. King Saud -- supposedly our friend -- and the Prime Minister of Iraq -- another friend -- rushed to Damascus, to assure Syria of their support and loyalty. Everybody was at pains to disassociate himself from the Eisenhower doctrine, including the pro-western regime of Lebanon and even hapless King Husein, whom we are keeping on the shaky throne of Jordan.

That is not to say that our reaction to the arming of Syria was a total loss. It produced a lively sense of caution in Syria, which at any rate is not plunging headlong into the Soviet Satellite camp. But in doing so we somehow lost the Eisenhower Doctrine, and now it maybe more of a liability than

an asset. Whatever prestige we won with the Arabs for our intervention in the Suez crisis has evaporated. So the time has come for a fresh start in our middle eastern policy.

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Art

As far back ~~as June 1, 1953~~, he said that the Arabs were more afraid ~~to~~ OF ~~Zionism than of Communism. And on August~~ 25, 1955, he proposed a constructive ~~policy. Offering to~~ guarantee Arab-Israeli borders, ~~and to make American contributions to~~ Israeli's compensation ~~of Palestine refugees~~ and to the development of the Jordan Valley ~~irrigation project, Israel~~ thereupon offered to make a mutual ~~adjustment of frontiers,~~ give transit rights to the Arabs, and ~~compensate refugees -- with American help -- for~~ settlement in Arab countries. ~~But there~~ was no

carry-through along these lines, and the Suez crisis followed.

Now we know that peace in the area will have to be sought along these lines again. The American offer may have to be considerably more substantial, and Israeli cooperation more flexible. But this was the right road to take two years ago and it is the one to get back to now. Failure to stay on it led to the Suez crisis. It could lead to something even more grave another time.

Surely here is the opening for an American initiative. We are told that our trouble is that we let the Russians lead, and then have to improvise our play accordingly. Here is our chance to lead.

W.J.R.

But to succeed we have to believe that more is to be done in the middle east with plans for refugees and land irrigation than with arms and warnings of retaliation.

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Word for Today

Indications are that more than one plan---the Eisenhower Doctrine---is needed to preserve freedom in the Middle East. Winston Churchill once said, "The best method of acquiring flexibility is to have three or four plans for all the probable contingencies. Then it's much easier to switch from one to the other as and where the cat jumps."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon said tonight, that the United States could make no greater mistake than to "brush off" Russia's earth satellite as a "scientific stunt." He said that with Sputnik the Russians "demonstrated again what we had known before---that they have developed the capacity to fire a missile a great number of miles." Nixon predicted that Russia will try to use this achievement to communize all of Asia and Africa, and he warned that if it succeeds, "the Kremlin will have assured its victory in the battle for the world." The Russian satellite, he said, can serve the cause of freedom "only if we react strongly and intelligently to its applications." He said, "Let us resolve...once and for all...that the absolute necessity of maintaining our superiority in military strength must always take priority over the understandable desire to reduce our taxes." The vice president spoke in San Francisco, at the International Industrial Development Conference. He proposed a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, due to expire in June, 1958. He also said that Congress should enact a tax benefit for American companies doing business abroad "when tax revision becomes feasible."

President Eisenhower conferred for 45 minutes today with his top scientific advisers. Yesterday, News Secretary Hagerty said they "certainly" would discuss the United States missile and satellite programs. Today, neither he nor any of the scientists attending the conference would give any details.

Democratic Senator Mansfield today renewed his demand that all missile and satellite projects be coordinated under a single program.

He said Congress this year appropriated "every dime" the Administration requested for research and development in the fiscal year, beginning last July.

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This s Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Indications are that more than one plan---the Eisenhower Doctrine---is needed to preserve freedom in the Middle East. Winston Churchill once said, "The best method of acquiring flexibility is to have three or four plans for all the probably contingencies. Then it's much easier to switch from one to the other as and where the cat jumps."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Oct. 16, 1957

This is the news:

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against Syria." Gromyko said a number of Arab countries have spoken of the necessity of giving assistance to Syria, if aggression is committed. And he added, "Also on the side of Syria, are the peace-loving peoples of other countries, in particular of the Soviet Union which cannot regard impassively the military provocations that are being planned in the immediate proximity of the southern frontier of the U.S.S.R." In this situation, he said, the United Nations "cannot remain passive." He supported Syria's request...made earlier in the day...for a United Nations investigation of alleged threats against its security. Syria said "several" Turkish divisions were massed on its border and called the situation "intolerably dangerous". Gromyko, in his letter to Hammarskjold, placed the Turkish strength at 50-thousand men. And he asked for more than an investigation. "Should Turkey break the peace," he said, "and attack Syria, the member states of the United Nations should immediately

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render Syria the armed assistance necessary to put a stop to aggression." Gromyko said the Soviet Union is "prepared" to join in such a United Nations action.

An American spokesman at the United Nations said the United States "welcomes" Assembly consideration of the situation in the Middle East. The spokesman said, "A prompt investigation should help to ease tensions as well as clarify who it is that threatens peace in the area."

At his news conference today, Secretary of State Dulles accused Russia of waging a campaign to "dominate" Turkey. The Russian charges, he said, may be a smoke-screen for a Soviet attack on Turkey. He said the United States must be on guard against this possibility, but he does not believe such an attack is likely at this time. Mr. Dulles again assured Turkey that the United States would come to its aid in the event of a Soviet attack. He suggested that the United States might attack Russia itself in retaliation. "Certainly," he said, "it would not mean a purely defensive operation by the United States with the Soviet Union a "privileged sanctuary" from which to attack Turkey."

~~These were developments today in the Middle East.~~

The Damascus radio... which is the Syrian radio... said that Russia by its repeated warnings had prepared world opinion for Soviet intervention against Turkey. Russia, it said, is now "obliged to Syria and world public opinion to prevent Turkey from carrying out any aggressive action in the Middle East." The Syrian broadcast said that, in event of battle, "Arab progressive forces shall find the best excuse to realize their objectives of eliminating the Eisenhower Doctrine, purging other Arab countries of imperialist influence, and forming Arab nations into one unity."

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projects in international affairs, relating to United States informational programs and Soviet propaganda efforts." A reporter asked whether Larson would try to counter-act Russian propaganda regarding such projects as the launching of "Sputnik." Hagerty said it was a fair assumption he would do this "among other things." He did not say what the "other things" were. George V. Allen will succeed Larson as head of the information agency. Allen is presently serving as ambassador to Greece. Just when the change will take place was not announced. But Hagerty said it will be soon.

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bombers...and predicted that they will remain the most effective means of hitting distant targets "for some years to come." In five or ten years, he said, missiles may be the decisive weapon.

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More than a hundred thousand utility workers went on strike in Paris today, depriving most of the city of electricity and gas. It was a 24-hour walkout, and the lights are coming back on in Paris tonight. The workers are demanding higher pay.

Tomorrow, French Communists are scheduled to hold mass street demonstrations demanding peace in Algeria. The demonstrations are being held in defiance of a government ban. It is the first test of strength the Communists have dared to try in France in five years.

Edward R. Murrow: October 16 1957. 7.45 p.m.

There is a new experience today of what it means to deal with a Soviet Union that feels it can conduct a foreign policy from strength. It is the letter Khrushchev sent to all the Socialist parties of NATO countries. This is an open, direct appeal by the top man of a great power to political parties in other countries, going over the heads of government and foreign offices, and even suggesting meetings with the socialist leaders. This is more than flaunting a convention. It violates one of the basic rules of modern civics, which is that negotiations between states must be held through governments.

The letter astonished British Labor Party leaders. Hugh Gaitskell was called up by the Soviet Embassy and asked if he would receive the Khrushchev letter. He said he would. But when the Soviet diplomat brought it, he saw it was addressed to the Labor Party executive, not to him, and declined comment. Then he and Aneurin Bevan hurried to 10 Downing Street to tell Prime Minister MacMillan what had happened. That was a simple way to demonstrate that Khrushchev had not broken down standard procedures in Britian.

In Norway and Belgium the heads of the Socialist Parties are also government premiers. So the appeal to the socialist parties was to break

with foreign policies they themselves had fromulated and adopted. The Norwegian Premier's reply was that the foreign policy of his government had the support of all parties in the Storting. Danish Socialists, through their council, answered that it was the job of the United Nations to follow Middle Eastern developments, and that Danish social democracy was against all aggression, be it in Korea, Suez or Hungary.

In England Mr. Gaitskell was at pains to point out that the Labor Party has no contact with, still less collaboration with, communist parties in any country. He did say that he was critical of the Eisenhower doctrine as being inadequate to deal with Middle Eastern problems as a whole. But if Khrushchev was hoping to pry him loose from NATO, or panic him with cries of war, he was quite unsuccessful.

The Khrushchev letter reads like a document from the worst of the Molotov days. It is an attack on the United States, a warning of imminent war, a reminder that NATO countries would be involved if Turkey fights, and a clear effort to ruin NATO by stirring up political opposition to it from within.

Khrushchev at one point in the letter asks the British Labor Party to believe that the United States is the great colonial aggressor, and in the next to recall the Suez crisis of last year. He is trying to say that

another war would damage British industry and labor even more than Suez. But to remind the British of Suez is to remind them that the United States turned against its own allies in that crisis to uphold the independence of Egypt.

So as anti-American propaganda in Britain the letter is not notably skillful. Nor is it convincing pro-Soviet propaganda. Khrushchev writes that the Soviet Union has no special economic or other interests in the Near and Middle East. "The Soviet people" he says, "are interested only in ensuring a stable peace, enabling the peoples of the Arab countries to organize their life in conformity with their national and historical peculiarities, within the framework of their own sovereign states, free from foreign intervention and threats." ~~An Arab nationalist might accept this assertion without too great skepticism~~. But European socialists know that the supply of Soviet arms to Egypt brought the Middle East cauldron to the boiling point last year, and that it is near the boiling point again because of the supply of Soviet arms to Syria, and ~~a shift in power inside Syria to pro-Soviet factions~~.

The European Socialists ~~also~~ know their history and appreciate that Russia for more than a century has striven for political control of the Middle East.

They know as well as he that the European economy now absolutely depends on Middle Eastern oil, so that control of the region by the Soviet Union, or by puppets of the Soviet Union, would give that country greater power than the Czars ever aspired to.

Even so, Khrushchev gambles on getting socialist support in Western Europe. Obviously he banks on the fact that the European socialists are critics of American policy. Since they don't like us, he thinks he can exploit their prejudices to get what he is after. And what he is after is the breakdown of the Western Alliance. He has never said so more convincingly. **As of tonight the United Staes and the Soviet Unin are threatning each other in a very convincing fashion....**

George Bryan

Khrushchev would like nothing better than to break up the Western alliance. His latest maneuver has been a direct appeal to the Socialist parties of Western Europe. This is diplomacy in a strange form but still diplomacy according to the definition by Dagobert Runes, who called diplomacy "a game of make-believe with malice aforethought."

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More than a hundred thousand utility workers went on strike in Paris today, depriving most of the city of electricity and gas. It was a 24-hour walkout, and the lights are coming back on in Paris tonight. The workers are demanding higher pay.

Tomorrow, French Communists are scheduled to hold mass street demonstrations demanding peace in Algeria. The demonstrations are being held in defiance of a government ban. It is the first test of strength the Communists have dared to try in France in five years.

There is a new experience today of what it means to deal with a Soviet Union that feels it can conduct a foreign policy from strength. It is the letter Khrushchev sent to all the Socialist parties of NATO countries. This is an open, direct appeal by the top man of a great

power to political parties in other countries, going over the heads of government and foreign offices, and even suggesting meetings with the socialist leaders. This is more than flaunting a convention. It violates one of the basic rules of modern civics, which is that negotiations between states must be held through governments.

The letter astonished British Labor Party leaders. Hugh Gaitskell was called up by the Soviet Embassy and asked if he would receive the Khrushchev letter. He said he would. But when the Soviet diplomat brought it, he saw it was addressed to the Labor Party executive, not to him, and declined comment. Then he and Aneurin Bevan hurried to 10 Downing Street to tell Prime Minister MacMillan what had happened. That was a simple way to demonstrate that Khrushchev had not broken down standard procedures in Britian.

In Norway and Belgium the heads of the Socialist Parties are also government premiers. So the appeal to the socialist parties was to break with foreign policies they themselves had formulated and adopted. The Norwegian Premier's reply was that the foreign policy of his government had the support of all parties in the Storting. Danish Socialists, through their council, answered that it was the job of the United Nations to follow Middle Eastern developments, and that Danish social democracy was against all aggression, be it in Korea, Suez or Hungary.

In England Mr. Gaitskell was at pains to point out that the Labor Party has no contact with, still less collaboration with, communist parties in any country. He did say that he was critical of the Eisenhower doctrine as being inadequate to deal with Middle Eastern problems as a whole. But if Khrushchev was hoping to pry him loose from NATO, or panic him with cries of war, he was quite unsuccessful.

The Khrushchev letter reads like a document from the worst of the Molotov days. It is an attack on the United States, a warning of imminent war, a reminder that NATO countries would be involved if Turkey fights, and a clear effort to ruin NATO by stirring up political opposition to it from within.

Khrushchev at one point in the letter asks the British Labor Party to believe that the United States is the great colonial aggressor, and in the next to recall the Suez crisis of last year. He is trying to say that another war would damage British industry and labor even more than Suez. But to remind the British of Suez is to remind them that the United States turned against its own allies in that crisis to uphold the independence of Egypt.

So as anti-American propaganda in Britain the letter is not notably skillful. Nor is it convincing pro-Soviet propaganda. Khrushchev writes that the Soviet Union has no special economic or other interests in the Near and Middle East. "The Soviet people" he says, "are interested only in ensuring a stable peace, enabling the peoples of the Arab countries to organize their life in conformity with their national and historical peculiarities, within the framework of their own sovereign states, free from foreign intervention and threats." But European socialists know that the supply of Soviet arms to Egypt brought the Middle East cauldron to the boiling point last year, and that it is near the boiling point again because of the supply of Soviet arms to Syria.

The European Socialists know their history and appreciate that Russia for more than a century has striven for political control of the Middle East. They know as well as he that the European economy now absolutely depends on Middle Eastern oil, so that control of the region by the Soviet Union, or by puppets of the Soviet Union, would give that country

greater power than the Czars ever aspired to.

Even so, Khrushchev gambles on getting socialist support in Western Europe. Obviously he banks on the fact that the European socialists are critics of American policy. Since they don't like us, he thinks he can exploit their prejudices to get what he is after. And what he is after is the breakdown of the Western Alliance. He has never said so more convincingly. As of tonight the United States and the Soviet Union are threatening each other in a very convincing fashion.....

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Khrushchev would like nothing better than to break up the Western alliance. His latest maneuver has been a direct appeal to the Socialist parties of Western Europe. This is diplomacy in a strange form but still diplomacy according to the definition by Dagobert Runes, who called diplomacy "a game of make-believe with malice aforethought."

Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

The British prime minister, Harold Macmillan, will fly to Washington next week to confer with President Eisenhower on "world problems of active concern to both Britain and the United States." Mr. Macmillan plans to leave London on Tuesday and return the following Friday. The announcement issued at No. 10 Downing Street said the meeting will be "in the tradition of the many talks which have taken place between our two governments." Authoritative sources in London say a wide range of subjects will be discussed, in addition to the Middle East. In Washington, President Eisenhower said the conference will "provide an opportunity for useful discussions with an old and trusted friend." The visit, Mr. Eisenhower said, "reflects the practice of free countries to consult as

often as circumstances require." British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and Secretary of State Dulles will join in the talks. (Lloyd already is in this country.)

Queen Elizabeth arrived in Washington today...from Williamsburg, Virginia...for a four-day state visit as a guest of the President. In greeting the queen at National Airport, Mr. Eisenhower said he regarded her visit as "something of the most tremendous importance, because we thoroughly believe that in the warmer, closer, stronger cooperation between your country and ours lies the best hope for the security and peace of the world." Queen Elizabeth said she brought greetings from "a friendly neighbor and a staunch ally." Washington police estimate that a million persons lined Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues to see the queen and her husband, Prince Philip, go by on their way to the White House. After luncheon, Queen Elizabeth drove to Arlington National Cemetery and placed wreaths on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the Canadian Cross. A state dinner is being given at the White House tonight in her honor.

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steering committee, the full assembly will be called in special session to consider the committee recommendations. The committee is expected to recommend that Syria's complaint be placed on the agenda for debate. Both the United States and Russia are in favor of discussion of the problem. A United States spokesman said yesterday that "a prompt investigation should help to ease tensions, as well as clarify who it is threatens peace in the Middle East."

The charges by Syria and Russia that Turkey is about to attack Syria were dismissed by the British Foreign Office today as "propaganda". A foreign office spokesman said Russia wants to extend its influence in the Middle East. He said, "We do not believe there is any danger at all of a Turkish aggression on Syria."

A summit conference of Arab leaders will be held in Lebanon on Sunday. The meeting is said to have been arranged by King Saud of Saudi Arabia, who has been conferring this week with the president of Lebanon. Invitations are reported to have gone out to the heads of state of Syria, Jordan and Iraq. Saudi Arabia and Lebanon would also be represented, but President Nasser of Egypt is not believed...thus far...to have been invited to attend.

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The French writer, Albert Camus, today won the 1957 Nobel Prize for Literature. The author was cited for "his important literary production which with clear-sighted earnestness illuminates the problems of the human conscience in our time." His two best-known works are "The Plague" and "The Fall".

Vice President Nixon has postponed his goodwill trip to Europe until after the next session of Congress. He had planned to visit Europe this fall.

The Public Health Service says at least 360-thousand new cases of flu developed last week. More than a million, 500-thousand cases have been reported since the first outbreak of Asian flu in August.

Edward R. Murrow: October 17, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

In February of 1956, Trevor Gardner resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force in Charge of Research and Development. He said he had an honest difference of opinion with Defense Secretary Wilson. Mr. Gardner is now Chairman of the Board of the Hycon Manufacturing Company, an organization that deals with problems of guided missiles communications, data processing and nuclear electronics. Mr. Gardner has agreed to answer a few questions on the subject of missiles.

1) Was it our lack of money, or lack of organization, that caused the Russians to beat us with Sputnik?

2) Since our satellite XXX will be smaller, and lower than theirs, do you think we should give up the project entirely, and concentrate on something else?

3) Are manned bombers about to become obsolete?

4) Most of us have been told that only free science can produce - that a captive science cannot compete. Does this mean that the Russians have better scientists than we have?

5) What was the basic mistake we made in ballistic missile capacity, and what should be done to correct it?

Trevor Gardner, former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force in Charge of Research and Development.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The Russians are ahead of us in long-range missile development, but the race is continuing and we had best bestir ourselves before it is too late. Alexander Pope said, "The race by vigor not by vaunts is won." Ralph WALDO Emerson had some equally good advice. "Concentration," he said, "is the secret of strength."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, October 17, 1957

7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: Mr. Gardner, we it our lack of money or lack of organization that caused the Russians to beat us with Sputnik?

GARDNER: Mr. Murrow, this is hind-sight as you know, and hind-sight is very easy to come by. Whereas foresight about what might happen to the Russian missile and our own is a little difficult. But let's deal in hind-sight and somewhat ancient history. First of all, the decision to participate in an international geophysical year satellite program was made outside of the defense department, and secretary Quarles then assistant secretary for research and development agreed to a budge t of 20 million dollars to attempt to launch an earth satellite during the international geophysical year. The fact that the Russians beat us to it has been variously estimated, I donsider it a serious, extremely serious matter. The funds were inadequate. Totally inadqquate. The present budget of well in eeeeee excess of 100 million dollars proves that the original estimate was way off base. The timing of the program was simply that we started too late. The program should have been started at least a year before. The program was assigned a low priority. Costs were held down and in general the solutions to the various problems facing the program were arrived at with budget considerations and dollar signs dominating rather than the incentive to buy time. I think everyone participating in the program understood the tremendous psychological and implied military advantage that would be gained by the nation who achieved this break through first. In spite of that, we continued with a no over-time low priority program and to the best of my knowledge that's the way it is this evening.

MURROW: Well, Mr. Gardner, since our satellite will

be smaller and will fly lower than their, should we perhaps give up the project entirely and concentrate on something else?

GARDNER: Well let's assume for a moment Mr. Murrow that we're successful in doing what the President has said we will do, namely to launch an instrumented satellite in March of 1958. And as you say, this will be smaller and will fly lower. And so it seems to me that we come in second best even if, and a poor second best at that, even if the satellite works. Now if perhaps it's radio should not work or if it didn't fly in March, or if in fact, it didn't fly at all during the international geophysical year it seems to me that our national prestige, our international prestige in fields of technology would be even further impaired than it is. Now the facts are that we and the Russians agreed to supply data gathered by such satellites to the other participants in the international geophysical year. If this satellite program is to interfere in any way with our achievement of the earliest capability, the earliest demonstration of an intercontinental ballistic missile, I would say that the program should be cancelled, and as a matter of fact, as I say, even if we succeed, we are a poor second best.

MURROW: Now let's turn to another subject. Are manned bombers about to become obsolete?

GARDNER: This apparently is Mr. Khrushchev's view.

MORROW: Yes.

GARDNER: I don't think it's shared by thinking people in the defense department or thinking scientists in this country who have studied the problem. The facts are, we do not have ballistic missiles at the present time. We do have a strong retaliatory threat in our manned bombers both here, on the drawing boards and in pilot production. It seems to me that for the next 5 to 10 years the costs of ballistic missiles will simply be additive to the costs of providing the necessary

kind of navy and air force and army that we now have planned.

MURROW: Well Mr. Gardner most of us have been told that only a free science can produce that a captive science cannot compete. Does this mean that the Russians have better scientists than we have?

GARDNER: I certainly would not want to down-grade the quality of the Russian scientists as demonstrated by the Sputnik demonstration and by there many other technological achievements of the last 5 years. I think our scientists are equally as good. I don't believe that our scientists, engineers and technologists have lost this race for us. This race has been lost by the administrators in the executive branch of the government, generally by people who are not scientists and were not guided missile experts. By lack of decision, indicision, an assignment of poor priorities and low funds, we've lost this race.

MURROW: Well what was the basic mistake we made in the field of guided missiles and what should be done about it? That's a terrible question to ask with only 30 seconds left.

GARDNER: Well the basic mistake was not establishing a program with the kind of urgency that the Manhattan District - that the A-bomb had and the second basic mistake was setting up a complex cumbersome red tape ridden organization to administer the program and the third mistake was permitting the three services to get into the one of the greatest controversies that has existed since the Pentagon has been in business.

MURROW: Thank you very much indeed, Trevor Gardner. Former assistant secretary of the air force in charge of research and development and now chairman of the board of Hi-Con.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians are ahead of us in long-range missile development, but the race is continuing and we had best bestir ourselves before it is too late. Alexander Pope said, "The race by vigor not by vaunts is won." Ralph Waldo Emerson had some equally good advice. "Concentration," he said, "is the secret of strength."

Good N ght and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Oct. 18, 1957

This is the news:

Defense Secretary McElroy has, in effect, taken personal command of the United States missile program. He sent a memorandum to the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, ordering them to submit weekly reports on the progress being made. The reports, he said, are to be sent to his missiles expert, William Holaday, together with a copy marked for his own personal attention. McElroy said that present missile schedules appear to represent "the best balance of technical knowledge, trained manpower, and test installations, that we can make at this time." He said that so far as he knew, all requests for permission to use overtime in the missile program had been approved since he took office 10 days ago. "The great importance to our national security of maintaining these programs on

schedule," he said, "is obvious." McElroy instructed the service secretaries to inform his office immediately "of any assistance which any other service...or the Defense Department...or any government agency...can provide which will insure the maintenance of our schedules." He said he wants to be advised immediately of any regulations which could "conceivably impede progress". And he said he should be advised directly if any of the services run into a scientific problem. This should be done, he said, "so that we may obtain the earliest possible help from scientists either within or outside the government."

Secretary of State Dulles and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd met for 90 minutes today to lay the groundwork for next week's conference between Prime Minister Macmillan and President Eisenhower. Reports from Washington say that a program for "pooling" the scientific know-how of Britain and the United States will be discussed at the meeting. Last night...in a toast to Queen Elizabeth...the President said, "Our scientists must work together." He also said, "NATO should not be thought of merely as a military alliance. NATO is a way of grouping ability." So it is possible that a plan for pooling scientific knowledge beyond the confines of the United States and Britain may be under consideration.

The United Nations General Assembly voted today to debate Syria's charge that it is in danger of imminent attack from Turkey. The vote, supporting the recommendation of the steering committee, was 66 to nothing. Liberia abstained. The Assembly president, Sir Leslie Munro, said full debate will start "at a convenient date next week."

Through its news agency Tass, Russia today again accused the United States of urging Turkey to attack Syria. Tass repeated the charge that when Loy Henderson was in Turkey last month he helped plan "an aggression". "Turkish troops," it said, "are standing by for the attack."

Turkey today published the text of a note to Syria...rejecting Syria's charge that Turkey is planning aggression. The note says that Syria is subject to "no threat whatsoever". But Syria's behavior, it says, is "ample justification" for Turkey's concern. The note declares that security measures taken by Turkey...such as troop movements within its own territory...are "purely the internal affairs of a state and no interference in this field is admissible." Cairo radio reports that Syria has rejected the Turkish note as "not satisfactory."

A source in the Turkish foreign office predicted today that Syria will not be the cause of World War Three. ~~The foreign office source~~ told CBS News Correspondent Richard Kallsen in Ankara that Moscow is trying to create trouble in order (in the words of the Turkish official) "to make things easier for Russia in the Middle East." No one, the official said, believes Russia has good intentions.

Turkey remains calm. Kallsen reports what he calls "an amazing absorption" with the upcoming national elections. Both the Turkish prime minister and foreign minister, he says, are out of town campaigning. So are the top officials concerned with defense.

The summit meeting of Arab states...scheduled for Sunday...[redacted] has been called off. Cancellation of the meeting was announced in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon. Apparently the invitation extended by Saudi Arabia and Lebanon was not accepted by the other Arab states. These "other states" were identified as Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

The United States guided-missile cruiser Canberra put into a Turkish port today for a courtesy visit.

Reports from Bonn say that West Germany will break off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia tomorrow. Such a move has been expected, due to Yugoslavia's recognition of East Germany.

In Paris tonight, the Conservative leader...Antoine Pinay...was defeated in his effort to form a government. Communists and Socialists combined in the National Assembly to vote him down. [redacted] And there is speculation that new elections may have to be held to break the deadlock.

Queen Elizabeth's second day in Washington was as busy as her first. She visited the National Art Gallery and Childrens Hospital, had luncheon at the Capitol as the guest of Vice President Nixon, appeared at a reception at the British Embassy, and tonight is attending a dinner at the Pan American Union as guest of Secretary of State Dulles.

~~There has been some criticism in Britain of the monarchy and the role that it plays in present-day society.~~ My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, (who is regularly assigned to London) accompanied Queen Elizabeth to this country and has some observations to make on this subject. For his report, we switch now to Washington.

(Kendrick tape runs 5:15
Ends on cue: "--to Ed Murrow in
New York."

That was my colleague, Alexander Kendrick, reporting on the meaning of the British monarchy. [This is Ed Murrow. (I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is George Bryan.)

Secretary of the Army Brucker said today that personnel at fourteen Army posts in the United States will be reduced by 50-thousand men by the middle of next year. No major Army post, he said, will be inactivated in that period.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks announced today that the inter-state highway system is being expanded by an additional 21-hundred miles. He said this will mean new major routes in the Far West and facilitate motor traffic between the North-Central States and the South Atlantic Seaboard.

Word for Today

Ever since Queen Elizabeth arrived in Washington yesterday morning, she has been hastening from one appointment to another. In view of this, Alex Kendrick tells me, "Please remember what Queen Elizabeth the First once confided to her Parliament."

"To be a king and wear a crown," she said, "is more glorious to them that see it than it is a pleasure to them that bear it."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK SPOTS ONLY)

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7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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KENDRICK: The tensest moment in the London theatre this season occurs in a new play starring Sir Lawrence Olivier as a second rate vaudville performer. A young Britian has been killed in a Suez invasion, and his brother, in anguish cries out "What was it for, just for the sake of a gloved hand waving from a golden coach?". It is a tense moment. The audience draws a deep breath. Some of them hiss but most of them sit in shocked silence as the play goes on. Criticism of the monarchy has been vividly expressed and this is the m ost popular play in town. The significant things about is that the author, 27 year old John Osborne author also of the play, Look Back in Anger, now on Broadway is a socialist professing to speak for a generation of angry young men in Britain who feel that the second Elizabethian Age contrary to all their expectation offers them neither the challenge nor the causes of previous British history. Their criticism of the Monarchy is only symbblic as the Monarchy itself is. Osborne, in another attack has called the Monarchy the gold filling in a mouthfull of decay. But perhaps even more significant is the fact that even the younger Torries are also critical. Lord Offingam's is not a lone voice in the wilderness. But the Torry criticism is that the Monarchy today is too remote and meaningless a symbol and does not reflect the realities of the British Commonwealth of natiams in the 20th century. And Malcohm Muggerige, who is neither Socialist nor Torry but a kind of philosophical Anarchist, is not alone in England either in calling the Monarchy a Royal soap-opera, and the indignation expressed by the British

Press at that is the indignation of a theatrical agent whose talent has received an adverse review. The present visit of the Royal couple to the United States is in part, apparently designed to counter some of this criticism, and on a ceremonial and non-political level there is no doubt that Elizabeth and Philip are ambassadors of good-will. In Canada, the Queen opened Parliament, thus fulfilling one of the important functions of her role as the head of the British Commonwealth. In America, she is paying a state visit to Britain's closest ally and incidentally, proving that her voice, her ~~personality~~ personality and now even the content of what she says are not quite as negative as some of her critics have made out. But on a working level, neither Anglo-Canadian nor Anglo-American relations can be effected by the Queen's presence in the new world, any more than NATO policies canbe effected by her recent ~~statement~~ state visit to France. Canada's commercial difficulties with Britain and the British yearning for broadened markets to a new European free trade area are problems which will not be increased or diminished by the fact that the Queen opened Parliament. And to discuss the Middle East and Anglo-American cooperation in the field of Missile and satellite developments, the American head of state, President Eisenhower will not sit down with the British head of state, the Queen, but the British Prime Minister, Harold MacMillan. There are some in England who regard the Queen as a sort of super movie star. Others who see her as Britain's number one civil servant. And despite the undoubted personal popularity of the Royal family the position of the Monarchy is anamalous in the day of the welfare state. A century ago, Walter Baggert remarked and the observation still holds good, that the Monarch's three remaining personal rights in government are, first, the right to be consulted by his of her ministers, secondly, the right to encourage, and third, the right to warn. It is doubtful if any of these rights have so far been meaningfully exercised

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Defense Secretary McElroy has in effect taken personal command of the United States missile program. He sent a memorandum to the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force ordering them to submit weekly reports on the progress being made. The reports, he said, are to be sent to his missiles expert, William Holaday, together with a copy marked for his own personal attention. McElroy said that present missile schedules appear to represent "the best balance of technical knowledge, trained manpower and test installations that we can make at this time." He said that so far as he knew, all requests for permission to use overtime in the missile program had been approved since he took office 10 days ago. "The great importance to our national security of maintaining these programs on schedule," he said, "is obvious." McElroy instructed the service secretaries to inform his office immediately" of any assistance which any other service...or the Defense Department...or any government agency...can provide, "which will insure the maintenance of our schedules." He said he wants to be advised immediately of any regulations which could "conceivably impede progress". And he said he should be advised directly if any of the services run into a scientific problem. This should be done, he said,"so that w4 may obtain the earliest possible help from scientists either within or outside the government."

Secretary of State Dulles and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd met for 90 minutes today to lay the groundwork for next week's conference between Prime Minister Macmillan and President Eisenhower. Reports from Washington say that a program for "pooling" the scientific know-how of Britain and the United States will be discussed at the meeting. Last

night...in a toast to Queen Elizabeth...the President said, "Our scientists must work together." He also said, "NATO should not be thought of merely as a military alliance. NATO is a way of grouping ability." So it is possible that a plan for pooling scientific knowledge beyond the confines of the United States and Britain may be under consideration.

The United Nations General Assembly voted today to debate Syria's charge that it is in danger of imminent attack from Turkey. The vote, supporting the recommendation of the steering committee, was 66 to nothing. Liberia abstained. The Assembly president, Sir Leslie Munro, said full debate will start "at a convenient date next week."

Through its news agency Tass, Russia today again accused the United States of urging Turkey to attach Syria. Tass repeated the charge that when Loy Henderson was in Turkey last month he helped plan "an aggression". "Turkish troops," it said, "are standing by for the attack."

Turkey today published the text of a note to Syria...rejecting Syria's charge that Turkey is planning aggression. The note says that Syria is subject to "no threat whatsoever". But Syria's behavior, it says, is "ample justification" for Turkey's concern. The note declares that security measures taken by Turkey...such as troop movements within its own territory...are "purely the internal affairs of a state, and no interference in this field is admissible." Cairo radio reports that Syria has rejected the Turkish note as "not satisfactory."

A source in the Turkish foreign office predicted today that Syria will not be the cause of World War Three.

The summit meeting of Arab states...scheduled for Sunday...has been called off. Cancellation of the meeting was announced in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon. Apparently the invitation extended by Saudi Arabia and Lebanon was not accepted by the other Arab states. These "other states" were identified as Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

The United States guided-missile cruiser Canberra put into a Turkish port today for a courtesy visit.

Reports from Bonn say that West Germany will break off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia tomorrow. Such a move has been exptected, due to Yugoslavia's recognition of East Germany.

In Paris tonight, the Conservative leader...Antoine Pinay...was defeated in his efforts to form a government. Communists and Socialists combined in the National Assembly to vote him down. And there is sepculation that new elections may have to be held to break the deadlock.

Queen Elizabeth's second day in Washington was as busy as her first. She visited the National Art Gallery and Childrens Hospital, had luncheon at the Capitol as the guest of Vice President Nixon, appeared at a reception at the British Embassy, and tonight is attending a dinner at the Pan American Union as guest of Secretary of State Dulles.

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KENDRICK: The tensest moment in the London theatre this season occurs in a new play starring Sir Lawrence Olivier as a second rate vaudville performer. A young Britian has been killed in a Suez invasion, and his brother, in anguish cries out "What was it for, just for the sake of a gloved hand waving from a colden coach?". It is a tense moment. The audience draws a deep breath. Some of them hiss but most of them sit in shocked silence as the play goes on. Criticism of the monarchy has been vividly expressed and this is the most popular play in town. The significant things about it is that the author, 27 year old John Osborne author also of the play, Look Back in Anger, now on Broadway is a socialist professing to speak for a generation of angry young men in Britain who feel that the second Elizabethian Age contrary to all their

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only because she herself can be her own publicity agent, a new day may have dawned in Buckingham Palace. Five years after the Coronation, the second Elizabethian Age now has truly begun.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Alexander Kendrick, reporting on the meaning of the British monarchy.

Secretary of the Army Btucker said today that personnel at fourteen Army posts in the United States will be reduced by 50-thousand men by the middle of next year. No major Army post, he said, will be inactivated in that period.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks announced today that the inter-state highway system is being expanded by an additional 21-hundred miles. He said this will mean new major routes in the Far West and facilitate motor traffic between the North-Central States and the South Atlantic Seaboard.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Ever since Queen Elizabeth arrived in Washington yesterday morning, she has been hastening from one appointment to another. In view of this, Alex Kendrick tells me, "Plezse remember that Queen Elizabeth the First once confided to her Parliament." "To be a king and wear a crown," she said, "is more glorious to them that see it than it is a pleasure to them that bear it."

Goodnight and good luck!

Lesueur for Murrow Mon., Oct. 21, 1957

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

Ed Murrow...like several hundred thousand OTHER Americans...is ill tonight, due to a bronchial condition. He hopes to be back at this microphone in a few days.

Here in New York today, a welcome for Britain's queen. From the moment Queen Elizabeth and her consort, Prince Philip, arrived from Washington by special train at 10 minutes after ten this morning until tonight...when the Queen attends the Commonwealth Ball in the 7th Regiment Armory...the royal couple will have been royally received. Queen Elizabeth's train arrived at Stapleton...on Staten Island...where she was greeted by New York's Governor Harriman. This was done so she could see the famous skyline of Lower Manhattan and the Statue of

Liberty. And as the ferryboat bore her toward the Battery...across the choppy waters of New York Harbor...the cannon of Governor's Island boomed a 21-gun salute, superimposing their thunder on the tooting of small harbor craft. Then the traditional ticker-tape parade up Lower Broadway to City Hall (Theyne just finished sweeping up bits of paper weighing...altogether...two hundred TONS), and then to her suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. This afternoon, a speech in the great auditorium of the U.N. General Assembly...the Queen counseling the diplomats of 82 nations not to be discouraged in their endeavor for world peace. "The peoples of the world," she said, "expect the United Nation to persevere in its efforts." She told the hushed audience of 2-thousand diplomats and spectators: "This assembly was born of the endeavors of countless men and women from different nations who, over the centuries, have pursued the aim of the preservation of peace between nations...equality of justice for all before the law...and the right of the peoples of the world to live their lives in freedom and security." Only once did the Queen refer...even indirectly...to the Cold War. That was when she said, "When justice and respect for obligations are firmly established,

the United Nations will the more confidently achieve the goal of a world at peace."

Later in the afternoon, the royal couple went...like any tourists..to the top of the Empire State Building, to look down over the great city from a height of 12 hundred and 50 feet. "The view," Elizabeth said quietly, "is tremendous." And then she returned to the Waldorf to prepare for the dinner sponsored by the Pilgrims and the English Speaking Union...and, after that, the ball. From the ball, she will rush to International Airport, Still in ball gown and jewels... for the overnight flight Back to Buckingham Palace and her children.

In London TODAY...Prime Minister Macmillan conferred [redacted] with his top advisers, preparatory to his flight to Washington tomorrow for a conference with President Eisenhower. One of those with whom he conferred on the eve of his trip was: Winston Churchill. Reports from London say Macmillan's cabinet has authorized him to exchange British nuclear and space secrets with the President. The prime minister is bringing with him several of his principal aides on nuclear energy.

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The U.S. Supreme Court took action [redacted] today...that may have a far-reaching effect on school integration in the South. The high tribunal refused to review the decision of lower courts, declaring Virginia's Pupil Placement Act [redacted] to be unconstitutional. The Supreme Court gave no reason for not reviewing the case...which had been appealed by the school boards of Newport News and Norfolk, and by the State of Virginia. But the effect, of course, is to let stand the rulings handed down by the lower courts. The placement act is similar to the laws passed by other southern states for circumventing the Supreme Court decision of 1954...banning racial segregation in the public schools. The Virginia law says that pupils shall be assigned to schools which are "most appropriate" [redacted] and that the assigning shall be done by a state board appointed by the governor. It makes no [redacted] reference to assignment on the basis of race or color. However, the United States District Court held that the effect was still segregation...and ruled the act "unconstitutional." Judge Walter Hoffman of the district court said the law provided no adequate remedy for Negroes...because of the "fixed policy" of Virginia school officials against integration. He pointed out that...under the provisions of →

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well

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The British shared with us in the original breakthrough of atomic fission, and British scientists had a vital part in the work of the Manhattan Project during the war. But when it came to sharing the results, circumstances had altered and we froze the British out. The McMahon Act forbade this country to share atomic secrets or materials with anyone, and even under its subsequent revision, certain secrets and certain materials are still held back. The act was originally passed without regard to a little-known agreement that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill reached at the time they pooled their research on atomic energy. They undertook to pool the results, as well as the research. Their undertaking was as near being a treaty as two individuals ~~could~~ can produce, though naturally it was worthless without ratification. Anyway, it never saw the light of day. Only much later did Mr. Churchill tell associates that he had the original document in his archives.

This private agreement with Britain was broken in the belief that the United States had a monopoly of the A-bomb, and would have it for many years. We saw this as assuring our supremacy in world power. We were confident we would use ~~the~~ THAT power to preserve the peace, but we could not be sure that others with atomic weapons would do likewise.

As it turned out, the McMahon Act was based on an illusion, probably the most spectacular illusion of the century. Our atomic monopoly was a mirage. Not only did the Russians make the ATOM bomb, they came up with the fusion bomb - the H-bomb as soon as we did, and now they have launched the first experimental intercontinental rocket and the first earth satellite.

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There is another event of the last days - that is, other than Sputnik -

that is making collaboration with British scientists particularly inviting. It is the news that they have made startling progress in attempting to control the explosion of the hydrogen bomb. If this is done, it can ultimately be used in a power reactor.

British hydrogen physicists conferred with our own at Princeton last week, but not enough was disclosed for us to know whether we have matched the British, or whether the British success is a scientific breakthrough. At any rate this is work on [redacted] which collaboration is legal. Controlled fusion of the hydrogen atom would be useful - only for peaceful [redacted] purposes and is not covered by the MacMahon Act. Whether or NOT the British are [redacted] ahead of us, the value of their co-operation is quite clear. And it's [redacted] all the more important since word has come that the Russians are far along with similar experiments.

Deuterium, or heavy hydrogen, costs about $750, thousand dollars [redacted] a ton to produce and can be made from ordinary sea water. That is, the supply is unlimited, — ~~some scientists say it will last a billion years.~~ The energy in a ton of deuterium is equivalent to the energy in ten million tons of coal. Once this energy is controlled — [redacted]d, there will be no more power problems in the world. Atomic power would be universal, and it's [redacted]s been predicted that it would be

so cheap that every home on earth could have electric current from it, without a meter. One of the big tasks of industry ~~would~~ then be to manufacture all the devices that could be ~~to be~~ operated by the current.

But ~~this~~ that is the ultimate possibility. It will take a long time before such hydrogen reactors are perfected. But ten years ago the Hydrogen atom hadn't even been split - it's taming wasn't even thought of. When the history of the atomic age comes to be written, this experiment in Britain's Harwell laboratory, (and others like it), may outshine Sputnik both in historical and scientific importance.

Elizabeth of England was truly New York's Queen for a day..

By the time she boards her plane back to England in the early hours [redacted] tomorrow morning, she will have seen the statue of Liberty and the top of the Empire State, travelled 35 miles thru streets banked [redacted] ten deep with [redacted] well-wishers, shaken hands with more than 3 thousand, talked to ten thousand MORE and warmed the hearts of millions..

[redacted] This is Larry LeSueur...Good Nite..

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LESUER FOR MURROW

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Deuterium, or heavy hydrogen, costs about $750 thousand dollars a ton to produce and can be made from ordinary sea water. That is, the supply is unlimited. The energy in a ton of deuterium is equivalent to the energy in ten million tons of coal. Once this energy is controlled, there will be no more power problems in the world. Atomic power would be universal, and its been predicted that it would be so cheap that every home on earth could have electric current from it without a meter. One of the big tasks of industry then would be to manufacture all the devices that could be operated by the current.

But that is the ultimate possibility. It will take a long time before such hydrogen reactors are perfected. But ten years ago the Hydrogen atom hadn't even been split - it's taming wasn't even thought of. When the history of the atomic age comes to be written, this experiment in Britain's Harwell laboratory, and others like it, may outshine Sputnik both in historical and scientific importance.

Elizabeth of England was truly New York's Queen for a day... By the time she board her plane back to England in the early hours tomorrow morning, she will have seen the statue of Liberty and the top of the Empire State, travelled 35 miles thru streets banked ten deep with well-wishers, shaken hands with more than 3 thousand, talked to ten thousand more and warmed the hearts of millions...

This is Larry LeSueur...Good Nite..

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Start Here

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Larry LeSueur: October 22, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

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But nothing has happened that changes the basic facts behind the crisis. A shift of power inside Syria put elements friendly to the Soviet Union in charge of the army and government. That has not changed. The deal by which the Soviet Union sent arms and naval units has not been cancelled. The balance of power in the Middle East, affected by this transaction, has not been righted. The Egyptian forces which moved into Syria ARE STILL there. On the Turkish side, troops are still concentrated or maneuvering close to the Syrian border. Khrushchev has not retracted his vitriolic accusation that the United States is driving Turkey into war against Syria, and the State Department has not subtracted a word or a punctuation mark from Secretary Dulles's insinuation that the Soviet Union is planning to attack Turkey.

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The cloak-and-dagger atmosphere of the situation is made more lurid by a report from a correspondent of the Paris newspaper Le Monde, who was in Turkey at the time of the visit of Assistant Secretary Loy Henderson. He says [redacted] that a boat carrying a valise of diplomatic papers disappeared from the Bosphorous and is now in Soviet possession. He suggests that it belonged to Mr. Henderson, and recalls that a Soviet assistant naval attache was expelled from Turkey at the time for unspecified espionage activities. He believes these are the papers that Khrushchev is waiting to produce at the psychological moment.

The theft of diplomatic papers, as well as the planting of forged documents, are both standard techniques of certain secret services. The

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I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the NEWS (me) But first George Bryan

Queen Elizabeth is back in London with her children tonite..

And the British are undeniably pleased with the welcome she got from America, especially New York. The Manchester Guardians correspondent Alistair Cooke wrote that Queen Elizabeth came up from Washington by cover of night, slipped into a disused freight yard on staten island, from there boarded a ferry boat, and took the city single-handed..

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LESUEUR REPORTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LE SUEUR: Queen Elizabeth is back in London with her children tonight... And the British are undeniably pleased with the welcome she got from America.. especially New York... The Manchester Guardians correspondent Alistair Cooke wrote that Queen Elizabeth came up from Washington by cover of night,

slipped into a disused freight yard on Staten Island, from there boarded a ferry boat, and took the city single-handed.

This is Larry LeSueur--goodnight...

Lesueur for Murrow Wed., Oct. 23, 1957

Good evening. Here's what happened today:

The United States "test-fired" the giant first-stage rocket for an earth satellite. It was our first test of this rocket, and the Defense Department says it was a success. The department calls the experiment "part of the planned test program for Project Vanguard--NOT an attempt to launch an earth satellite." It explains that the second and third-stage rockets required for such a launching were not tested... that the primary purpose today was to gather information on the engine that will power the first stage. This first-stage rocket is reported officially to have reached a height of 109 miles. And this s on the heels of the successful test last night of the Army's Jupiter missile, a ballistic weapon designed to have a range of about 15-hundred miles.

Russia's Sputnik, by the way, appears to have passed safely through that shower of meteorites left by the tail of Halley's Comet. It survived the worst of the meteorite bombardment, and continues to circle the earth. Sputnik has now traveled 30 times the distance to the moon.

The U.S. Navy awarded a 62-million-dollar contract [redacted] to the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation today for further development of the Polaris missile--like the Jupiter, a ballistic weapon of intermediate range. The Navy says the contract will give the United States its first ballistic missile to be assigned to specially equipped warships, including submarines. Secretary of Defense McElroy confirmed today that the Navy has perfected an atomic depth charge...which he called "one important answer to the Russian submarine threat." The atomic depth charge, he said, has been nicknamed "Betty".

The New York Stock Market bounced [redacted] today...in one of the biggest recoveries in [redacted] [redacted] went wild, and gains of [redacted] to more than 10 dollars were widespread. I.B.M. was up 17 dollars. Industrials scored their greatest one-day advance since November, 1929. And altogether, the market gained back nearly 7-billion of the 48-billion-dollar

"paper loss" incurred since values began slipping in July. Brokers attribute the recovery to President Eisenhower's expression last night of faith in the free American system, and to the successful launching yesterday of the Jupiter missile. TODAY's test of the Vanguard rocket came too late to have any effect. //

British Prime Minister Macmillan arrived in Washington this morning for three days of talks with President Eisenhower. The two leaders had a "working dinner" at the White House this evening--that is, a dinner at which mutual problems were discussed. ~~[illegible] meeting.~~ These meetings are being attended by Secretary of State Dulles and the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. (they're BEING CONDUCTED AS INFORMALLY AS POSSIBLE ~~and are being kept as informal as possible.~~ During the day, Mr. Dulles had two preliminary discussions with the prime minister...to lay the groundwork for the talks. Both Britain and the United States are deeply concerned over Russian progress in the missiles field and with the Russian threat in the Middle East. Macmillan reportedly is proposing an Anglo-American partnership in missile development; certainly increased scientific cooperation between the countries of the Atlantic alliance is being discussed. On his arrival in Washington, the British prime minister

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told reporters that he had come to the United States "to improve friendship and cooperation between our two countries in all those fields in which we work together with our friends." And Dulles...who greeted Macmillan at the airport...noted that the talks will involve "not just two nations, not just the United States and the Commonwealth nations, but ALL free nations."

Attorney General Brownell resigned today, to return to private law practice. The White House says he will be succeeded by William P. Rogers, who has been Brownell's deputy in the attorney general's office since the start of the Eisenhower Administration. Brownell has wanted to leave government service for some time. And President Eisenhower accepted his resignation today with "very deep regret".

Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts ruled today that there are grounds for barring James Hoffa from assuming the presidency of the Teamsters Union, until the legitimacy of his election is finally determined by the courts. A group of rank-and-file teamsters has charged that the election at the recent union convention was rigged...sp that Hoffa could succeed Dave Beck as president. Judge Letts said today...in his findings in the case...that persons running the convention "arranged, or passively tolerated, a common plan, effort or conspiracy to rig...and

to otherwise improperly conduct...said convention." But he refused to place the union in receivership. He said he hopes there can be an early trial on the basic charge--that Hoffa and other teamster leaders handpicked delegates to the convention to insure Hoffa's election as president.

At the Senate Rackets Committee hearing today, an official of the Continental Baking Company charged the committee with airing "slanderous" charges against his firm. There has been testimony...at the committee hearings...that Morton Frozen Foods, a division of the baking company, helped the Bakery Workers Union organize the Morton plant at Webster City, Iowa...and that the company then signed a "soft" contract with the union. George Faunce, vice president of the baking company, said, "The insinuation that Continental has bought union favors is slanderous and unwarranted to the point of being ridiculous." A union organizer testified today that the terms of the contract were (in his phrase)"disgusting" from the workers point of view. And Chairman McClellan said there was "perfectly plain evidence" of collusion between the bakery workers union and Morton.

The State Department said today that the United States is "reappraising" its aid program for Yugoslavia, as a result of Yugoslavia's recognition of East Germany. A department spokesman said that "presently planned shipments" are continuing.

Russia still accuses the United States and Turkey of plotting aggression. The government newspaper Izvestia claims that American military equipment is being "poured" into Turkey "to lubricate the Turkish war machine before it moves against Syria." According to Izvestia, the American equipment includes jet aircraft, capable of delivering hydrogen BOMBS.

In Washington, an Air Force spokesman says we have never had any bombers in Turkey. NOR do we have any stationed there now.

An interesting announcement by Moscow radio that Russia's DEPUTY defense minister, Marshal KONSTANTIN Rokossovsky, has been placed in command of Soviet forces on the Turkish frontier. The announcement gave no reason why Rokossovsky has assumed this command, OR WHY THEY HAVE PUBLIZED IT. In Russia, Rokossovsky is A BIG NAME, OF COURSE, second only to Marshal Zhukov, minister of defense. Rokossovsky not only COMMANDED at Stalingrad, during World War Two, but he led the Red armies in their defense of Moscow...and since the war, of course, was defense minister of Poland. He was forced out of THAT job last year, when Gomulka came to power.

There is no disagreement about the necessity for this country and its allies to get ahead of the Russians in science. But that means more than putting an earth satellite of our own into the sky. It means basic education and better international co-operation. President Eisenhower and Prime Minister MacMillan will be in full accord on this in their Washington talks. But the steps that these two men can take are limited, even if they are two of the most powerful individuals on earth. Getting ahead of the Russians in scientific education is a long-range problem, one that may require an entirely new outlook in this country and in Europe as well.

One gets a glimpse of the problem from a report issued by Senator Jackson, as chairman of a special NATO parliamentary committee on scientific and technical personnel. Mr. Eisenhower has spoken of the need for scientific co-operation within NATO. The Jackson report offers a program to be ~~laid~~ PLACED before the NATO parliamentary conference in Paris next month.

The report says that the NATO States face a genuine crisis due to serious shortages of skilled scientific and technical manpower. The shortages are the result of the scientific revolution through which the world is passing. Atomic power, automation and other scientific discoveries, it says, can raise standards of life throughout the world to new heights. But at the same

time, the NATO community must also be able to defend itself against an entirely new arsenal of weapons.

The report shows that the Soviet Union is graduating scientific manpower at almost twice the rate of the entire NATO community. Russia turns out more scientifically trained people than any western nation, and is accelerating the output at a higher rate than any other nation. And, the report says, the Soviet instruction is of high quality.

"Today" the report laments, "in all NATO countries countless young people with marked ability for scientific and engineering careers end their education with the secondary school." In some cases it's lack of money, in some a lack of incentive, in some, the existence of artificial social barriers. The long-term goal, says the report, is to level all barriers to the development of talent, since talent is the greatest resource of the free world community. But it recognizes that it may take decades, even generations, before that goal is reached, and a whole new public philosophy toward science and technology may be required.

Governments, it says, can do much, but by no means all. "It is the people themselves as parents who must take major responsibility in encouraging gifted young people to follow careers in science and engineering. Over and

above all, it is the people, not their governments, who must create a social climate in which intellectual exploration is recognized as a great odyssey of the human spirit."

Last year, American universities awarded four hundred and fifty Ph.D's in fields of advanced science. The number of comparable degrees granted in Europe was considerably smaller. The Jackson Committee recommends that NATO now set up a program, NATO-sponsored and NATO-financed, to produce at least 200 additional doctorate degree holders in these scientific fields.

It recommends fellowships of from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars a year, of which a majority would go to European students, for use primarily in European universities. They would be selected through NATO-wide competition patterned after the Rhodes scholarship plan. The program would cost about two million dollars a year. It makes a number of other recommendations, including an annual rewards program for teachers and students in secondary schools, and the extension of summer schools to make [redacted] fuller use of the limited number of teachers.

When NATO was first founded it was just a military alliance. But times are changing. Already a military alliance to be effective has to be a scientific alliance, too. The Jackson report is not impressive in terms

of the money it proposes should be spent on extending scientific education. But it does actually see the main problem and does tries to tackle it.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to The News - But first George Bryan

11/10/58

FOOTNOTE —

This is the first anniversary of the epic-making Hungarian rebellion...The White House issued this statement:

" A year ago the Hungarian people attempted to establish a free government ~~of their own choice~~.. It was ruthlessly and brutally crushed, by the armed forces of their communist oppressors..

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This is Larry LeSueur---Goodnite.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LESUEUR REPORTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

Good evening. Here's what happened today:

The United States "test-fired" the giant first-stage rocket for an earth satellite. It was our first test of this rocket, and the Defense Department says it was a success. The department calls the experiment "part of the planned test program for Project Vanguard--NOT an attempt to launch an earth satellite." It explains that the second and third-stage rockets required for such a launching were not tested...that the primary purpose today was to gather information on the engine that will power the first stage. This first-stage rocket is reported officially to have reached a height of 109 miles. And this on the heels of the successful test last night of the Army's Jupiter missile, a ballistic weapon designed to have a range of about 15-hundred miles.

Russia's Sputnik, by the way, appears to have apssed safely through that shower of meteorites left by the tail of Halley's comet. It survived the worst of the meteorite bombardment, and continues to circle the earth. Sputnik has now traveled 30 times the distance to the moon.

The U. S. Navy awarded a 62-million-dollar contract to the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation today for further development of the Polaris missile---like the Jupiter, a ballistic weapon of intermediate range. The Navy says the contract will give the United States its first ballistic missile to be assigned to specially equipped warships, including submarines. Secretary of Defense McElroy confirmed today that the Navy has perfected an atomic depth charge...which he called "one important answer to the Russian submarine threat." The atomic depth charge, he said, has been nicknamed "Betty".

The New York Stock Market bounced up today...in one of the biggest recoveries in history. Buyers went wild, and gains of from two to more than 10 dollars were widespread. I.B.M. was up 17 dollars. Industrials scored their greatest one-day advance since November, 1929. And altogether, the market gained back nearly 7-billion of the 48-billion-dollar "paper loss" incurred since values began slipping in July. Brokers attribute the recovery to President Eisenhower's expression last night of faith in the free American system, and to the successful launching yesterday of the Jupiter missile. TODAY's test of the Vanguard rocket came too late to have any effect.

British Prime Minister MacMillan arrived in Washington this morning for three days of talks with President Eisenhower. The two leaders had a "working dinner" at the White House this evening--that is, a dinner at which mutual problems were discussed. These meetings are being attended by Secretary of State Dulles and the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd, they're being conducted as informally as possible. During the day, Mr. Dulles had two preliminary discussions with the prime minister...to lay the groundwork for the talks. Both Britain and the United States are deeply concerned over Russian progress in the missiles field and with the Russian threat in the Middle East. Macmillian reportedly is proposing an Anglo-American partnership in missile development; certainly increased scientific cooperation between the countries of the Atlantic alliance is being discussed. On his arrival in Washington, the British prime minister told reporters that he had come to the United States "to improve friendship and cooperation between our two countries in all those fields in which we work together with our friends." And Dulles...who greeted Macmillan at the airport... noted that the talks will involve "not just two nations, not just the -

United States and the Commonwealth nations, but ALL free nations."

Attorney General Brownell resigned today, to return to private law practice. The White House says he will be succeeded by William P. Rogers, who has been Brownell's deputy in the attorney general's office since the start of the Eisenhower Administration. Brownell has wanted to leave government service for some time. And President Eisenhower accepted his resignation today with "very deep regret".

Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts ruled today that there are grounds for barring James Hoffa from assuming the presidency of the Teamsters Union, until the legitimacy of his election is finally determined by the courts. A group of rank-and-file teamsters has charged that the election at the recent union convention was rigged...so that Hoffa could succeed Dave Beck as president. Judge Letts said today...in his findings in the case...that persons running the convention "arranged, or passively tolerated, a common plan, effort or conspiracy to rig... and to otherwise improperly conduct...said convention." But he refused to place the union in receivership. He said he hopes there can be an early trial on the basic charge---that Hoffa and other teamster leaders handpicked delegates to the convention to insure Hoffa's election as president.

At the Senate Rackets Committee hearing today, an official of the Continental Baking Company charged the committee with airing "slanderous" charges against his firm. There has been testimony...at the committee hearings...that Morton Frozen Foods, a division of the baking company, helped the Bakery Workers Union organize the Morton plant at Webster City, Iowa...and that the company then signed a "soft" contract with the union. George Faunce, vice president of the baking company, said, "The insinuation that Continental has bought union favors is slanderous

and unwarranted to the point of being ridiculous." A union organizer testified today that the terms of the contract were (in his phrase) "disgusting" from the workers point of view. And Chairman McClellan said there was "perfectly plain evidence" of collusion between the bakery workers union and Morton.

The State Department said today that the United States is "reappraising" its aid program for Yugoslavia, as a result of Yugoslavia's recognition of East Germany. A department spokesman said that "presently planned shipments" are continuing.

Russia still accuses the United States and Turkey of plotting aggression. The government newspaper Izvestia claims that American military equipment is being "poured" into Turkey "to lubricate the Turkish war machine, before it moves against Syria." According to Izvestia, the American equipment includes jet aircraft, capable of delivering hydrogen bombs.

In Washington, an Air Force spokesman says we have never had any bombers in Turkey...NOR do we have any stationed there now.

An interesting announcement by Moscow radio that Russia's Deputy defense minister, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, has been placed in command of Soviet forces on the Turkish frontier. The announcement gave no reason why Rokossovsky has assumed this command, or why they have publicized it. In Russia, Rokossovsky is a big name, of course, second only to Marshal Zhukov, minister of defense. Rokossovsky not only commanded at Stalingrad, during World War Two, but he led the Red armies in their defense of Moscow...and since the war, of course, was defense minister of Poland. He was forced out of THAT job last year, when Gomulka came to power.

There is no disagreement about the necessity for this country and

its allies to get ahead of the Russians in science. But that means more than putting an earth satellite of our own into the sky. It means basic education and better international co-operation. President Eisenhower and Prime Minister MacMillan will be in full accord on this in their Washington talks. But the steps that these two men can take are limited, even if they are two of the most powerful individuals on earth. Getting ahead of the Russians in scientific education is a long-range problem, one that may require an entirely new outlook in this country and in Europe as well.

One gets a glimpse of the problem from a report issued by Senator Jackson, as chairman of a special NATO parliamentary committee on scientific and technical personnel. Mr. Eisenhower has spoken of the need for scientific co-operation within NATO. The Jackson report offers a program to be placed before the NATO parliamentary conference in Paris next month.

The report says that the NATO States face a genuine crisis due to serious shortages of skilled scientific and technical manpower. The shortages are the result of the scientific revolution through which the world is passing. Atomic power, automation and other scientific discoveries, it says, can raise standard of life throughout the world to new heights. But at the same time, the NATO community must also be able to defend itself against an entirely new arsenal of weapons.

The report shows that the Soviet Union is graduating scientific manpower at almost twice the rate of the entire NATO community. Russia turns out more scientifically trained people than any western nation, and is accelerating the output at a higher rate than any other nation. And, the report says, the Soviet instruction is of high quality.

"Today" the report laments, "in all NATO countries countless young

people with marked ability for scientific and engineering careers end their education with the secondary school." In some cases it's lack of money, in some a lack of incentive, in some, the existence of artifical social barriers. The long-term goal, says the report, is to level all barriers to the development of talent, since talent is the greatest resource of the free world community. But it recognizes that it may take decades, even generations, before that goal is reached, and a whole new public philosophy toward science and technology may be required.

Governments, it says, can do much, but by no means all. "It is the people themselves as parents who must take major responsibility in encouraging gifted young people to follow careers in science and engineering. Over and above all, it is the people, not their governments, who must create a social climate in which intellectual exploration is recognized as a great odyssey of the human spirit."

Last year, American universities awarded four hundred and fifty Ph.D's in fields of advanced science. The number of comparable degrees granted in Europe was considerably smaller. The Jackson Committee recommends that NATO now set up a program, NATO-sponsored and NATO-financed, to produce at least 200 additional doctorate degree holders in these scientific fields.

It recommends fellowships of from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars a year, of which a majority would go to European students, for use primarily in European universities. They would be selected through NATO-wide competition patterned after the Rhodes scholarship plan. The program would cost about two million dollars a year. It makes a number of ther recommendations, including an annual rewards program for teachers and students in secondary schools, and the extension of summer schools to make fuller use of the limited number of teachers.

When NATO was first founded it was just a military alliance. But times are changing. Already a military alliance to be effective has to be a scientific alliance, too. The Jackson report is not impressive in terms of the money it proposes should be spent on extending scientific education. But it does actually see the main problem and does try to to tackle it.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news---but first George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: This is the first anniversary of the epic-making Hungarian rebellion...The White House issued this statement:

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Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., Oct. 24, 1957

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President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan took steps ~~toward "pooling"~~ the scientific resources of their two countries. For a direct report on their Washington conference, here is CBS News White House Correspondent Charles von Fremd.

(Tape runs 3:40
Ends on cue: "---to Larry Lesueur in New York."

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The missile is reported...unofficially...to have gone more than 15-hundred miles. And this successful test comes, of course, on the heels of yesterday's launching of a first-stage VANGUARD rocket to a height of 109 miles. (This is one of the rockets that will be used [redacted] to send the American earth satellite into outer space). Also, it now appears that TWO...not just one...research rockets were fired [redacted] by the Air Force this week from balloons, suspended 100-thousand feet over the Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific. There is some doubt as to whether the second test was a success, but the Air Force says [redacted] one rocket went to a height of [redacted] AT LEAST a thousand miles and MAY have gone four times that high. They're still collecting scientific data...trying to figure out just how high it DID go. In still another announcement, the Air Force said today that one of its Bomarc interceptor missiles ferreted out and [redacted] knocked down a drone airplane flying at [redacted] more than 60-thousand feet, a hundred miles out over the Atlantic.

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Meanwhile...perhaps as part of a war of nerves...the Moscow press says that Soviet troops near the Turkish border are being trained in the use of atomic weapons.

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (NON-NEW YORK SPOTS ONLY)

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7:45-8:00 P.M.

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VON FREMD: The second day of talks between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan was one of accomplishment. While no final agreements have been reached in pooling our nuclear and missile programs the big two have appointed high level committees to make recomendations in these two critical fields. Atomic Energy Commission chairman Louis Strauss heads the atomic hydrogen study group along with his British counterpart, Sir Edward Plowden. In the missiles rocket field Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald Quarles and Britain's permanent Secretary of the Defense Administration, Sir Richard Powell will make recommendations. The two groups are working at the White House right now. While the President and Prime Minister confer separately awaiting the committee's reports. Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan emphasized in a joint statement issued at the White House that any new partnership arrangement would aim at insuring the security of their two countries but of all the free world as well. They instructed the nuclear and mibile groups to follow the principle that their recommendations must concern only greater service to the entire free world. The decision to pool atomic rocket information is not surprising. Ever since President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles in their toasts to Elizabeth the Queen last week spoke of the need for combined efforts by the NATO natinns to meet Russia's space break through it had been assumed by observers here

that a scientific pool would be established. That assumption was confirmed at the White House today. But a thorny question remained, and the President and Prime Minister clearly recognized the problem and in their discussions last night and today. For any scientific pool it is almost certainly involve our sharing nuclear secrets with the British and other allies. The McMann Atomic Energy Act forbids our giving military atomic information to any country. Presidential news secretary Hagerty said, both the British and ourselves realize, legislation in this field would be needed and the fact had been fully taken into account. Secretary of State Dulles has already given notice he personally favors revision of certain laws, laws that forbid our giving any secrets involving design and construction of atomic hydrogen weapons to any foreign government. It is also known that the administration has no objection to Britain's purchasing enriched uranium from us but to date has been unable to do so because of present atomic laws. This correspondent learned upon highest authority that the administration has already writing proposed amendments to the McMann Act, amendments that would greatly liberalize our atomic energy laws. Observers here believe that Congress will be more willing than in the past to ease atomic restrictions in the light of the Russian Break through. Almost unnoticed in the excitement surrounding today's developments at the White House was the arrival in Washington of Paul Henri Spaak, Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Spaak was called here for allied coordination of scientific research to avoid waste and duplication within the NATO framework. At a noonday speech before the National Press Club Spaak said the western world cannot afford to disperse its scientific efforts any longer. Spaak called the U.S. Atomic Energy Act outdated. It is known that Spaak made these comments to with the President's approval. And so it appears that today's announcement at the White House has triggered a concerted movement

on the part of the western world to pool its resources, mental and physical in a great effort to eclipse Russia's spectacular advances. Now back to Larry Lesueur in New York.

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Lesueur for Murrow Fri., Oct. 25, 1957

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The communique issued at the end of the three-day conference between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan reveals agreement on a new, co-operative effort to defend the free world. The communique states that the progress and safety of the free countries can be achieved only in "genuine partnership", by combining resources and sharing tasks in many fields. The statement of principle calls for a kind of grand alliance... not just among the NATO countries... but also among those countries belonging to the Organization of American States, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Baghdad Pact. "ALL members of this community," it says, "should possess more knowledge of the

total capabilities of security that are in being and are in prospect. There should also be provided," the JOINT statement continues, "greater opportunity to assure that this power will in fact be available in case of need for their common security. For OUR part, we regard our possession of nuclear weapons power as a trust for the defense of the free world." Specifically, with regard to NATO, President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan called for a NATO Council meeting in December. At this meeting, the United States and Britain will explain their new proposals. And there is speculation that both the president and prime minister may attend.

The two leaders agreed to urge "an enlarged effort in scientific research" within the framework of NATO. And Mr. Eisenhower [redacted] said he will ask Congress to amend the Atomic Energy Act "to permit the close and fruitful collaboration of scientists of Great B ritain, the United States and other friendly countries." (The law...as [redacted] now written...prohibits the sharing of atomic information of a military nature). The STRONGEST words in the communique are reserved for the Soviet threats against Turkey. These threats by Russia, it says, give "solemn significance" to the NATO commitment to consider an armed attack against any member of the

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An air-raid alert was sounded today in Damascus. There was no sign of hostile aircraft, and CBS News Correspondent Frank Kearns...who is IN the Syrian capital...says the alert was largely ignored. Traffic remained normal, and window-shoppers acted as though nothing had

happened..which was, indeed, the case. Kearns says newspapers in Damascus are playing up a charge that four Turkish planes had "buzzed" Syrian waters outside the harbor of Latakia. But the BIGGEST headlines, he says, are reserved for a story that King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, refuses to give up his effort to mediate the dispute. Syria has wanted King Saud to bow out of the controversy..and let Syria fight its [redacted] case alongside Russia [redacted] in the U.N. Kearns says that according to some circles in Damascus, Syria thus lost her ARAB trump card for The [redacted] General Assembly debate.

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Ill be back in a moment with a footnote to the news - But first Sports

Today...in Little Rock...Governor Faubus said he has sent a telegram to President Eisenhower, urging that ALL Arkansas national guardsmen be released from federal service at once. Faubus contended that if the guardsmen are NOT released, the morale of members of the National Guard throughout the country will--in his words--"be jeopardized or destroyed."

Former Senator McKellar of Tennessee died today at a nursing home in Memphis...at the age of 88. McKellar was a former dean of the Senate, having served in that chamber for 36 years.

An Air Force spokesman said today that the test rocket fired last Monday in the Pacific MAY have soared to a height of MORE than 4-thousand miles. But this, he has, has not yet been definitely established. He said it is now "technically possible" to fire a rocket to the moon.

But now...for a special report on the increasingly critical situation in France...we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

Tape runs 4:15

Ends on cue: "--to LL in N.Y.

~~That was my David Schoenbrun~~ and this is all

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news - But first Sang Bay

this country has treaties of mutual defense with more than 50 other nations. But we can't protect them [redacted] single-handed without exhausting ourselves. High sources in Washington say tonight that the BIG two communique really envisaged a free world peace force, in which all these nations pool their power, their brains, and their responsibilities. This doesn't mean we're going to spread nuclear weapons around the world. But it does mean guaranteeing our allies that we would possibly use them, in their defense...

Mr as CL - good wt

CBS RADIO DIVISION

LARRY LESUEUR WITH THE NEWS

Friday, October 25, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM

LESUEUR: And now for a special report on the increasingly critical situation in France we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: This is the 23rd Cabinet crisis of the young fourth Republic of France. As the French are so fond of saying "the more things change the more they stay the same" or do they only seem to stay the same. Are the French only whistling in the dark when they tell themselves that governments come and go but the nation marches on. This reporter thinks they are whistling in the dark and that the whistle is getting schriller., sounding more like a scream. For this crisis is not just another one of those two dozen odd cabinet shake-ups, this time I think French democracy itself is in danger. Those of us who have lived in Paris through the first decade of this Republic can sense the difference in this crisis. Today for the 3rd time in a week there have been nation wide strikes, railways, airlines, shipyards and to add a macabre note garbage collectors and undertakers. These sectors of public affairs have been struck before of course, but there was a unique feature in todays strikes. They were neither political nor professional. The worker's were not asking the government for anything today. Indeed there isn't any government in office to petition. Today the worker's walked out in sheer disgust at the mess. This was a rhumble of anger. A warning to the politicians to listen to the voice of the people before it is to late. Some frenchmen have heard this warning to. Former Premier Rene Plevan said today "the nation has lost confidence in it's institutions, this crisis has finally reached the roots of the country". Antoine Pinet

warned "this crisis is exceptionally grave" and the paper Combat front-paged "today's strikes are an impressive protest against the nothingness ahead of us". One might well ask "why has France lost confidence." Why is this crisis exceptionally grave. Why is France plunging headlong into nothingness. First, it's apparent that each succeeding crisis has left this country weaker, more discredited in the eyes of its own citizens and of the outside world. This is exceptionally grave because of the challenges that France faces today. The Algerian war broke out before France had recovered from the Indo-Chinese war. These colonial conflicts have almost wrecked an other wise sound economy. France today is virtually bankrupt. The State won't be able to pay it's bills next month without borrowing or printing money. Inflation is again threatening to wipe out savings. None of these problems is in itself irremediable. A strong stable government could in a short time put things right, but a strong stable government is exactly what Franed does not have. The reason is not hard to find. It is partisan politics in a divided parliament. There are six major groups in the Assembly here, two af them are bent on wrecking the Republic. The Communists on the extreme Left and the bully-boys af Poujade and other die-hards on the extreme Right. Together the extremes control some 220 votes, that's only about 70 short of [redacted] house, which means the Democratic parties must stand together or the government falls. But the Democrat's of France rarely stand together. Conservatives, Liberals, Catholics and Socialists cannot find a common denominator. There is indeed only one possible common demoninator among such disparate groups and that is the sense of national salvation. Now if ever is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the nation. That is the

in essence the plea of Socialist leader Guy Mollet whose is trying to form a Cabinet tonight. To achieve this unity Mr. Mollet has made a most unusual offer. He will limit his program only to the most urgent reforms. A constitutional amendment to give more authority to the government. Measures to save the franc and a new Liberal statute for Algeria. At the end of four months he will then resign even if successful. His offer to resign is a token of his good faith, for if he can make government stronger and more durable he does not want to be accused of personally profiting from it. The all ies of France can only hope that Mr. Mollet will succeed. For France is a key country in the Atlantic Alliance and that Alliance is more vital thanyever today for all of us as the Soviet Union grows stronger and more menacing. This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris, now back to Larry Lesueur in New York.

LESUEUR: Thank you David Schoenbrun.

ED. TRANS:nm

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LESUEUR FOR MURROW)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

Good evening, everyfne. Here's what happened today:

The communique issued at the end of the three-day conference between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan reveals agreement on a new,cooperative effort to defend the free world. The communique state that the progress and safety of the free countries can be achieved only in "genuine partnership", by combining resources and sharing tasks in many fields. The statement of principle calls for a kind of grand alliance...not just among the NATO countries...but also among those countries belonging to the Organizatio of American States, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Baghdad Pact. "All members of this community," it says, "should possess more knowledge of the total capabilities of security that are in being and are in prospect. There should also be provided, the joint statement continues, "greater opportunity to assure that this power will in fact be available in case of need for their common security. For OUR part, we regard our possession of nuclear weapons power as a trust for the defense of the free world." Specifically, with regard to NATO, President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan called for a NATO Council meeting in December. At this meeting, the United States and Britain will explain their new proposals. And there is speculation that both the president and prime minister may attend. The two leaders agreed to urge "an enlarged effort in scientific research" within the framework of NATO. And Mr. Eisenhower said he will ask Congress to amend the Atomic Energy Act "to permit the close and fruitful collaboration of scientists of Great Britain, the United States and other friendly countries." The law...as its now written...prohibits the sharing of atomic information of a military nature). The STrongest words in the communique are reserved for the Soviet threats against Turkey. These threats by Russia, it says, give "solemn significance" to the NATO commitment to consider an armed attack

against any member of the alliance as an armed attack against all.

Equally strong language was employed in the U.N. General Assembly by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. As debate resumed in the Turkish-Syrian dispute, Lodge said: "The United States will not be stopped by threats or defamation from continuing to offer its understanding and support to those nations of the Middle East which are being threatened by the Soviet Union...and whose independence the Soviet Union seeks to destroy." Lodge then said sternly: "Let there be no question about our capacity to offer this suport." As for the Russian charge that the United States is "prodding" Turkey to attack Syria, he said the Russians themselves do not really believe this. "The United States." he said, "is steadfastly against aggression in any form and from any quarter." Lodge then accused Russia of creating an artificial war scare, in the hope of reducing the Arab countries to the status of "captive states."

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statute for Algeria. At the end of four months he will then resign even if successful. His offer to resign is a token of his good faith, for if he can make the government stronger and more durable he does not want to be accused of personally profiting from it. The allies of France can only hope that Mr. Mollet will succeed. For France is a key country in the Atlantic Alliance and that Alliance is more vital then ever today for all of us as the Soviet Union grows stronger and more menacing. This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris, now back to Larry Lesueur in New York.

LESUEUR: Thank you David Schoenbrun.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN:

LESUEUR: This country has treaties of mutual defense with more than 50 other nations...but we can't protect them single-handed without exhausting ourselves...High sources in Washington say tonight that the big two communique really envisaged a free world peace force in which all these nations pool their power, their brains, and their responsibilities...This doesn't mean we're going to spread nuclear waapons around the world...but it does mean guaranteeing our allies that we would positively use them in their defense.

This is Larry Lesueur. Good night.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Oct. 28, 1957

This is the news:

New, far-reaching developments are expected in Russia...following the removal of Marshal Zhukov as Soviet defense minister. ~~There are reports that Zhukov also has been removed from the Presidium of the Soviet Communist Party. These reports are not confirmed. The party newspaper Pravda said today that the armed forces of Russia [redacted] their victories [redacted] to "the leadership of the Communist Party." It also spoke of the "inviolable" unity of the party. The last time Pravda spoke [redacted] was last summer, when Molotov and Malenkov were [redacted] fired from their party posts.~~ This afternoon, I called in my colleague Dan Schorr in Moscow...to tell us what he can of what is happening. Here is his report. ~~[redacted]~~ (TAPE RUNS 5:35, ends on cue: "--to ERM IN N.Y.")

Tonight the loudspeakers started up with gay music on the streets and the public squsres of Moscow and they will play for the next two weeks, one of the early sighns of the approach of Nov.7 th the 40th Ann. of the comm. revolution, planned as one of the biggest holidays in Soviet history. There are other signs too. Thousands have already filed their greeting telegrams for Nov 7th taking advantage of the 50% reduction in rates that is effective till the end of Oct. Eve green trees are being placed on stands around the center of the city. Multi-colored lights are being shown. Decoration of buildings has started. A portrait of the Communist Party Presidium , whoever they may then be,have not yet started going up on the Lenin Library the Moskvah Hotel and the Central Telegraph office . That will come later but on this nite despite the damp and the slight mist on the streets of Moscow there is a pre-holiday atmosphere, at least outwardly. For weeks the buildup for nov. 7th has been in progress stressing the Socilist triumphs, the well being of the people and indissoluble unity

Certainly anything that would mar this effect would be undesirable at such a time. And if the sudden removal of Marshal Zhukov as defense minister were announced in the pre holiday period obviously it is only because it was considered unavoidable. One cn assume that the Soviet leadership will take every necessary action to dispel the cloud of doubt and confusion that has resulted well before Nov 7th. (One sentence is here deleted)

Tonight, here as all over the world, the big question is, Why. Why was Russia's greatest military hero abruptly removed as minister of Defense. Let me say that we western correspondents in Moscow who are standing by tonite for news do not ~~xxxxx~~ yet have the answer any more than the average Russian has. Before that question can be answered, events must run their course. The story is far from finished. The soviet regime does not like to leave the people confused and there will assuredly be some anseer as soon as an

Share

answer is possible. The last change in the leadership , not quite comparable to this one, was the ouster of Malenkov and Company in June. At that time, as soon as the Party Central Committee finished its meeting, the party activists had been briefed . An extensive campaign of public explanation started to present the case to the public. At the proper time and apparently very soon now, there will be a public statement now too, to avoid public disarray. At this hour tonite there are only a few things that can be said, both of them negative in preparation for what is to be announced. Firstly, as far as we can see, the western speculation that Kruschev was responsible for Zhukov's removal, that there was some personal rivalry between because of Zhukov's popularity, is far from the mark. All overt signs are that K and Z have been getting along very well together. Understand each other, respect each other. ~~Only a few weks ago, Kruschev, in his interview with the NY Times, was still pushing the idea of a visit by Zhukov to the United States. and they seemed to be in this together. Second the question now occupying the west of whether Z has been upgraded or downgraded is not the real question. It is not a matter simply concerning Z. When further developments are revealed, it is likely to appear in quite a different light. Third,~~ there is no reason to believe that Z's removal as has also been speculated in the west, was the result of some disagreement over military policy, specifically, over middle east policy. It is always misleading in trying to understand events in Russia to overemphasize the foreign policy factor. Every indication is that the cause of Zhukov's removal, grave tho they are, are basically internal. I fear that this raises more questions than it answers but there is much that cannot be said at this point. It is not only that the answers aren't known. It is our belief that the chain of consultation and action which will provide those answers is not yet complete. Now back to Edward R Murrow in NY.

Obviously Dan Schorr was talking through and around unusually heavy censorship; but he managed, directly and indirectly to get a great deal said. He enumerated most of the theories held abroad about Zhukov's removal, and dismissed them all. He is saying that the removal of Zhukov has nothing whatever to do with Russia's world policy, or with the Middle East. It has only to do with domestic policy. And "domestic policy" in the Soviet Union is a struggle for power between individuals, or between relatively small groups.

Dan Schorr also dismisses the widely held theory that Zhukov is the victim of Khrushchev's own ambitions. It is natural to assume that in a police state where two leaders share power, one will try to eliminate the other. Schorr is saying that this is not the story in Moscow today. When the truth is told, he suggestx, more than Zhukov will be involved. You may have noticed that he opened his report with a rather lengthy reference to preparations for the fortieth anniversary of the Communist Revolution - lights, trees, telegrams and so forth - and then he inserted a sentence saying that a portrait of the Communist Party Presidium ~~xxxxxxx~~ "whoever they may then be" has not yet started going up." That is a clear

way of saying there will be changes other than Zhukov.

Schorr also makes it clear that this crisis was so severe and urgent that there was not sufficient time for even the preliminary preparation of public opinion. But he is convinced that Khrushchev, who was really saved by Marshal Zhukov in the crisis of last June, has not stabbed him in the back to eliminate a rival.

However, recent reports from behind the Iron Curtain have suggested that Zhukov has come near to gaining control of the re-organized secret police set up after the execution of Berria. It may be significant that the Moscow censors permitted an Italian correspondent to file a story suggesting that Zhukov may be charged with an attempt to resurrect the so-called Cult of Personality, that is of aspiring to become another Stalin.

The possibility of conflict between the party and the army is indicated by a story in today's PRAVDA which gives all credit for Russian achievement, including the victories in World War II, to the Communist Party rather than the army. No mention is made of Marshal Zhukov.

Foreign experts and correspondents in Moscow, and presumably the Russian people, are bewildered, uninformed and guessing. Whatever the true story is, it is not to be expected till the end of the current [redacted]

consultations within the Communist Party. Then the Party will move promptly, not to satisfy our curiosity but in an effort to allay suspicion and disquiet inside the Soviet Union.

Dan Schorr says that when the story is told, it will not be what the outside world expects. And he also says that it will be the first, not the last chapter of a running story. One thing at least is clear: the Soviet Government is going into its fortieth anniversary suffering from an internal illness of great gravity, and with quite uncertain consequences.

~~Secretary of State Dulles said today that the answer...as to why Marshal Zhukov was removed as Soviet defense minister...will have to come from Moscow. Mr. Dulles made this comment after a half-hour meeting with the President. He said, the Zhukov question was not discussed.~~

~~When reporters asked White House News Secretary Hagerty about Zhukov's removal, he said: "We have no indication yet of what it means."~~

The NATO commander, General Norstad, conferred with President Eisenhower today at the White House. Norstad told reporters afterward that the question of Zhukov never came up. ~~He said they discussed NATO matters, including the NATO Council meeting to be held in Paris in December. But he would not confirm reports that Mr. Eisenhower... and other heads of state also are planning to attend.~~ He said that if Russia commits aggression against Turkey, the Western allies will respond "forcefully and effectively" to the attack.

Secretary of Defense McElroy today ordered all cuts in appropriations for basic scientific research in his department restored. The restoration will ammunt to at least 170-million dollars.

The Army announced today that it has developed a new anti-aircraft missile, "The Hawk". It said that...unlike the Nike...the Hawk will be able to knock down low-flying aircraft.

~~Syria said today that Turkey might "seize the opportunity" of NATO maneuvers this week to launch an attack. Maneuvers along the Turkish coast are scheduled to start on Thursday. American, British and Turkish forces will take part.~~

The Saudi Arabian government reaffirmed today that the offer of King Saud to mediate the Turkish-Syrian dispute still stands. In the

~~United Nations General Assembly. Britain and Turkey called on the Assembly to disregard Russiais "bullaballoo" about Turkey preparing an attack on Syria.~~

Russia and Syria today signed an economic agreement...providing Syria with the money and machinery for an extensive development program. A joint communique...issued after the signing...said the agreement was reached on the "basis of equality and non-interference in internal affairs."

~~In Teheran, the leaders of Iran and Iraq signed a communique...pledging their continued effort to strengthen the Baghdad Pact.~~

~~The central committee of the Polish Communist Party today approved the procedure by which it plans to purge the party of undesirable elements. Party "control cells" will be set up throughout Poland "to appraise the activity and attitude of every party member."~~

Russia suggested today that the United Nations subcommittee on disarmament be abolished. There are five nations on the subcommittee, including the United States. Russia proposed that the disarmament question be turned over to a permanent commission, on which all 82 members of the world organization would be represented.

The United States and Russia today held the first of a series of conferences...looking toward the setting up of an exchange program. The meetings are being held in Washington, and today the Soviet ambassador ~~[illegible]~~ submitted a Russian plan for 52 ~~[illegible]~~ projects... ranging from air service between New York and Moscow, to an exchange of "non-political" radio and television broadcasts.

Final but unofficial returns in the Turkish parliamentary election show Premier Menderes' party winning 432 of the 610 seats at stake. The opposition party, however, is complaining of irregularities in all the provinces they lost. + Continue next page

George Bryan

46

The French National Assembly tonight turned down the bid of the Socialist leader, Guy Mollet, to form a new government. ~~This is on the basis of the unofficial vote.~~

Word for Today

Whatever is happening in Russia, one may be sure that it has to do with a struggle for power. Edmund Burke showed an understanding of the nature of power when he observed, "Those who have been once intoxicated with power can never willingly abandon it." As to who will win the struggle, Elbert Hubbard said, "Power flows to the man who knows how."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW AND THE NEWS

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7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW This afternoon I called in my colleague Dan Schoor in Moscow to tell us what he can of what is happening.

Here is his report.

SCHOOR Tonight the loud speakers started up with gay music on the streets and public squares of Moscow and they will play for the next two weeks, one of the early signs of the approach of November 7th, the 40th anniversary of the Communist Revolution. Planned as one of the biggest holidays in Soviet history. There are other signs to; thousands have already filed their greeting telegrams for November 7th taking advantage of the 50% reduction in rates in effect until the end of October. Evergreen trees are being placed on stands around the center of the city. Multi-colored lights are being strung. The decorations of buildings has started. The portraits of the Communist Party Praesidium, whoever they may be, or have not yet started going up on the Lenin Library, the Moscow hotels or the Central Telegraph office. That will come later. But on this night despite the damp and the slight mist on the street's of Moscow, there is a free holiday atmosphere at least outwardly. For week's the build up for November 7th has been in progress. Stressing Socialist triumphs, the well being of the people and indecidable unity. Certainly anything that would mar this effect would be undesirable at such a time and if the sudden removal of Marshal Zhukov as Defense Minister was announced in the pre-holiday period obviously it is only because it was considered unavoidable and one can assume that the Soviet leadership will take every necessary action to dispel the clouds of doubt and confusion that has resulted well before November 7th. (One sentence is

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Tonight here as all over the world the big question is "why". Why was Russia's greatest military hero abruptly removed as Minister of Defense. Let me say that we Western Correspondents in Moscow who are standing by tonight for news do not yet have the answer anymore then the average Russian has. Before that question can be answered, events must run their course. The story is far from finished.

The Soviet regime does not like to leave the people confused and there will assuredly be an answer as soon as an answer is possible.

The last change in the leadership not quite comporabld to this one was the ouster of Malenkov, Molotov and company in June. At that time, as soon as the Party's Central Committee finished it's meeting and the Party activists had been briefed an extensive campaign of public explanation started to present the case to the public. At the proper time and apparently very soon now there will be a public statement now too to avoid public dissray.

At this hour tonight there are only a few things that can be said, most of them negative in preperation for what is to be announced.

Firstly, as far as we can see, the Western speculation that Khrushchev was responsible for Zhukov's removal, that there was some personal rivalry because of Zhukov's popularity is far from the mark. All overt signs are that Khrushchev and Zhukov had been getting along very well togather, understand each other and respect each other. Only a few weeks ago Khrushchev in

his interview with the New York Times was still pushing the idea of a visit by Zhukov to the United States. And they seem to be in this togather.

Second, the question now occupying the West is whether Zhukov has been up-graded or down-graded is not the real question. This is not a matter simply concerning Zhukov. When further developments are revealed it is likely to appear in quite a different light. Third, there is no reason to believe that Zhukov's removal as has also been speculated in the West was the result of some disagreement over military policy specifically over the Middle-Eastern policy. It's always misleading in trying to understand events in Russia to over emphasize the foreign policy sector. Every indication is that the causes of Zhukov's removal grave though they are, are basically internal. I fear that this raises more questions then it answers, but there is much that cannot be said from here at this point. It is not only that the answers are not known, it is our belief that the chain of consultation and action which will provide the answers is not yet completed.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW Obviously Dann Schoor was talking through and around unusually heavy censorship.

ED TRANS:NM

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

New, far-reaching developments are expected in Russia....following the removal of Marshal Zhukov as Soviet defense minister. This afternoon, I called in my colleague Dan Schorr in Moscow...to tell us what he can of what is happening. Here is his report.

SCHORR: Tonight the loud speakers started up with gay music on the streets and public squares of Moscow and they will play for the next two weeks, one of the early signs of the approach of November 7th, the 40th anniversary of the Communist Revolution. Planned as one of the biggest holidays in Soviet history. There are other signs too;thousands have already filed their greeting telegrams for November 7th taking advantage of the 50% reduction in rates in effect until the end of October. Evergreen trees are being placed on stands around the center of the city. Multi-colored lights are being strung. The decorations of buildings has started. The portraits of the Communist Party Presidium, whoever they may be, have not yet started going up on the Lenin Library, the Moscow hotels or the Central Telegraph office. That will come later. But on this night despite the damp and the slight mist on the streets of Moscow, there is a free holiday atmosphere at least outwardly. For weeks the build up for November 7th has been in progress. Stressing Socialist triumphs, the well being of the people and indecidable unity. Certainly anything that would mar this effect would be undesirable at such a time and if the sudden removal of Marshal Zhukov as Defense Minister was announced in the pre-holiday period obviously it is only because it was considered unavoidable and one can assume that the Soviet leadership will take every necessary action to dispel the clouds of doubt and confusion that has resulted well before November 7th. (Sentence deleted)

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At this hour tonight there are only a few things that can be said, most of them negative in preparation for what is to be announced.

Firstly, as far as we can see, the Western speculation that Khrushchev was responsible for Zhukov's removal, that there was some personal rivalry because of Zhukov's popularity is far from the mark. All overt signs are that Khrushchev and Zhukov had been getting along very well together, understand each other and respect each other. Only a few weeks ago Khrushchev in his interview with the New York Times was still pushing the idea of a visit by Zhukov to the United States, and they seem to be in this together.

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It is not only that the answers are not known, it is our belief that the chain of consultation and action which will provide the answers is not yet completed.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Obviously Dan Schorr was talking through and around unusually heavy censorship; but he managed, directly and indirectly, to get a great deal said. He enumerated most of the theories held abroad about Zhukov's removal, and dismissed them all. He is saying that the removal of Zhukov has nothing whatever to do with Russia's world policy, or with the Middle East. It has only to do with domestic policy. And "domestic policy" in the Soviet Union is a struggle for power between individuals, or between relatively small groups.

Dan Schorr also dismisses the widely held theory that Zhukov is the victim of Khrushchev's own ambitions. It is natural to assume that in a police state, where two leaders share power, one will try to eliminate the other. Schorr is saying that this is not the story in Moscow today. When the truth is told, he suggests, more than Zhukov will be involved. You may have noticed that he opened his report with a rather lengthy reference to preparations for the fortieth anniversary of the Communist Revolution - lights, trees, telegrams, and so forth - and then he inserted a sentence saying that a portrait of the Communist Party Presidium "whoever they may then be has not yet started going up." That is a clear way of saying there will be changes other than Zhukov.

Schorr also makes it clear that this crisis was so severe and urgent that there was not sufficient time for even the preliminary preparation of public opinion. But he is convinced that Khrushchev, who was really saved by Marshal Zhukov in the crisis of last June, has not stabbed him in the back to eliminate a rival.

However, recent reports from behind the Iron Curtain have suggested that Zhukov has come near to gaining control of the re-organized secret police, set up after the execution of Beria. It may be significant that the Moscow censors permitted an Italian correspondent to file a story, suggesting that Zhukov may be charged with an attempt to resurrect the so-called Cult of Personality, that is of aspiring to become another Stalin.

The possibility of conflict between the party and the army is indicated by a story in today's PRAVDA which gives all credit for Russian achievement, including the victories in World War II, to the Communist Party rather than the army. No mention is made of Marshal Zhukov.

Foreign experts and correspondents in Moscow, and presumably the Russian people, are bewildered, uninformed and guessing. Whatever the true story is, it is not to be expected till the end of the current consultations within the Communist Party. Then the Party will move promptly, not to satisfy our curiosity, but in an effort to allay suspicion and disquiet inside the Soviet Union.

Dan Schorr says that when the story is told, it will not be what the outside world expects. And he also says that it will be the first, not the last chapter, of a running story. One thing at least is clear: the Soviet Government is going into its fortieth anniversary suffering from an internal illness of great gravity, and with quite uncertain consequences.

The NATO commander, General Norstad, conferred with President Eisenhower today at the White House. Norstad told reporters afterward, that the question of Zhukov never came up. He said that if Russia commits aggression against Turkey, the Western allies will respond "forcefully and effectively" to the attack.

Secretary of Defense McElroy today ordered all cuts in appropriations for basic scientific research in his department, restored. The restoration will amount to at least 170-million dollars.

The Army announced today that it has developed a new anti-aircraft missile, "The Hawk". It said that...unlike the Nike...the Hawk will be able to knock down low-flying aircraft.

Russia and Syria today signed an economic agreement...providing Syria with the money and machinery for an extensive development program. A joint communique... issued after the signing...said the agreement was reached on the "basis of equality and non-interference in internal affairs."

Russia suggested today that the United Nations subcommittee on disarmament be abolished. There are five nations on the subcommittee, including the United States.

Russia proposed that the disarmament question be turned over to a permanent commission, on which all 82 members of the world organization would be represented.

The United States and Russia today held the first of a series of conferences... looking toward the setting up of an exchange program. The meetings are being held in Washington, and today the Soviet ambassador submitted a Russian plan for 52 projects...ranging from air service between New York and Moscow, to an exchange of "non-political" radio and television broadcasts.

Final but unofficial returns in the Turkish parliamentary election show Premier Menderes' party winning 432 of the 610 seats at stake. The opposition party, however, is complaining of irregularities in all the provinces they lost.

The French National Assembly tonight turned down the bid of the Socialist leader, Guy Mollet, to form a new government.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Whatever is happening in Russia, one may be sure that it has to do with a struggle for power. Edmund Burke showed an understanding of the nature of power, when he observed, "Those who have been once intoxicated with power, can never willingly abandon it." As to who will win the struggle, Elbert Hubbard said, "Power flows to the man who knows how."

Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

Communist Party Boss Khrushchev said today that Marshal Zhukov will be assigned a new job "in keeping with his experience and qualifications." This is the first official comment from Moscow, since Zhukov's removal four days ago as minister of defense. Khrushchev spoke to correspondents while attending a reception at the Turkish Embassy, in company with Premier Bulganin and other Soviet leaders. He said, "I saw Zhukov today. I spoke to him. He was in good health." Khrushchev said that, so far, it has not been decided what Zhukov's new job will be... although the central committee of the Communist Party reportedly has been meeting for two days. He claimed there was "no difference" between the

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removal of Zhukov as defense minister and the recent resignation in this country of Charles Wilson as secretary of defense. My colleague, Dan Schorr, attended the reception with the other Western correspondents. He reports by telephone that Khrushchev was gay and affable...obviously trying to make a show of confidence. (A reference to Russia's internal struggle for power). The occasion for the reception was the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Turkish republic. A reporter asked Khrushchev whether his presence at the Turkish Embassy represented a lessening of tension in the Middle East. He said, "Yes, this is a gesture toward peace." He then proposed a toast. "Let him be damned," he said, "who thinks of war." He also drank a toast to Sputnik as "a symbol of peace."

President Tito of Yugoslavia announced today that he will not be able to travel abroad for the next few months because of illness. Tito is suffering from lumbago. He had been expected to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Russian revolution in Moscow on November 7th. (Schorr reports from Moscow that for the first time in years the portraits of members of the presidium of the Communist Party will not be displayed on the walls of Moscow's central telegraph office during

the anniversary celebration).

Secretary of State Dulles told his news conference today that...as of now...he does not know whether the removal of Marshal Zhukov is good or bad news for the free world. He said the lengthy meeting of the Communist Party central committee suggests that issues of "very considerable importance" are at stake. And, he said, they are probably domestic in nature. He listed as possible domestic problems the recent scrapping of the Five Year Plan and the de-centralization of Soviet industry. Mr. Dulles also spoke of what he called the "tugging and hauling" that goes on between military and party leaders and the secret police. He said there is always a possibility that Russia may seek some new international adventure to divert attention from its internal difficulties. "But," he said, "I don't want to give you the impression that we think there is a war around the corner because we don't think it is." Dulles said there is no certainty that Congress will amend the Atomic Energy Act to permit increased cooperation with our allies in the nuclear-scientific field. Some Congressmen have expressed fear that such a program might result in the loss of secrets to Russia. Dulles said that in

view of Russia's scientific achievements, the failure of freedom-loving countries to share their knowledge would represent a greater risk. He expressed the view that under the new program of inter-dependence the free world should continue to rely primarily on the United States to make nuclear weapons and provide the rockets for delivering them on target. No reduction in American defense spending, he said, seems likely in the year ahead.

Mr. Dulles said that if President Eisenhower is invited to attend the NATO Council meeting in Paris six weeks from now the invitation will be given sympathetic consideration.

The annual meeting of the U.S. Army Association was told today that the United States should change its military strategy. Dr. Henry Kissinger, executive director of Harvard University's international seminar, warned that the West must not rely only on atomic retaliation. There should be a number of steps, he said, between "doing nothing and doing everything" to combat aggression. He said the West must be prepared to fight limited wars, if necessary. General David Sarnoff predicted that...within five years, or sooner... both Russia and the United States

will have perfected the inter-continental ballistic missile. Sarnoff said, "Time for an adequate cold war offensive---not a mere holding action---is running out." Consequently, he called for an intensification in the field of psychological warfare. His term for it was "psychological peace-fare."

In the United Nations General Assembly today, both Russia and Syria renewed their demand for an investigation of the Turkish-Syrian dispute. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko accused the United States of not wanting a United Nations commission to make an on-the-scene investigation. But the tone of his speech was milder than the one he made in the Assembly last week. Syria's foreign minister challenged Turkey to bomb Syria's military bases.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel and four of his ministers were injured today when a bomb exploded in the parliament building in Jerusalem. The bomb was hurled from the public gallery by a 25-year-old youth who the authorities say is mentally deranged. Prime Minister Ben Gurion was only slightly hurt. The foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, also escaped with minor injuries... as did the health minister and the

minister of communications. The minister of social welfare, Moshe Shapira, was injured seriously. He suffered wounds in the head, chest and abdomen, and has undergone surgery. The youth was captured. Police say he tried to burn an Israeli hospital a year ago.

In Washington, the Senate Rackets Committee heard testimony today that Sear, Roebuck and Company paid the expenses of former Teamsters President Dave Beck when Beck attended a funeral in November, 1955. The payment allegedly was made through Nathan Sheffeman, a labor relations consultant. Wallace Tudor, vice president of Sears' in charge of personnel, called the testimony "ridiculous".

The Defense Department said tonight that the ceiling on defense spending...imposed by the Administration...will be exceeded by about 400-million dollars in the last six months of 1957. A department spokesman said, however, that this does <u>not</u> mean the 38-billion-dollar ceiling for the entire fiscal year, ending next June, will be exceeded.

Several months ago when this reporter spent a few days on the Atomic submarine Nautilus..(the boat Admiral Rickover built.)..the boys were saying they wanted to "go to the Pole and back"..under the ice..They almost did it...went within a hundred and eighty miles of the North Pole....This ~~famous~~ voyage has caused some talk at the United Nations...and here is our UN correspondent Larry Leseuer to tell us about it..#

Frank Bryan

The atomic submarine Nautilus...and her crew...have performed a memorable feat of navigation under the Arctic ice. The achievement points up a remark which Admiral Carney once made. "The Nautilus," he said, "is a symbol of man's dreaming---his bright dreams, certainly. And, if man is not wise, his nightmares, too."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, October 29, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Several months ago, when this reporter spent a few days on the atomic submarine Nautilus, the boat Admiral Rickover built, the boys were saying they wanted to go to the Pole and back under the ice. They almost did it; went within 180-miles of the North Pole. This voyage has caused some talk at the United Nations. And here's our UN correspondent, Larry Lesueur, to tell us about it.

LESUEUR: Allied military observers at the UN today predicted that the United States may be on the verge of checkmating the Soviet Union's reputed superiority in long range ballistic missiles. They point to today's U.S. Navy announcement that the atomic submarine Nautilus has succeeded in penetrating under the Arctic ice cap within 180-miles of the North Pole. Today's announcement doesn't say when this feat was accomplished, although it's been rumored for some weeks past. But these UN military observers say that it brings the United States very close to the realization of a long held military dream, that is - the exposure of Russia's back-door to possible blockade, bombardment and observation. A glance at the top of the globe shows that by proceeding northward under the Arctic ice cap, United States atomic submarines could finally surface all along Russia's previously unattainable Arctic coast, from the White Sea in the great port of Archangel, to the East Siberian Sea, thus exposing the entire Russian northern hinterland. This, of course, was a physical impossibility heretofore, because of the previous necessity for submarines to surface and recharge their batteries. This is no obstacle to an atomic submarine of course, since they can cruise submerged for weeks at a time, thus making a cruise under the North Pole to Russia's back-door, a physical possibility if not an actuality. Although the Navy has not released any other information except to say the Nautilus has

gone half-way across the top of the world, almost to the North Pole, these UN military experts say it appears that some previously held obstacles to further penetrations have apparently been overcome. They say the Nautilus has apparently proved that the Arctic ice cap is neither too deep to be passed under submerged nor do previous problems of a submarine's buoyancy remain unsolved. It was a long-held theory that the varying salt content of thesea water under the ice cap would present a serious obstacle to submarines, since the melting of the fresh water ice cap made the water's salinity under the ice cap an unknown quantity. But today's unembellished Navy announcement indicates to Allied military men that these Arctic explorations of the atomic-powered Nautilus have either solved these problems or proved them to be non-existent. They say that today's indication that Soviet Russia's Siberian hinterland is now exposed to American atomic submarines has deep significance, for it is a situation which is not likely to boomerang against us; for if Soviet submarines were to penetrate the other way, under the Arctic ice cap toward the North American continent, few of our population centers would be exposed, with the exception of Alaska and the extreme north of Canada. Since the North American Hemisphere is protected by a mass of frozen and completely uninhabited islands from Baffin Bay to the Beaufort Sea. But American submarines off the Russian Arctic coast would place Moscow itself within 1500-mi. atomic rocket range and Leningrad, of course, much less distant. Apart from this potential American submarine threat to Russia's principal centers of population, these UN military observers point to the tremendous defensive possibilities inherent in the cruise of the Nautilus to the North Pole. They say that by submerging all the way under the ice cap and surfacing on the high seas, off the Soviet eastern Siberian coast, American atomic submarines could maintain a radar picket line of inestimable defensive value in peacetime. These Allied military men point out that super-powerful radar of the type now being developed in the United States,

could, if placed on Arctic submarines, extend the range of the present distant early warning line, the Dew Line now in the Canadian far north, to a point relatively few miles off the Russian coast itself. Thus, it's believed, these preliminary explorations by the Nautilus may place the United States in a position to gain the additional time necessary for defense against surprise attack, by making it possible to probe out Russia's secrets by radar from points just 12-miles off the Soviet Union's hitherto inaccessible Siberian coast. For this Navy announcement of the Nautilus's North Pole cruise brings the dreams of Jules Verne and Sir Hubert Wilkins very close to reality. This is Larry Lesueur at the UN. Now, over to Ed Murrow.

Ed. trans. P. O.

Oct 29 8/45 1957 morrow

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Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel and four of his ministers were injured today when a bomb exploded in the parliament building in Jerusalem. The bomb was hurled from the public gallery by a 25-year-old youth who the authorities say is mentally deranged. Prime Minister Ben Gurion was only slightly hurt. The foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, also escaped with minor injuries....as did the health minister and the minister of communications. The minister of social welfare, Moshe Shapira, was injured seriously. He suffered wounds in the head, chest and abdoment, and has undergone surgery. The youth was captured. Police say he tried to burn an Israeli hospital a year ago. Several months ago when this reporter spent a few days on the Atomic submarine Nautilis...(the boast Admiral Rickover built)..the boys were saying they wanted to go to the Ble and back"...under the ice...They almost did it...went within a hundred and eighty miles of the North Pole..This voyage has caused some talk at the United Nations...and here is our UN correspondent Larry Leseuer to tell us about it.

LARRY LESEUER: Allied military observers at the UN today predicted that the United States may be on the verge of checkmating the Soviet Union's reputed superiority in Long-range ballistic missiles..

They point to today's U. S. navy announcement, that the atomic submarine Nautilus has succeeded in penetrating under the arctic ice-cap, within 180 miles of the North Pole...

Today's announcement doesn't say when this feat was accomplished, although its been rumored from some weeks past, but these UN military observers say that it brings the United States very close to the realization of a long-held military dream, that is, the exposure of Russia's back-door to possible blockade, bombardment and observation. A glance at the top of the globe shows that by proceeding northward under the Arctic ice cap, United States atomic submarines could finally surface all along Russia's previously unattainable Arctic coast, from the White Sea in the great port of Archangel, to the East Siberian Sea, thus exposing the entire Russian northern hinterland. This, of course, was a physical impossibility heretofore, because of the previous necessity for submarines to surface and recharge their batteries. This is no obstacle to an atomic submarine of course, since they can cruise submerged for weeks at a time, thus making a cruise under the North Pole to Russia's back-door, a physical possibility if not an actuality. Although the Navy has not released any other information except to say the Nautilus has gone half-way across the top of the world, almost to the North Pole, these UN military experts say it appears that some previously held obstacles to further penetrations have apparently been overcome. They say the Nautilus has apparently proved that the Arctic ice cap is neither too deep to be passed under submerged nor do previous problems of a submarine's buoyancy remain unsolved. It was a long-held theory that the varying salt content of the sea water under the ice cap would present a serious obstacle to submarines, since the melting of the fresh water ice cap made the water's salinity under the ice cap an unknown quantity. But today's unembellished Navy announcement indicates to Allied military men that these Arctic explorations of the atomic-powered Nautilus have either solved these problems or proved them to be non-existent. They say that today's indication that Russia's Siberian hinterland is now exposed to American atomic submarines has deep significance, for it is a situation which is not likely to boomerang against us; for if Soviet submarines were to penetrate the other way, under the Arctic ice cap toward the North American continent, few of our population centers would be exposed, with the exception of Alaska and the extreme north of Canada. Since the North

American Hemisphere is protected by a mass of frozen and completely uninhabited islands from Baffin Bay to the Beaufort Sea. But American submarines off the Russian Arctic coast would place Moscow itself within 1500-mi. atomic range and Leningrad, of course, much less distant. Apart from this potential American submarine threat to Russia's principal centers of population, these UN military observers point to the tremendous defensive possibilities inherent in the cruise of the Nautilus to the North Pole. They say that by submerging all the way under the ice cap and surfacing on the high seas, off the Soviet eastern Siberian coast, American atomic submarines could maintain a radar picket line of inestimable defensive value in peace time. These allied military men point out that super-powerful radar of the type now being developed in the United States, could if placed on Arctic submarines, extend the range of the present distant early warning line, the Dew Line now in the Canadian far north, to a point relatively few miles off the Russian coast itself. Thus, it's believed, these preliminary explorations by the Nautilus may place the United States in a position to gain the additional time necessary for defense against surprise attack, by making it possible to probe out Russia's secrets by radar from points just 12-miles off the Soviet Union's hitherto inaccessible Siberian coast. For this Navy announcement of the Nautilus' North Pole cruise brings the dreams of Jules Verne and Sir Hubert Wilkins very close to reality. This is Larry Lesueur at the UN. Now, over to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The atomic submarine Nautilus...and her crew...have performed a memorable feat of navigation under the Arctic ice. The achievement points up a remark which Admirable Carney once made. "The Nautilus," he said, "is a symbol of man's dreaming --his bright dreams, certainly. And, if man is not wise, his nightmares, too."

Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

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both parties. "We are getting to the point," he said, "where we know that a great many of our secrets are known to the enemy but are still secret from our friends." (I should like to discuss this subject further in a few minutes).

Mr. Eisenhower told reporters there is "nothing sacrosanct" about holding United States defense spending down to 38-billion dollars in the next fiscal year. The ceiling, he said, probably will be exceeded by more than 400-million dollars.

Regarding the national economy, Mr. Eisenhower said there is no question the economy is "taking a breather". But this "breather", he said, is taking place after "an almost miraculous upsurge in productivity and prosperity." He rejected the idea that the country is in danger of a depression. Still, the government is watching the situation very closely.

On the question of school integration, he expressed hope that all federal troops can be removed from Little Rock soon. He said the situation there seems to improve every day. "I hope," he said, "that all future steps will be accomplished in a spirit of conciliation." Mr. Eisenhower

said he is having trouble finding the right people for the Civil Rights Commission, authorized by Congress. He explained that most people of national reputation whose findings would command respect already are tied up in other activities.

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Edward R. Murrow: October 30, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

When the heads of ~~state~~ government of the NATO countries meet in Paris in December, it will be the biggest meeting of its kind since the U.N. Charter was adopted in San Francisco in 1945. It will be a recognition that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization requires basic revision and expansion. Mr. Dulles said yesterday that we are "entering a new era of inter-dependence". More inter-dependence means some ~~XXXXXX~~ sacrifice of sovereignty by all the nations concerned, and that isn't going to be easy to achieve. Mr. Dulles also indicated that there must be a new division of duties as between the member nations; that the United States - capable of making ultra-modern and expensive weapons - will supply these weapons to our allies, but that we can afford to do this only if the allies supply more of the manpower. We don't plan to withdraw our token forces from Europe, but we can't budget for a big weapons program - become the modern arsenal of the free world, and at the same time maintain so many men overseas. Our allies will not want to increase their forces while we decrease ours. That ~~will~~ would look as though we were doing the manufacturing for war while ~~XXXXXXXX~~ our allies are expected to produce the bodies. There will be another difficulty, too - one having to do with personalities. At a meeting of this kind, the real

arguing and agreeing is not done by the presidents and prime ministers. It is done by foreign ministers, and military and economic experts. This means that most of the negotiating on our behalf will be done by Mr. Dulles. And so far as our principal allies are concerned, it is not ~~XXXXXXXX~~ inaccurate to say that Mr. Dulles is either the most distrusted or the most misunderstood Secretary of State in our recent history. In either case he will be handicapped.

It is also probable that some of our NATO allies may want some clear-cut statement of policy on the Middle East, particularly regarding Israel, for they have made no secret of the fact that they do not regard the Eisenhower Doctrine as a policy at all.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will not be reconstructed overnight. The obstacles are formidable, but they were very great indeed in the first place. In order to join NATO the United States limited its sovereignty more than at any time in its history. We guaranteed full and automatic American participation in the future defense of Europe. That was unprecedented, and it represented a revolution by consent in our foreign policy - a policy adopted after full and prolonged national debate. NATO was born out of one crisis, and reached great strength because of another.

It came into existence as a response to the Russian coup in Czechoslovakia and the Berlin blockade; then Communist aggression in Korea caused its members to increase their strength without delay. In both cases the free world responded to an overt communist challenge. The West demonstrated its willingness to fight if necessary. It put forces in Middle Europe as a kind of show window. The Russians could have broken the window, but to do so would have meant war, and the world breathed more easily for a time. But today the forces in the show window are out of date. For the Russians now have the power not only to smash the window, but to blow up the whole building. The Russians are pulling even, and in some cases are ahead of the West in nuclear power, which is the military power of the future.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization must stay ahead in terms of total striking power, or it will be cowed into submission, or we in this country must face the prospect that some of our allies will move towards neutralism. This means a bigger total effort than has been made in the past. It is not an effort that the United States alone can supply. Every nation in the alliance must have a share in it. If the alliance is not to come unstuck, the United States must continue to carry most of the load because we have most of the power.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Oct. 31, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today presided at an extraordinary session of the National Security Council. /Eighteen government officials were summoned to the meeting, in addition to the five regular members. #

These members...besides the President...are Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Defense McElroy, and the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, Gordon Gray. /Among the other officials who sat in on the meeting were Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission, and General Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also, the heads of all the armed services.

The meeting, as usual, was highly secret. / Presumably it involved financial aspects of the defense program. / Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference yesterday that defense spending in the next fiscal year would exceed the 38-billion-dollar ceiling by "something more than 400-million dollars." (~~Mr. Nixon did not attend the meeting because of a virus infection.~~)

Former Governor Dewey of New York conferred with the President for more than an hour today. / Dewey refused to tell reporters afterward whether he had been asked to serve on the new Civil Rights Commission. He said that...in his opinion...Vice President Nixon would make a "superb" candidate for President in 1960. / When asked whether the same goes for Harold Stassen and Senator Knowland, he said, "I think so, although I haven't seen them campaigning." / Dewey said there is not "a scintilla of a possibility" of his running for president again in 1960. Nor, he said, is there anything to speculation that he might be appointed "czar" to coordinate the United States missile program. ~~the guided missile program~~

~~The Air Force announced today that its air-to-ground missile, the Rascal, is operational...and is immediately being assigned to the Strategic Air Command. The Defense Department confirms that an intermediate range~~

The Air Force announced tonight that an inter-continental GUIDED missile, the Snark, was fired successfully today at the Florida test center. In previous tests, the Snark traveled as far as 3-thousand miles.

The Air Force announced earlier that its air-to-ground missile, the Rascal, is operational...and is immediately being assigned to the Strategic Air Command. The Defense Department confirms that an intermediate range ballistic missile...tested last night...had to be destroyed in flight, "due to a malfunction". This was a modified version of the Army Jupiter, called the Jupiter-A.

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Stories from Moscow...passed by the Russian censor...say the fate of Marshal Zhukov probably will be announced within the next 24 hours. So-called "usually reliable sources" in Yugoslavia say that Zhukov was removed as defense minister because he allegedly was trying to make the Red Army independent of the Communist Party.

The newspaper put out by the Soviet Defense Ministry...Red Star... said today, "The strength of the Army and Navy lies in unity with the people and in the leadership of the party." And this may be significant.

Yugoslavia said today that it is sending a high-level delegation to Moscow to represent President Tito at the celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the Russian revolution. The delegation will include Yugoslavia's two vice presidents. Tito has said he cannot attend himself because of poor health.

The United States today opened new economic talks with Poland. Last June, a 95-million-dollar agreement was signed...under which Poland

got mining machinery and surplus cotton and wheat. ~~The new talks are expected to continue for several weeks.~~

At United Nations headquarters, Syria and Turkey are reported to have reached a compromise agreement. Syria would give up the demand for an on-the-spot investigation of its complaint that Turkey is threatening Syria's security. /Instead, Secretary General Hammarskjold would merely use his powers under the U.N. Charter to ease tension between the two countries. So far, there is no confirmation of this report.

The Senate Rackets Committee heard conflicting testimony today in its investigation of labor practices involving the Mennen Company. David Nagle, a former personnel manager, said he had kept a card index of the union sentiment among company employes...and that the firm had advocated getting rid of some workers who favored a union. /He said he had discussed the system with Henry Oldenburg, manager of the Mennen plant at Morristown, New Jersey. /Oldenburg had testified earlier in the day that he had never seen any of the cards. George Mennen, vice president of the company, said he did not believe there were any cards. He denied that the company had ever indulged in "union-busting" activities.

The executive board of the Teamsters Union voted unanimously today to appeal the union's suspension from the AFL-CIO to the federation's convention in December. Dave Beck said the union has no intention of "purging" president-elect James Hoffa, as demanded by the AFL-CIO executive council.

In the Soviet Union there seem to be only two ways for a leader to be separated from power -- by death or by denunciation. During the days of Stalin they used both methods. Leaders were killed and denounced at the same time. Since Stalin, death has been more sparingly used. There have even been a number of efforts to rehabilitate the character and memory of some who had been killed. So far as we know, only one execution of a leader has ~~xxxxxx~~ taken place since Stalin died, and that was Beria, the head of the Secret Police. But the use of denunciation has not been moderated. And in a tight society like Soviet totalitarianism, denunciation by the Communist Party is as destructive, if not as final as death.

The other day Khrushchev likened the demotion of Zhukov to the resignation of Defense Secretary Wilson. Apparently to the Russian mind it is inconceivable that a man would freely give up the power of a Charles Wilson because he would be happier without it. Having power in a democracy is a great burden, but it is also a privilege and frequently a duty. But it can be and usually is laid down with honor. In Russia, to lose power is a dishonor, and also involves severe economic and social penalties. Even if a man is spared the firing squad, he is smothered with disgrace.

This difference in attitude towards power also applies to exchange of

information. Conversations are now underway in Washington between the Russians and ourselves about exchanging information and people. Forty years ago, the Soviet Union began as a state with built-in barriers against normal communications with the outside world. Russia has changed a great deal since then, but it has not changed this characteristic. Our State Department is now trying to persuade the Russians to exchange ideas -- to discuss through the mass media the major issues in world affairs. The Russians want to use quite different methods. They want the exchange between the two countries to be limited to groups and individuals. They want a kind of formal visiting back and forth, done by carefully chosen representatives. As they see it, their specialists would talk with our specialists. The groups would deal with trade, science, industry, agriculture and the arts. The musicians would make music, the dancers dance, and the athletes compete. Scientists would exchange views on scientific questions; but there would be no room for nation-wide discussion of vital political problems. This is easy to understand. For forty years the Soviet Government has had the monopoly in telling the Russian people what the United States is like, what it does and why it does it. Moscow is not about to surrender this monopoly. We are not to be given a chance to

talk freely to the Russians. The present Soviet system cannot give up its monopoly, cannot tolerate free discussion, just as a free democracy cannot tolerate the denial of it. And if the time ever comes when the Russians permit the kind of information exchange we advocate, it will mean that the basic nature of the Russian regime is changing.

It is reasonable to suggest that we may have to do some changing in this continuing competition with the Russians. Freedom to discuss is a very important thing, but knowledge also is important. There is massive evidence that the Russians are well on the way to out-producing us in the field of well-trained scientists. Today Nicholas DeWitt, director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard, and an expert on Russian education, said: "The Russians are not playing hide-and-seek. They are in dead earnest in their ultimate objective that if not today or tomorrow, then in a decade or a generation or two hence, their absolute technical, economic and military supremacy will triumph." And then Mr. DeWitt said something that ought to jar us as much as Sputnik. He said the one-and-a-half million who were graduated from Russian secondary schools this year had, roughly speaking, five times more hours in scientific subjects than the minimum stipulated for entrance to a school the caliber of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

And that is one of the best and toughest institutions in the country. The Russians, willingly or not, are paying the price of sacrifice to achieve scientific leadership. We are not. If we are prepared to pay only for a second-rate educational system, that is the kind we will get and deserve.

We talk much of the need to aid and assist so-called backward countries - one of the principal battlegrounds between Communism and freedom. They need scientific and technical assistance. We aren't producing enough to meet our own needs. The Russians will soon be in a position to export skilled scientists who also know the language of the country in which they will be working. The scientific and political consequences of this could well be disastrous.

Maybe in addition to exchanging information with the Russians we ought to start discussing vigorously among ourselves whether we in this country haven't got our priorities wrong, and have come to place luxury ahead of learning. It is this reporter's ~~opinion~~ ~~Conclusion~~ that we have.

Conclusion.

Word for Today

The Russian system cannot tolerate free discussion. But it can, and does, press ahead in the training of scientists. In an interview with H.G. Wells...23 years ago...Stalin said, "Education is a weapon whose effect depends on who holds it in his hand---and who is struck by it." Today, education is still a weapon. And one we can ill afford to neglect.

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President Eisenhower today presided at an extraordinary session of the National Security Council. Eighteen government officials were summoned to the meeting, in addition to the five regular members. These members...besides the President...are Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Defense McElroy, and the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, Gordon Gray. Among the other officials who sat in on the meeting, were Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission, and General Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also, the heads of all the armed services. The meeting, as usual, was highly secret. Presumably it involved financial aspects of the defense program. Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference yesterday that defense spending in the next fiscal year would exceed the 38-billion dollar ceiling by "something more than 400-million dollars."

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The Air Force announced tonight that an inter-continental guided missile, the Snark, was fired successfully today at the Florida test center. In previous tests, the Snark traveled as far as 3-thousand miles.

The Air Force announced earlier that its air-to-ground missile, the Rascal, is operational...and is immediately being assigned to the Strategic Air Command. The Defense Department confirms that an intermediate range ballistic missile...

tested last night...had to be destroyed in flight, "due to a malfunction". This was a modified version of the Army Jupiter, called the Jupiter-A.

Stories from Moscow...passed by the Russian censor...say the fate of Marshal Zhukov probably will be announced within the next 24 hours. So-called "usually reliable sources" in Yugoslavia say that Zhukov was removed as defense minister, because he allegedly was trying to make the Red Army independent of the Communist Party.

The newspaper put out by the Soviet Defense Ministry...Red Star...said today, "The strength of the Army and Navy lies in unity with the people, and in the leadership of the party."

Yugoslavia said today that it is sending a high-level delegation to Moscow, to represent President Tito at the celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the Russian revolution. The delegation will include Yugoslavia's two vice presidents. Tito has said he cannot attend himself because of poor health.

At United Nations headquarters, Syria and Turkey are reported to have reached a compromise agreement. Syria would give up the demand for an on-the-spot investigation of its complaint that Turkey is threatening Syria's security. Instead, Secretary General Hammarskjold would merely use hispowers under the U.N. Charter, to ease tension between the two countries. So far, there is no confirmation of this report.

The Senate Rackets Committee heard conflicting testimony today in its investigation of labor practices involving the Mennen Company. David Nagle, a former personnel manager, said he had kept a card index of the union sentiment among company employees...and that the frrm had advocated getting rid of some workers who favored a union. He said he had discussed the system with Henry Oldenburg, manager of the Mennen plant at Morristown, New Jersey. Oldenburg had testified earlier in the day that he had never seen any of the cards. George Mennen, vice president of the company, said he did not believe there <u>were</u> any cards. He denied that the company had ever indulged in "union-busting" activities.

The executive board of the Teamsters Union voted unanimously today to appeal

the union's suspension from the AFL-CIO to the federation's convention in December. Dave Beck said the union has no intention of "purging" president-elect James Hoffa, as demanded by the AFL-CIO executive council.

In the Soviet Union there seem to be only two ways for a leader to be separated from power - by death or by denunciation. During the days of Stalin they used both methods. Leaders were killed and denounced at the same time. Since Stalin, death has been more sparingly used. There have even been a number of efforts to rehabilitate the character and memory of some who had been killed. So far as we know, only one execution of a leader has taken place since Stalin died, and that was Beria, the head of the Secret Police. But the use of denunciation has not been moderated. And in a tight society like Soviet totalitarianism, denunciation by the Communist Party is as destructive, if not as final as death.

The other day Khrushchev likened the demotion of Zhukov to the resignation of Defense Secretary Wilson. Apparently, to the Russian mind it is inconceivable that a man would freely give up the power of a Charles Wilson because he would be happier without it. Having power in a democracy is a great burden, but it is also a privilege, and frequently a duty. But it can be, and usually is, laid down with honor. In Russia, to lose power is a dishonor, and also involves severe economic and social penalties. Even if a man is spared the firing squad, he is smothered with disgrace.

This difference in attitude towards power also applies to exchange of information. Conversations are now underway in Washington between the Russians and ourselves about exchanging information and people. Forty years ago, the Soviet Union began as a state with built-in barriers against normal communications with the outside world. Russia has changed a great deal since then, but it has not changed this characteristic. Our State Department is now trying to persuade the Russians to exchange ideas - to discuss through the mass media the major issues in world affairs. The Russians want to use quite different methods. They want the exchange between the two countries to be limited to groups and

individuals. They want a kind of formal visiting back and forth, done by carefully chosen representatives. As they see it, their specialists would talk with our specialists. The groups would deal with trade, science, industry, agriculture and the arts. The musicians would make music, the dancers dance, and the athletes compete. Scientists would exchange views on scientific questions; but there would be no room for nation-wide discussion of vital political problems. This is easy to understand. For forty years the Soviet Government has had the monopoly in telling the Russian people what the United States is like, what it does and why it does it. Moscow is not about to surrender this monopoly. We are not to be given a chance to talk freely to the Russians. The present Soviet system cannot give up its monopoly, cannot tolerate the denial of it. And if the time ever comes when the Russians permit the kind of information exchange we advocate, it will mean that the basic nature of the Russian regime is changing.

It is reasonable to suggest taat we may have to do some changing in this continuing competition with the Russians. Freedom to discuss is a very important thing, but knowledge also is important. There is massive evidence that the Russians are well on the way to out-producing us in the field of well-trained scientists. Today Nicholas DeWitt, director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard, and an expert on Russian education, said: "The Russians are not playing hide-and-seek. They are in dead earnest in their ultimate objective that if not today or tomorrow, then in a decade or a generation or two hence, their absolute technical, economic and military supremacy will triumph." And then Mr. DeWitt said something that ought to jar us as much as Sputnik. He said the one-and-a-half million who were graduated from Russian secondary schools this year had, roughly speaking, five times more hours in scientific subjects, than the minimum stipulated for entrance to a school the caliber of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. And that is one of the best and toughest institutions in the country. The Russians, willingly or not, are paying the price of sacrifice to achieve scientfic leadership. We are not. If we are prepared to pay

only for a second-rate educational system, that is the kind we will get, and deserve.

We talk much of the need to aid and assist so-called backward countries - one of the principal battlegrounds between Communism and freedon. They need scientific and technical assistance. We aren't producing enough to meet our needs. The Russians will soon be in a position to export skilled scientists, who also know the language of the country in which they will be working. The scientific and political consequences of this could well be disastrous.

Maybe in addition to exchanging information with the Russians, we ought to start discussing vigorously among ourselves, whether we in this country, haven't got our priorities wrong, and have come to place luxury ahead of learning. It is this reporter's conclusion that we have.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russian system cannot tolerate free discussion. But it can, and does, press ahead in the training of scientists. In an interview with H.G. Wells. ...23 years ago...Stalin said, "Education is a weapon whose effect depends on who holds it in his hand---and who is struck by it." Today, education is <u>still</u> a weapon, and one we can ill afford to neglect.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 1, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today announced that he will make the first in a series of Reports to the American people on November 13th. The speech will be delivered in Oklahoma City...in connection with Oklahoma's semi-centennial celebration...and will be carried by all major radio and television networks. He will speak on the subject, "Science and Security".

This morning, Mr. Eisenhower met for nearly two hours with his cabinet...and then flew to West Point for a reunion with members of his Class of 1915. Tomorrow, he will see the Army-Colgate game.

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in all fields, compared to a million, 300-thousand in the United States. The report was prepared by Dr. Herbert Scoville, assistant director of the Central Intelligence Agency. It describes the Russians in the military technological field as moving forward "by leaps and bounds." It refers to Sputnik...and then says, "In view of the dynamic drive of their entire scientific program, we must expect further revolutionary developments." The report notes that in September Russia conducted two atomic test series simultaneously a great distance apart...which, it says, "means that they have enough people and equipment to handle two tests at once."

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A Reuters dispatch...passed by the Moscow censor...says that "several hundred ~~[illegible]~~ senior Army officers" attended an eight-hour meeting today in the Kremlin." ~~[illegible]~~ The dispatch adds that the future of Marshal Zhukov may have been discussed.

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In Little Rock, Arkansas...the local president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Reverend J.C. Crenshaw, surrendered himself to police today on charges of violating a new city ordinance growing out of the integration dispute. The ordinance required the N.A.A.C.P....along with three segregationist groups...to submit their financial and membership records by 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. /The other groups complied. /The local chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. regards the ordinance as unconstitutional, and has filed a test case in Federal Court. /Crenshaw was freed on 300 dollars bail. /The other official of the Little Rock chapter of the N.A.A.C.P., Mrs. Daisy Bates, is in New York City.

Edward R. Murrow: November 1, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

ONE of

The most striking lessons to be learned from the Zhukov crisis is the astonishing show of power by the Communist Party. It has boldly undertaken to take the Red Army away from the nation's most beloved soldier, and done so without court-martial and execution. It seems to be showing both the country and the army that it is the boss, and so firmly entrenched that it has ~~not needed~~ No Need of the firing squad. Russians will not forget that when Stalin felt the control of the army slipping he executed Marshall Tukachevsky and thousands of officers. But since then the power of the Party over the Army has been so well built-in that concerted Army resistance has been made difficult. Anyway, it is not feared at the moment. For if the Party had feared an Army uprising, it hardly would have hesitated to eliminate Zhukov altogether.

A few weeks ago, Allan Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, in an analysis of developments in Russia said: "Certainly military dictatorship is one of the possible lines of evolution in the Soviet Union." Mr. Dulles thought that the military had become the decisive element where force was required to support a political decision. Now the Communist Party leadership dissents from this judgment. Zhukov was removed to prevent the evolution to military dictatorship.

Zhukov was getting too strong. He had saved the Khrushchev regime, first in Hungary, then in preventing his dismissal by the Presidium last June. For this he wanted the reward of greater power for himself. He is said to have told the Yugoslavs last month that he already was the strong man of Russia. He also is said to have been seeking to name the top men in the re-organized Secret Police, which would have given him supervision over his colleagues. He was opposing efforts to reactivate the work of the political Commissars in the Red Army. An order had been adopted a year ago forbidding the political officers in the Army to criticize actions of the military officers. The Party wanted the order rescinded, and Zhukov was against doing so.

It is difficult for anyone outside Russia to measure the grip the Communist Party has over all ranks in the Army, but it has been able virtually to isolate all officers from one another, and to keep them under perpetual supervision. That is what has made organized revolt difficult.

The favorite current theory about the crisis, in Washington is that Zhukov's ambitions had been worrying his colleagues more and more, and they decided he had better be separated from the Army. But they did not want to lose his usefulness as a popular hero, so they decided to take the Army

away from him, but to make him Premier. There he would be a helpful figurehead but not dangerous. The theory is that when Zhukov came home from Albania, and was confronted by this decision, he refused to accept it. He would not give up the Army. Thereupon it was taken away from him, and he forfeited the premiership as well. Washington notes that Sobolovsky and Konev were passed over in naming his successor as Defense Minister, so it is assumed that they may have been on Zhukov's side and in their turn will be down-graded.

Another lesson of the crisis is the flexibility of the Communist Party when its own power is at stake. Today it removes Zhukov in the name of Marxism, Leninism and all that is sacred Communist doctrine. But during the war, the Communists did not hesitate to throw the dogmas out of the window to hold on to their power. They ruled Russia in the name of Holy Mother Russia, <u>not</u> the Bolshevik revolution.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 4, 1957

This is the news:

The Moscow radio said tonight that "new sources of power" were used to launch the new Russian satellite. The broadcast did not describe these "sources of power." It said, "The increase in the satellite's size...to provide for a large number of measuring and tele-metering instruments, (and even for an animal passenger)... necessitated the development of improved new instruments and sources of power." The broadcast also reported the use of "a multi-stage carrier rocket of new design, with fool-proof precision controls" for putting the satellite into its computed orbit.

And it called the launching...not only a triumph for Soviet engineers and scientists...but also "a tremendous contribution to world science."

Russia's second earth satellite weighs a thousand, 120 pounds... or more than six times as much as the first Sputnik launched a month ago. Also, as it revolves about the earth, it reaches a maximum altitude of a thousand, 56 miles...compared to a maximum altitude of 560 miles for Sputnik One.

The latest word on the condition of the dog-passenger comes from the Soviet news agency Tass. The report...based on [redacted] information radioed back to earth during the first 24 hours...describes the dog's condition as "satisfactory". Tass [redacted] says this is confirmed by "data [redacted] received as to heart beats, blood pressure and other physiological indications." And the party newspaper Pravda says the next space travelers may be anthropoid apes.

A Russian scientist...quoted by Moscow radio...revives speculation that the dog may survive the experiment. He speaks of the possibility of parachuting the animal to earth. And it is pointed out that, at one point in its orbit, Sputnik Two has slightly less altitude that Sputnik One.

Right now, it is circling the earth for the 29th time.

An American scientist...Dr. Fred L. Whipple of the Smithsonian Astro-physical Laboratory...says it is "possible" that the Russians already have launched a rocket to the moon. Dr. Whipple estimates that such a flight through space would take five days. So if the Russians should want a rocket to reach the moon by Thursday... the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution...they would have had to fire it last week-end. ~~"It is entirely possible," he said "that the Russians already have a rocket on the way."~~

Dr. Whipple believes the new satellite will not be visible in the United States for "about a month." However, he said, it may soon be visible in Canada.

The White House said today that President Eisenhower and his advisers are analyzing the launching of the new Russian satellite "very carefully, both as to what it means in terms of rocketry and, also, as to its scientific significance." The White House spokesman said there are no plans for a special session of Congress "as far as I know."

Democratic Senator Kefauver today renewed his demand that Congress be called back in special session. Congress, he said, should be asked to create a new cabinet office of "Secretary of Science" to stimulate our space program. Republican Senator Potter of Michigan told reporters that he is also in favor of creating an office...of cabinet rank...for co-ordination of all government activities in the science field.

President Eisenhower has called a special cabinet meeting for tomorrow...to discuss the program the Administration will present to Congress in January. /The White House says both legislative and budget proposals will be discussed...and that the special meeting was scheduled before the launching of Sputnik Two./ Mr. Eisenhower will also meet with his cabinet on Friday---the regular day for such meetings.

Secretary of Defense McElroy today briefed Senate leaders on the progress being made by the United States in the missiles field. Attending the briefing in the Pentagon were Democratic Senate Leader Johnson, Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, ranking Republican member of that committee. /Johnson said...before going into the meeting...that the time had come for "bold, new thinking" in the field of foreign policy as well as defense. "The question of who is to blame," he said, "is far less important than what is to be done."

Russia served notice today that it will have no part of disarmament negotiations under the present United Nations set-up./ Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov said further negotiation in the United Nations disarmament commission...as well as in its five-power subcommittee...would be "fruitless"./ Last week, Russia proposed that all 82 members of the world organization take part in the disarmament negotiations. The Western powers objected...and Kuznetsov said today that, because of their rejection of the Russian plan, the talks are off. "The Soviet government," he said, "considers that all attempts to make use of the disarmament subcommittee for productive work have been exhausted." He said Russia is withdrawing from the commission and its subcommittee. Russia, he said, does not reject the idea of resuming negotiations..should the United States, Britain and France (in his phrase) put forward "constructive proposals."

American Ambassador Lodge reacted to the Russian statement by saying that he hoped it was "a passing thought"...that "wiser counsels in Moscow would prevail.

President Eisenhower and Governor Knight of California will meet at the White House tomorrow...and presumably Republican politics will be discussed. Both Knight and Senator Knowland are candidates for the Republican nomination for governor of California. There have been rumors that Knight might drop out of the race and run, instead, for Knowland's seat in the Senate...thus avoiding an intra-party fight. This may be what Knight will tell the President. Vice President Nixon will also see Knight tomorrow, after the White House meeting.

The United States Court of Appeals today upheld the preliminary injunction...barring James Hoffa from taking over as president of the Teamsters Union, until charges that his election was rigged can be adjudicated. The appeals court ordered a speedy trial on these charges.

Not the least of the achievements of Sputnik II is that it has pushed Marshal Zhukov out of the news almost altogether. It has done this in the Western press, which is important for the Russians, but more important still it has done it inside the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc. This is a dividend from their heavy investment in science that the Soviet leaders could hardly have expected, for it came through coincidence. Sputnik II had long been scheduled for Thursday and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Zhukov's downfall came uncomfortably close to the big day, but all that had to be done to distract attention from it was to send up the second Sputnik five days early.

So Sputnik became a political, as well as a scientific, sensation. It not only is a propaganda victory that the West will not recover from for a long time, it is like a life-saver for the harrassed Kremlin. The propaganda victory would have been the same if Sputnik II had been launched on Thursday. But by that time the Soviet people would have had five days to brood over the fate of Zhukov to the

exclusion of everything else. The removal of Russia's greatest soldier revealed that a highly dangerous struggle for power was still going on within the Kremlin, and the country could hardly have been spared a sweep of suspicion and fear. Sputnik II not only has spared the country this wave of alarm, it already has made the 40th anniversary an assured success. Now the great demonstration of missiles and missile-launchers can take place without the absence of Zhukov being painfully felt. Soviet science and technology have replaced the national hero. And instead of mystery and dread, there will reign a spirit of triumph and rejoicing.

However, the political service of Sputnik II can only be of limited duration. At best Khrushchev has been given a breathing spell in which to prepare for the public reaction that is sure to develop. For the fall of Zhukov inevitably cuts down the prestige of the Kremlin. Collective leadership has now been found impossible in the Soviet system. After the death of Stalin, when no one man was near to a monopoly of power, collective leadership was a handy stop-gap. But in a dcitatorship there is something like an organic law that

the power tends to narrow down to fewer and fewer persons, until only two rivals remain, one of whom is destined to obliterate the other. Now a showdown has come between Khrushchev and Zhukov, and Khrushchev, at least on the face of things, has won. But the victory somehow is not convincing. It seems to have come too soon, perhaps ~~to have been~~ precipitated by forces beyond Khrushchev's control. It has about it an unmistakable ring of weakness. As recently as June, Khrushchev was so helpless, that only Zhukov could save him. Where has he picked up the strength to overthrow Zhukov? Signs point to the probability, that the fight inside the Kremlin and the country isn't over. In the end, Khrushchev may have been ~~well~~ ruthless enough to win out completely. He certainly has the inside track. But the number of the disgruntled in the Soviet Union is large. The friends of Malenkov, Molotov and Kaganovich still have very considerable influence, and the large army of civil servants uprooted in the unpopular decentralization of industry, which Khrushchev put through, is not going to be easy to make happy. It is noteworthy that Malenovsky, who was given Zhukov's post at the defense ministry,

is not an outright Khrushchev man. ~~It seems that he was~~ On the contrary, he seems to have been the soldier who Malenkov, Molotov and Kaganovich hoped would ~~resist their~~ save them from downfall. It still remains to be seen how much opposition will develop within the Red Army. Marshal Konev has now attacked Zhukov in an article in Pravda, charging that he was as much to blame as Stalin for Russia's unpreparedness in the last war. This is taking sides against Zhukov publicly. But Konev may have found he had to do so to save himself from being ousted. It certainly didn't win him the reward of the defense ministry, for which he outranked Malinovsky.

Here then is a strange anomoly. Soviet power stands at a new high, and in some respects it is ahead of United States power. We are well behind in the development of rocketry, and Russia has gained enormously in the world from proving it. But at the moment of reaching this power externally, the Soviet government finds itself in the throes of a crisis internally. Actually it is the same crisis that was produced by the death of Stalin, which by now has come to a head. It is like the fever of a grave illness. Now the fever may have broken, and the patient may be out of danger. But he is still a very sick man, too sick for a Sputnik alone to make him well.

George Bryan -

Word for Today

Russia's leaders seek desperately to maintain a facade of unity, but the bitter struggle for power goes on in private, nonetheless. Claudian said, "He who strikes terror into others is himself in continual fear." And James Russell Lowell made the historical observation, "Tyranny is always weakness."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Moscow radio said tonight that, "new sources of power were used to launch the new Russian satellite. The broadcast did not describe these "sources of power." It said, "The increase in the satellite's size...to provide for a large number of measuring and tele-metering instruments, and even for an animal passenger...necessitated the development of improved new instruments and sources of power." The broadcast also reported the use of "a multi-stage carrier rocket of new design, with fool-proof precision controls" for putting the satellite into its computed orbit. And it called the launching...not only a triumph for Soviet engineers and scientists...but also "a tremendous contribution to world science."

Russia's second earth satellite weighs a thousand, 120 pounds... or more than six times as much as the first Sputnik launched a month ago. Also, as it revolves about the earth, it reaches a maximum altitude of a thousand, 56 miles... compared to a maximum altitude of 560 miles for Sputnik One.

The latest word on the condition of the dog-passenger comes from the Soviet news agency Tass. The report...based on information radioed back to earth during the first 24 hours...describes the dog's condition as "satisfactory". Tass says this is confirmed by "data received as to heart beats, blood pressure and other physiological indications." And the party newspaper Pravda says the next space travelers may be anthropoid apes.

A Russian scientist...quoted by Moscow radio...revives speculation that the dog may survive the experiment. He speaks of the possibility of parachuting the animal to earth. And it is pointed out that, at one point in its orbit, Sputnik Two has slightly less altitude than Sputnik One.

Right now, it is circling the earth for the 29th time.

An American scientist...Dr. Fred L. Whipple of the Smithsonian Astro-physical Laboratory...says it is "possible' that the Russians already have launched a

rocket to the moon. Dr. Whipple estimates that such a flight through space would take five days. So if the Russians should want a rocket to reach the moon by Thursday...the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution...they would have had to fire it last week-end.

Dr. Whipple believes the new satellite will not be visible in the United States for "about a month." However, he said, "it may soon be visible in Canada."

The White House said today that President Eisenhower and his advisers are analyzing the launching of the new Russian satellite "very carefully, both as to what it means in terms of rocketry, and also, as to its scientific significance." The White House spokesman said there are no plans for a special session of Congress "as far as I know."

President Eisenhower has called a special cabinet meeting for tomorrow... to discuss the program the Administration will present to Congress in January. The White House says both legislative and budget proposals will be discussed... and that the special meeting was scheduled <u>before</u> the launching of Sputnik Two. Mr. Eisenhower will also meet with his cabinet on Friday---the regular day for such meetings.

Secretary of Defense McElroy today briefed Senate leaders on the progress being made by the United States in the missiles field. Attending the briefing in the Pentagon were Democratic Senate Leader Johnson, Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, ranking Republican member of that committee. Johnson said...before going into the meeting...that the time had come for "bold, new thinking" in the field of foreign policy as well as defense. "The question of who is to blame," he said, "is far less important than what is to be done."

Russia served notice today that it will have no part of disarmament negotiations under the present United Nations set-up. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov said further negotiation in the United Nations disarmament commission... as well as in its five-power subcommittee...would be "fruitless". Last week,

Russia proposed that all 82 members of the world organization take part in the disarmament negotiations. The Western powers objected...and Kuznetsov said today that, because of their rejection of the Russian plan, the talks are off. "The Soviet government," he said, "considers that all attempts to make use of the disarmament subcommittee for productive work have been exhausted." He said Russia is withdrawing from the commission and its subcommittee. Russia, he said, does not reject the idea of resuming negotiations...should the United States, Britain and France (in his phrase) put forward "constructive proposals."

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Signs point to the probability, that the fight inside the Kremlin and the country isn't over. In the end, Khrushchev may have been ruthless enough to win out completely. He certainly has the inside track. But the number of the disgruntled in the Soviet Union is large. The friends of Malenkov, Molotov and Kaganovich still have very considerable influence, and the large army of civil servants uprooted in the unpopular decentralization of industry, which Khrushchev put through, is not going to be easy to make happy. It is noteworthy that Malenowsky, who was given Zhukov's post at the defense ministry, is not an outright Khrushchev man. On the contrary, he seems to have been the soldier who Malenkov, Molotov and Kaganovich hoped would save them from downfall. It still remains to be seen how much opposition will develop within the Red Army.

Here then is a strange anomaly. Soviet power stands at a new high, and in some respects it is ahead of United States power. We are well behind in the development of rocketry, and Russia has gained enormously in the world from

proving it. But at the moment of reaching this power externally, the Soviet government finds itself in the throes of a crisis internally. Actually it is the same crisis that was produced by the death of Stalin, which by now has come to a head. It is like the fever of a grave illness. Now the fever may have broken, and the patient may be out of danger. But he is still a very sick man, too sick for a Sputnik alone to make him well.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment whih the Word for Today. But first, here is Gerrge Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Russia's leaders seek desperately to maintain a facade of unity, but the bitter struggle for power goes on in private, nonetheless. Claudian said, "He who strikes terror into others, is himself in continual fear." And James Russell Lowell made the historical observation, "Tyranny is always weakness."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Nov. 5, 1957

This is the news:

The White House announces that President Eisenhower will make a nationwide speech "of major importance" on Thursday night. Mr. Eisenhower will speak from his White House office on the subject, "Science and Security". And his news conference...scheduled for tomorrow...has been cancelled. The President already had announced that he would make a major ~~address~~ speech in Oklahoma City on November 13th...a week from tomorrow.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference today that Russia is ahead of the United States in some aspects of missile development. He expressed confidence that this country can catch up. But, at the same time, he indicated that the United States may never regain the military superiority of ten years ago, when it was the only atomic power. Mr. Dulles believes it is "desirable" for the United States to establish bases for intermediate-range ballistic missiles in other countries, besides Britain. (The United States and Britain already have an agreement in this regard). He said Russia has been able to forge ahead of us in some respects at the price of unbalancing its economy and forcing its citizens into "certain educational molds." Mr. Dulles does not think

the American people want to distort their pattern of living by being drawn into competition with a materialistic, atheistic system.

He said Soviet progress in the development of modern weapons calls for closer cooperation among the Allied powers. And he "hopes" some definite plans can be worked out in time for presentation at the NATO meeting in Paris the middle of next month.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today that the Armed Services Subcommittee is going to make a "searching inquiry" of the United States missile and satellite programs. Johnson said the purpose of the investigation will be "to determine ways and means for speeding up the programs and for strengthening the security of the United States." It has not been decided, he said, whether to conduct the hearings in public or behind closed doors.

President Eisenhower met for nearly two hours today with members of his cabinet. Plans were discussed for next year's legislative program and a revised budget. Another cabinet meeting will be held on Friday.

The Air Force says it has assigned special investigators to look into reports of mysterious flying objects---other than Sputnik One and Two. There has been a flurry of such reports in the last two days from

persons living in New Mexico and Texas. A strange flying object was also reported last night by the crew of a Coast Guard cutter in the Gulf of Mexico.

American scientists say that Russia's new earth satellite may be visible in various parts of the United States shortly before dawn tomorrow. More than a hundred "moonwatch" teams have been alerted to that possibility.

The Moscow radio says the dog...encircling the earth in Sputnik Two... is in "good shape". The animal's respiration and pulse are said to be "apparently normal." A Russian scientist says flatly that a new fuel was used to launch the new satellite. He gives no particulars, but claims it was powerful enough to give the launching rocket a speed of 18-thousand miles an hour. ~~Another Russian scientist suggests that a rocket could fly to the moon in 10 hours. This suggestion, however, is rather vague and does not jibe with the 18-hundred-mile-an-hour figure.~~

The French General Assembly tonight approved the economic expert, Felix Gaillard, as premier...thus ending the crisis which has existed since the fall of the Bourges-Maunoury government, five weeks ago.

Gaillard was 38 years old today...making him the youngest premier of France since 1883. The vote of approval was 338 to 173. Gaillard served notice...before the vote was taken...that he would demand special economic powers to save the franc. His program for Algeria is vague. Terrorism must be repressed, he said, but there must also be a political solution of the Algerian problem. Both Socialists and Conservatives have agreed to serve in his government---the first time this has happened in the case of any French government since the elections of 1951.

Governor Knight of California announced today that he will not seek re-election...but will run, instead, for the Senate seat being vacated by Republican Senator Knowland. Knowland is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of California, and Knight's decision to quit the race removes the prospect of a bitter, intra-party fight. Knight announced his decision after conferring separately with President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon. Knight said that Nixon urged him to run for the Senate in the interests of party harmony. And Nixon promptly issued a statement, pledging his "full support" to the ticket of Knight for senator and Knowland for governor. Senator Knowland has

declined to say whether he will support Knight's candidacy for the Senate before the June primary. But he said, "I will, of course, support the party nominee." Half a dozen politicians, besides Governor Knight, have expressed interest in the Republican senatorial nomination.

There were elections for governor today in New Jersey and Virginia. The voting was heavy in Virginia, where the race was between Democrat J. Lindsay Almond, who until recently was the state's attorney general, and Republican Ted Dalton, who is a state senator. Almond had the backing of Senator Byrd. The polls closed in Virginia only an hour ago, and there are no conclusive returns.

The major contest in New Jersey was between Democratic Governor Meyner...who wants a second term...and his Republican opponent, Malcolm S. Forbes. Forbes had the outspoken support of both President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon, and so the outcome is being watched as a barometer of national sentiment. The polls in New Jersey are just closing, and there are no returns.

Edward R. Murrow: November 5, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Most of the talk in Washington just now is about catching up with the Russians in rocket power. The emphasis is a natural and useful reaction to the surprise of the Sputniks. But it should not obscure the important fact the Russians have upset the balance of power, and even if we catch up we shall not be where we were. For years we were stronger than the Russians, and we based our foreign policy on our superiority. We negotiated from strength, that is, superior strength. Now if we catch up with the Russians we will not be superior, we shall only have equalized the balance of power. It is utterly necessary that we should do this, and our military experts are sure it can be done. But if we do it we still will have to revise our foreign policy. We no longer can negotiate from superior strength. So we shall have to change some of our habits of thought, our techniques of consultation, our opinion of ourselves, our opinions of our allies, and what may be ~~immediately noticeable~~ equally important, our rhetoric and tone of voice. We shall have to base our policy on keeping the balance of power equal, which henceforth we can only do in a full partnership with our allies.

So far a great deal has been heard about raising the defense budget, reorganizing the missile program, hiring a missile "czar" to run it, and

investing a lot more money in research. That is in line with catching up with the Russians. But little is being said about a new foreign policy. There was a dim glimpse of what it will have to be in part, in the statement Secretary Dulles made on the upcoming meeting of NATO heads of state. Since we are going to concentrate more on supplying nuclear weapons and missiles to our allies, and they are going to step up their contribution of manpower, NATO must become a tighter organization. / It must be given powers to make sure that every member of the team can play its ~~XXXX~~ part fully and punctually, and that all are under control, so as not to involve the alliance in useless war. This will entail a still undefined limitation of sovereignties.

But that is only part of the story. / Our military experts are sure we can answer the new Soviet inter-continental missile without having such a missile ourselves. To do this, two conditions have to be met: we must have plenty of 1500-mile missiles, which are yet to be put in full production. And then we must be able to launch them from the overseas bases which we and our allies already possess. This is where foreign policy plays a paramount role. With our 1500-mile missiles, fired from allied bases, we could reach ninety-five percent of the targets selected by the Strategic Air Command

as vital in the Soviet Union. So we can ~~c[illegible]~~ meet the Russian threat with equal threat, without having an inter-continental missile, but to do it we must solidify our alliances. Our life depends on having safe use of those bases. That does not simply mean that we must be nice to our allies. It means that the alliance as such is author of the foreign policy followed, and its members have a say in forming it and full confidence in its necessity. The United States, as strongest member of the alliance, still will lead it, but all members of the alliance will have to co-operate far better than they have been doing, or have been encouraged to do. The men who carry out the policy must do it in a way to instil confidence, and not to arouse distrust.

It may be that a preview of such a policy has been given by Lester Pearson, former Foreign Minister of Canada, in the first ~~address~~ speech he has made since being awarded the Nobel peace prize. The West, he said, cannot match the Soviet Union with the well-worn cliches of the superiority of freedom and democracy, nor can it insist on the rigid, unconditional-surrender type of diplomacy. It cannot maintain inflexible hostility to Soviet Russia, and determined opposition to every movement that country makes. "We should go on" he said, "seeking patiently and persistently a basis for negotiation and agreement. When Russia has a legitimate interest in some area or

development, we would be foolish to act as if that interest can either be ignored or destroyed.

Mr. Pearson counselled the West to maintain its strength, but he said that every possible step had to be taken to remove any doubt whatever that it would never be used for aggressive or unworthy purposes. Every opportunity must be seized, he said, to negotiate peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union, and this, he insisted, can be done without sacrifice of principle if negotiated from a position of non-aggressive strength. "The alternative" he warned, "is a peace balanced precariously on the knife-edge of terror, followed by nuclear war and total annihilation."

George Bryan

There is a need in this country for new thinking. To catch up with the Russians...and to keep the balance of power equal...there must be a change in policy. NATO, for example, must be reknit. As Abraham Lincoln said in another time of difficulty, "As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must dis-enthrall ourselves."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 8, 1957

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During the suspension of those tests, there would be a cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes. /There would also be...among other things...a joint study of an inspection system "to insure that the sending of objects through outer space will be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes." /Russia has objected to ~~[illegible]~~ negotiating in the subcommittee, on grounds that four of its five members -- the United States, Britain, Canada and France -- belong to NATO. /Russia wanted to have the negotiations carried on by all 82 members of the world organization...and said it would have no more to do with the subcommittee as presently constituted./ The resolution was passed today, despite this Soviet threat. /And it remains to be seen whether Russia will change its mind. The overwhelming approval of the resolution in the political committee makes Assembly approval almost certain.

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Russia's parliament) that the Soviet Union would overtake the capitalistic countries industrially within "an historically short period", and he boasted of Russia's scientific achievements as demonstrated by Sputniks One and Two. Khrushchev claimed that the United States named its earth satellite project "Vanguard", expecting it would be first. / He said Russia will never start a war...but that if Russia is attacked, "the capitalistic order will perish." / And he again accused the United States of inciting Turkey and Israel to attack Syria. / The Chinese Communist [redacted] leader, Mao Tse Tung, also spoke. Mao supported [redacted] Khrushchev's policies, [redacted] but added that "the Chinese revolution has its own characteristics."

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tomorrow's anniversary celebration, Mr. Eisenhower would have an opportunity to offer immediate comment.

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The White House announces that President Eisenhower will meet congressional leaders of both parties on Tuesday, December 3rd...and that the discussion will cover next year's legislative program as well as the NATO "summit meeting" to be held in Paris the middle of next month. The White House says that in addition to plans for the NATO meeting, the bi-partisan conference will "run the legislative gamut from A to Z."

It has been decided that President Eisenhower will <u>not</u> visit London next month...when he attends the NATO meeting in Paris. Official London sources attributed the decision not to visit Britain to the state of Mrs. Eisenhower's health. A White House spokesman says this is not the case. The spokesman points out that no visit to London had been

scheduled, although the President would like to go there "sometime later on." / Mrs. Eisenhower ~~herself~~ said today that she is feeling fine.

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A late report from Moscow...based on radio signals received from the satellite...says the dog-passenger is still alive and in "satisfactory" condition.

The Army today ordered the number of National Guard and airborne troops assigned to Little Rock reduced by 11-hundred men. / ~~Secretary of the~~ Army Brucker said the reduction will be forthwith, ~~"in consonance with~~ the steady improvement in community stability ~~in the noted currently~~ in the Little Rock area." / ~~The order means that 900 National Guardsmen~~ and 225 ~~troops of the 101st~~ Airborne Division will remain ~~on the scene.~~

Teamsters President-elect James Hoffa received setbacks today in two federal courts, here in New York. / One federal court refused to dismiss a perjury indictment. / Another court told Hoffa he should be ready to go on trial next week on the perjury charge. / ~~Hoffa's attorney had moved for~~ an indefinite ~~postponement on grounds that an impartial trial is~~ impossible at this time. / ~~The court reserved decision on the motion,~~ ..but warned defense counsel not to assume that it will be granted. ~~Then came~~ the instruction to be ~~ready for trial~~ next week.

~~In Detroit, a federal court jury today~~

Edward R. Murrow: November 6, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Yesterday's elections proved to be even more favorable to the Democrats than they had expected. / Governor Meyner won better than a 200,000 plurality in New Jersey, and the Democrats swept the State Assembly for the first time in twenty years. / They got a majority of twenty seats out of sixty, as against a previous Republican majority of eighteen. / President Eisenhower carried New Jersey last year by 750,000 votes, so the Republicans were decisively set back. / Mayor Wagner's victory in New York was the biggest in the city's history. / The Democratic-Liberal majority was well over 900,000, and the Republicans have only a single representative on the city council. / Both Governor Meyner and Mayor Wagner increased their statures as national figures. / Governor Meyner now belongs in the small group of probables for the presidential nomination in 1960, while Mayor Wagner may be drafted next year to run against Senator Ives.

The Wagner victory in New York was a foregone conclusion, but Governor Meyner's election was not. He had to overcome differences in his own party, and then fight a vigorous opponent for whom Vice President Nixon campaigned in person, and whom President Eisenhower endorsed three times. The Republicans worked hard to carry the state, and believed they stood a good chance. They were spurred by the realization that if Meyner won by a large

majority it would be a signal of troubles to come in the congressional elections next year. Today President Eisenhower admitted that this is what the outcome means.

The only other gubernatorial race was in Virginia, where Attorney General Lindsay Almond, the candidate of the Byrd machine, and a drastic segregationist, won by a landslide. It is no news for the Democrats to carry Virginia, nor, for that matter, for ~~them~~ Southern Democrats to be against integration. Theodore Dalton, the Republican candidate, never had a chance, even though he also had President Eisenhower's endorsement. The result is interesting chiefly for its bearing on school integration. Mr. Dalton ran on a modified anti-integration platform. He proposed a system by which students would be assigned to schools, some of which would have to be integrated, but most of which would not. But this device to stay within the constitution did not attract Virginia voters.

The Virginia result is not necessarily representative of the whole South. Election to the new board of city managers in Little Rock surely is quite as valid, and here six places out of seven were filled by candidates opposed by the segregationists. It was a close race, but a significant victory. It cannot have brought comfort to Governor Faubus.

The negro vote, which the Republicans are hoping to capture in the elections next year and 1960, did not behave as they expected. Mr. Dalton got very little help from them in Virginia. And in New York City, Mayor Wagner carried Harlem by four to one, twice the margin Adlai Stevenson had last year. Governor Meyner carried the negro districts in New Jersey and bettered his vote of four years ago in these districts. Both he and Mayor Wagner are outspoken advocates of school integration.

The Democrats have much to feel happy about, but that is not to say they got everything they wanted. Governor Harriman of New York had actively backed an amendment authorizing a constitutional convention next year. He hoped to re-district the state so as to reduce the artificial strength the Republicans enjoy through their upstate vote. The amendment was beaten. Ex-Governor Dewey warned against it in the final days before the election, and it appears that a good many Republicans voted against the amendment while voting for Democratic candidates. (an indication of Dewey's continuing power in the State)

It is generally accepted by most political observers that Democrats outnumber Republicans in this country, and it takes special circumstances for the Republicans to win a national election. The nomination of General Eisenhower was such a circumstance. He was a national hero whom the

Democratic candidate was unable to outshine. With Mr. Eisenhower not a candidate, Democrats are expected to vote Democratic, and the Republicans are expected to lose - that is, nationally. Even on a local scale, this is what happened yesterday.

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The White House warns...on the basis of what happened yesterday in New York and New Jersey...that the Republican Party has "a fight on its hands." Personalities loomed large in the election results, to be sure, but much more was involved. As Henry Adams observed, "Modern politics is a struggle, not of men, but of forces."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The White House warns...on the basis of what happened yesterday in New York and New Jersey...that the Republican Party has "a fight on its hands." Personalities loomed large in the election results, to be sure, but much more was involved. As Henry Adams observed, "Modern politics is a struggle, not of men, but of forces."

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 7, 1957

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For a direct report on how Russia is marking the anniversary, we switch to Dan Schorr in Moscow.

(Tape runs 6:02
Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R.
Murrow in N.Y.")

That was my colleague, Dan Schorr, reporting at first-hand on today's demonstration in Red Square. Incidentally, the Moscow radio says that

the dog in Russia's second earth satellite is still alive. It has now circled the earth more than 60 times.

In Washington, a government scientist says that Russia has the ability to send up a manned satellite. The statement was made by Dr. Paul Foote, assistant secretary of defense in charge of engineering and research. "If they could send a dog," he said, "they could send a man." But he expressed doubt that the Russians, at this time, could get him back. Dr. Foote spoke to reporters, after testifying before a House committee looking into the American missile program. He said Russia got a head start in missile development...that at one time we were "four or five years behind." But, he said, "we're very close to them now." At another point in his testimony he said it would be "hard" for the United States to catch up. He called the charge that inter-service rivalry had hurt the missile program "absolute nonsense".

~~Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota said today that the government should embark on a "talent hunt" for promising young scientists...and offer ~~them~~ scholarships to help them complete their education. Republican Senator Wiley of Wisconsin called the next decade "crucial".~~ It seemed to

him, he said, that Russia was "more determined than ever to destroy freedom throughout the world." Another Republican senator...Butler of Maryland...suggested that General MacArthur be recalled to active duty and placed in over-all charge of a unified rocket and missile program.

The State Department said today that a high-level East-West meeting would be desirable "only if there are reasonable grounds for expecting beneficial results." The statement was in reaction to Khrushchev's proposal yesterday that such a high-level meeting be held. Secretary Dulles supplemented the department statement, saying that he did not interpret the remarks of Khrushchev "as necessarily meaning a summit meeting." Dulles did not close the door to the possibility of any meeting.

The British defense minister...Duncan Sandys...told Parliament today that the United States and Britain must "go as far as practicable in planning and carrying out a common, rationalized program for research and development." Mere exchange of information, he said, is not enough. He announced that the command of British forces in East Africa and the Middle East is being transferred from Cyprus to London.

The Internal Revenue Service announces that persons filing income tax returns next year will have to list all the money they have received on expense accounts during 1957. A line will be added to the tax forms on which all expense money must be itemized. A law calling for complete accounting of expense accounts has been on the books since 1921. Until now...in the case of taxpayers with relatively small expense accounts... it has seldom been enforced.

George Bryan

Word for Today

In a couple of minutes, we shall hear a report by the President which is designed...in his own phrase...to stimulate the faith and confidence of the American people. Confidence is born naturally of conviction. As Daniel Webster said, "Confidence is not a thing to be produced by compulsion. Men cannot be forced into trust."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, November 7, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... For a direct report on how Russia is marking the anniversary, we switch to Dan Schorr in Moscow.

SCHORR: At the Kremlin tonight, there was the biggest public get-together of world Communist leaders in recent history, celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. When you talk of world communism this was it. Khrushchev and Bulganin and China's Mao-Tse-tung and Poland's Gomulka and those like Thorez of France and Togliatti of Italy to whom Communist rule is still a dream. Tonight, altogether ...? toast and congratulate each other. Khrushchev may have his problems with Mao-Tse-tung and with Gomulka but the night was for merriment and tonight Khrushchev sang and danced.

Outside, beyond the (one word indistinct) disturbance, although the sky is black and eerie, the people also danced, in the streets, and there were fireworks, Sputniks in electric lights, the Square dimmed with people, automobile traffic banished. For once, man reigned over the machine. For almost everybody here, it was a holiday tonight, but not for the Western military attaches for whom this is a night of hard work. Their job, studying photos, comparing notes, to learn the significance of what the Soviets showed this morning in their parade of military might through Red Square.

The Red Square parade is a tradition; almost a ritual. Every year on May 1st and on November 7th, the Soviet leaders mount the balconies of the Lenin-Stalin Tomb and against the Kremlin wall facing across the red-festooned square. The Minister of Defense, this time Marshal Malinovsky, replacing the ousted Zhukov, speaks words of inspiration about the great might of the Soviet forces, their readiness to crush the aggressor.

Then for the next fifteen minutes or so, the machines of war rumble across the Square, followed by a peaceful demonstration of hundreds of thousands of persons, the two parts ofthe parade intended to emphasize Russia's warlike capabilities and her peaceful intentions. Frequently, the military demonstration unveils something new, (indistinct) the chancelleries and the War Ministries of the West a buzz. It's a great propaganda demonstration staged for maximum impact.

This time the expectancy was greater than usual, now Russia claimed an inter-continental missile, the ultimate weapon, and had sent two earth satellites into the skies, and its armament talks were floundering, and menace talks ... (indistinct) Middle East. And this was no ordinary Red Square show, but the fortieth anniversary, a time for something extra special. It took exactly 13-minutes for the military hardware to rumble through the cobbled square. No planes today, probably bad weather. And in that thirteen minutes, military attaches scribbled and photographed. Now they saw the juggernaut that had been lumbering through the streets, under canvas, for the past three weeks in rehearsal. Now they could decide how much military menace the Kremlin was putting on display.

Tonight, the preliminary conclusions are in. There was nothing in this demonstration to strike terror into Western hearts. Tanks were on parade for the first time in several years, including the big new tanks, a heavier version of the Joseph Stalin's breed. There was a new self-propelled anti-aircraft gun. And there was a giant gun that caused some head-scratching, about 50-feet long, a 12-to-14-inch bore, with obvious atomic capabilities, but seeming too heavy for its carriage. This one will take more study. There were banks of rocket launchers. And for the first time, as expected, missiles were shown, five different types. The biggest - two of them were shown - 70-to-75-feet long, a single stage rocket with four fins, considered to have a range of a few hundred miles, comparable to the

American Sergeant missile. It was an impressive delay, alright, all run off with perfect perfect precision, impeccable timing, enough to bring a tingle to the heart of Mao-Tse-tung and rejoicing for Maurice Thorez, undoubtedly happy to know that such mighty Russian weapons could ? savethe bourgeois French Army. But if the military attaches in Moscow are any index, it was not enough to strike (indistinct) in the West, nothing to plunge NATO into dismay. Certainly, the Soviets have bigger and more dreadful weapons, but they were not shown today.

For another three hours, there was the other demonstration, the sports club and the gay floats and the hundreds of thousands of workers with banners and pictures of their leaders, there were Marx and Lenin, here and there, Stalin, and the current leaders, Khrushchev and Bulganin, Mikoyan and the others, those of the now-14-member party Presidium. Yet, the keynote of the popular demonstration was not so much of persons but of things, (indistinct) not if anything else symbolizes these forty years, Sputnik. Model globes with Sputnik, sometimes in flowers ?, were one of the most popular exhibits in the parade. It was as though to say - "on this fortieth anniversary" that the faces of the leaders may change, but still there is Sputnik. And so these forty years have not been in vain.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

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The Red Square parade is a tradition; almost a ritual. Every year on May 1st and on November 7th, the Soviet leaders mount the balconies of the Lenin-Stalin Tomb and against the Kremlin wall facing across the red-festooned square. The Minister of Defense, this time Marshal Malinovsky, replacing the ousted Zhukov, speaks words of inspiration about the great might of the Soviet forces, their readiness to crush the aggressor. Then for the next fifteen minutes or so, the machines of war rumble across the Square, followed by a peaceful demonstration of hundreds of thousands of persons, the two parts of the parade intended to emphasize Russia's warlike capabilities and her peaceful intentions. Frequently, the military demonstration unveils something new, (indistinct) the chancellories and the War Ministries of the West a buzz. It's a great propaganda demonstration staged for maximum impact.

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Tonight, the preliminary conclusions are in. There was nothing in this demonstration to strike terror into Western hearts. Tanks were on parade for the first time in several years, including the big new tanks, a heavier version of the Joseph Stalin's breed. There was a new self-propelled anti-aircraft gun. And there was a giant gun that caused some head-scratching, about 50-feet long, a 12-to-14-inch bore, with obvious atomic capabilities, but seeming too heavy for its carriage. This one will take more study. There were banks of rocket launchers. And for the first time as expected, missiles were shown, five different types. The biggest two of them were shown - 70-to-75-feet long, a single stage rocket with four fins, considered to have a range of a few hundred miles, comparable to the American Sergeant missile. It was an impressive delay, all right, all run off with perfect precision, impeccable timing, enough to bring a tingle to the heart of Mao-Tse-tung and rejoicing for Maurice Thorez, undoubtedly happy to know that such mighty Russian weapons could save the bourgeois French Army. But if the military attaches in Moscow are any index, it was not enough to strike (indistinct) in the West, nothing to plunge NATO into dismay. Certainly, the Soviets have bigger and more dreadful weapons, but they were not shown today.

For another three hours, there was the other demonstration, the sports

club and the gay floats and the hundreds of thousands of workers with banners and pictures of their leaders; there were Marx and Lenin, here and there, Stalin, and the current leaders, Khrushchev and Bulganin, Mikoyan and the others, those of the now-14-member party Presidium. Yet the keynote of the popular demonstration was not so much of persons but of themes, (indistinct) not if any thing else symbolizes these forty years, Sputnik. Model globes with Sputnik, sometimes in flowers, were one of the most popular exhibits in the parade. It was as though to say - "on this fortieth anniversary" that the faces of the leaders may change, but still there is Sputnik. And so these forty years have not been in vain.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague,Dan Schorr, reporting at first-hand on today's demonstration in Red Square. Incidentally, the Moscow radio says that the dog in Russia's second earth satellite is still alive. It has now circled the earth more than 60 times.

In Washington, a government scientist says that Russia has the ability to send up a manned satellite. The statement was made by Dr. Paul Foote, assistant secretary of defense in charge of engineering and research. "If they could send a dog," he said, "they could send a man." But he expressed doubt that the Russians, at this time, could get him back. Dr. Foote spoke to reporters, after testifying before a House committee looking into the American missile program. He said Russia got a head start in missile development...that at one time we were "four or five years behind." But, he said, "we're very close to them now." At another point in his testimony he said it would be "hard" for the United States to catch up. He called the charge that inter-service rivalry had hurt the missile program "absolute nonsense".

The State Department said today, that a high-level East-West meeting would be desirable "only if there are reasonable grounds for expecting beneficial results." The statement was in reaction to Khrushchev's proposal yesterday, that such a high-level meeting be held. Secretary Dulles supplemented the department statement, saying that he did not interpret the remarks of Khrushchev "as

necessarily meaning a summit meeting." Dulles did not close the door to the possibility of any meeting.

The British defense minister...Duncan Sandys...told Parliament today, that the United States and Britian must "go as far as practicable in planning and carrying out a common, rationalized program for research and development." Mere exchange of information, he said, is not enough. He announced that the command of British forces in East Africa and the Middle East is being transferred from Cyprus to London.

The Internal Revenue Service announces that persons filing income tax returns next year, will have to list all the money they have received on expense accounts during 1957. A line will be added to the tax forms, on which all expense money must be itemized. A law calling for complete accounting of expense accounts has been on the books since 1921. Until now...in the case of taxpayers with relatively small expense accounts...it has seldom been enforced.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In a couple of minutes, we shall hear a report by the President, which is designed...in his own phrase...to stimulate the faith and confidence of the American people. Confidence is born naturally of conviction. As Daniel Webster said, "Confidence is not a thing to be produced by compulsion. Men cannot be forced into trust."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 8, 1957

This is the news:

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provide "a second means" of putting a satellite in orbit as part of the program for the International Geophysical Year. He made no reference to charges that work on the Navy project has lagged. Some Army scientists say they could have beaten Russia to launching a satellite, if the Administration had given them the green light. McElroy told his guided missile director, William Holaday, to supervise the new Army project as part of the whole satellite program. The Jupiter-C is a three-stage rocket, developed at the Army's Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. Its first stage is a Redstone rocket, of the type for launching against military targets at distances of around 200 miles. The other two stages are rockets having solid, instead of liquid, fuels. Last year, one Jupiter-C missile attained an altitude of about 600 miles...and traveled more than 3-thousand miles from the site of launching on the Florida coast.

The director of Project Vanguard...Dr. John P. Hagen... said today that he "wouldn't be surprised" if the Russians launch a Sputnik every month for the next 13 months---that is, until the end of 1958.

There are indications that the dog circling the earth in Sputnik Two may have died. For the first time, Moscow radio made no mention of the dog passenger in its nightly report.

The Defense Department says a "test vehicle" was fired today from the Air Force missile center in Florida. The department calls the test "routine" but will not say what missile project was involved.

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The Senate Democratic leader...Lyndon Johnson...said he had hoped Mr. Eisenhower "would stress what we need to do as well as what we have done." And Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont said, "The time has now come to select, unify, organize, and proceed to the selection of our operative missiles."

The White House reported this forenoon that it had received more than 500 telegrams in reaction to the President's speech, and that, without exception, they reflected "wholehearted support" of what Mr. Eisenhower had to say.

The reaction in Western Europe has been mostly favorable. # A Moscow broadcast claims tonight that America's allies must feel apprehension. America's partners in NATO, it says, "will hardly rejoice at the shouldering of counter-blows that will follow any U.S. aggression."

~~A budget official told a House investigating committee today that the United States missile program "most certainly is not bogging down." He said the program lacks neither money nor manpower. The basic trouble, he said, is "we got a late start."~~

President Eisenhower today dedicated the new headquarters of the Atomic Energy Commission at Germantown, Maryland...using power drawn from batteries charged with atomic energy. Mr. Eisenhower said the world faces the awful choice of whether to use the "great discovery" of atomic ebergy for good or evil. Unless the judgment of man, he said, measures up to his scientific accomplishment, "his future is bleak indeed."

Today...in the Central Pacific....Britain exploded a nuclear weapon, which is presumed to have been a hydrogen bomb. The device was exploded in the vicinity of Christmas Island...from an aircraft flying at high altitude.

Edward R. Murrow: November 8, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Two basic facts can be said to have moved President Eisenhower to go to the people in last night's broadcast. One is that the Russians have passed us in one vital respect, overtaken us in others and are catching up in ~~about everything else.~~ many areas The second fact is that we had not been prepared for this - we knew it but failed to take it in - and now we must act, if we are to restore our lead and redeem our leadership. The crisis called for a talk that showed concern in terms of the gravity of the situation. It called for a program of action on two levels, immediate action to push our weapons program, and long-term action to enable us to outdistance the Russians in science and education and to stay ahead. And because the situation is alarming, it called for reassurance, since we and our allies need a shot in the arm.

All three elements made up the President's broadcast last night - concern, reassurance and a program of action. But Mr. Eisenhower gave reassurance first place, action a close second and a show of concern third. His action program was limited to immediate steps. The long-term steps needed to establish the necessary educational program in science and technology are to be the subject of the next broadcast.

Because it dealt mostly with short-term solutions, the broadcast did not light up the full magnitude of the crisis. But the President devoted a few sentences to it. They are worth repeating. "It is entirely possible" he said, "that we could fall behind. I repeat, we could fall behind, unless we now face up to certain pressing requirements and set out to meet them at once. According to my scientific friends" he continued, "one of the greatest and most glaring deficiencies is the failure of us in this country to give enough priority to scientific education and to the place of science in our national life. And no amount of money spent now on weapons can meet a future danger as the scientists see it," the President said, "because education requires time, incentive and skilled teachers."

The appointment of Dr. James Killian, as the President's right-hand advisor, was the big item in the action part of the talk. Dr. Killian has the confidence of scientists and commands respect as an administrator. Surprise was expressed today that he was not given Cabinet rank. In a sense, his appointment is a repudiation of the policies of Defense Secretary Wilson, and he may need status equal to the Defense Secretary's to put through the new policy. It also was pointed out that President Eisenhower's treatment of the crisis seemed to add up by finding that what had been wrong was a

defect in organization in the government. Obviously it was due to weak leadership, insufficient money and too little attention to science. But this is the way Washington reacts. A crisis arises and is met by a shift in administrative heads and powers. Franklin Roosevelt did it over and over again. But the truth about the crisis was blurted out by Assistant Defense Secretary Foote to a Congressional Committee yesterday. "The real reason we're behind the Russians" he said, "is because they started in 1945, that is with rocketry. We didn't start until 1951 or 1952, because the sentiment after the war was against scientific and military development, and we slowed down." When we did go forward with missiles, we seem to have done it with a kind of shot-gun exuberance. Mr. Eisenhower reported last night that thirty-eight varieties had been or were being developed. One is entitled to wonder if better progress might have been made with greater concentration on fewer types.

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Perhaps the outstanding omission from the talk last night was a candid appraisal of the extent and nature of the sacrifices this country must make. There was no economic blue-printing last night. The Russians have accepted sacrifices however unwillingly to be where they are. It will be harder for us to sacrifice, perhaps, because we must do it voluntarily. We must ask for it, as well as be asked. This theme is [redacted] more disagreeable than any the President used last night. Presumably he is saving it for a later talk.

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Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 11, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower's general physical condition has been pronounced "excellent", after a routine medical check-up at Walter Reed Army Hospital. The doctors' report says Mr. Eisenhower's heart "remains normal in size", and that no symptoms of "coronary insufficiency" have developed since the last thorough medical examination a year ago. The report says...in reference to the ileitis attack of June, 1956...that X-ray pictures "reveal no evidence of organic disease in the esophagus, stomach or duodenum and no evidence of extension of old disease process." It concludes:

"The President continues to maintain an excellent state of health, following recovery from his two illnesses." The report is signed by Mr. Eisenhower's personal physician, General Snyder, and General Heaton, commandant of Walter Reed Hospital. The President entered the hospital late yesterday and left shortly after noon today.

President Eisenhower conferred this afternoon with Secretary of Defense McElroy and Deputy Defense Secretary Quarles. The White House says the conference constituted a "preliminary discussion" of the military budget for the next year.

Dr. John Hagen, director of the satellite project Vanguard, said today that the United States should have a program aimed at sending man into outer space. He estimated that it will be "years" before man will be able to make such a journey in space---and return.

Soviet Premier Bulganin said in Moscow tonight that...as of yesterday... the dog circling the earth in Sputnik Two was still alive. Bulganin made the remark at a reception in the Swedish Embassy. However, the head of the Soviet Institute of Physics told Western correspondents, "By now, the dog must be dead." There have been no radio signals from the satellite since yesterday.

Governor Foss of South Dakota was the principal speaker at Veterans Day cememonies at Arlington National Cemetery. Foss...who holds the Congressional Medal of Honor...deplored recent cuts in defense spending as "reckless". But now, he said, the American people "realize that second place is not good enough in these turbulent times."

Former President Truman said...in a Veterans Day speech...that "one of the main reasons" the United States is behind Russia in satellite development has been the "character assassination" of some of America's top scientists. He did not elaborate, except to say that these scientists were driven out of government service.

Former President Hoover said...in another speech...that the United States has had "a great warning and is on the alert." He said, "I have no doubt of our ability to invent any horrible weapon necessary to deter our enemy."

Today...in Warsaw... three former officials of the Polish secret police were sentenced to prison terms ranging up to 15 years. All three were charged with ordering illegal detentions and with applying torture to obtain confessions.

~~Egypt today maintained its propaganda attack on King Hussein of Jordan.~~

And the Coast Guard says the search for the Pan American strato-cruiser, that disappeared in the Pacific Friday night with 44 persons on board, "will definitely continue tomorrow and probably the rest of this week."

~~No definite clues to the fate of the airliner have been found.~~

All through the Russian crisis...involving Marshal Zhukov...my colleague, Daniel Schorr, has been reporting from Moscow. Each broadcast he made, every word he wrote, had to be passed by the Moscow censor. But today Schorr was in Finland, beyond the reach of the censor. And here is the [redacted], full uncensored report by an American correspondent who was on the scene:

(Tape runs 7:17
Ends on cue: "---now back to
Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y.")

Helsinki

That was my colleague, Dan Schorr, with the first uncensored report he has been able to make on the removal of Marshal Zhukov as Soviet defense minister.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But, NOW, here is George Bryan.

HFR 7:45 PM EST NOV 11

DANIEL SCHORR: (11/11/57 -1-

On a brief trip to Helsinki, I should like to make some belated reflections on the disgrace of Marshal Georgi Zhukov until recently Russia's greatest military hero, now an unhero. To some of us in Moscow, it seemed all along that Zhukov's rise to re-eminence after the June Malenkov-Molotov purge had been somewhat over-estimated abroad. True, in the showdown in the party's Central Committee Zhukov threw his support to party chief Khrushchev. But that support came tardily. He apparently had stood on the sidelines as the rebels hatched their plots while Khrushchev and Bulganin toured Finland. Zhukov's last-minute support came when the main threat to Khrushchev had already ended with the success in convening his packed Central Committee to undo the vote against him in the 11-man Presidium. Zhukov was named to the Presidium, the first professional soldier to climb to the top of the party heap, and he might have stabilized his position were it not that he apparently read too much into his success. There is no evidence that Zhukov was reaching for supreme power, but feeling his oats he began to become more recalcitrant on a long wrangling issue, freedom of the armed forces from disruptive party interference, maintenance of unity of command. Marshal Zhukov is reported to have said to Khrushchev at one point, "You take care of the corn and I'll take care of the army." Such blunt talk is common among Communist leaders and does not necessarily mean a personal feud. But this pointed to a bigger issue, whether Russia is to be run by experts or by ideologists, by the men who know or by the men who claim to know why. For a long time now, the party has conducted a defensive battle against what Ambassador Charles Bohlen has called "the guys who make the joint run." The purge of Malenkov and company was meant to pull down the administrators, the industrial decentralization introducing stricter party control at regional levels was aimed against the industrial managers; more recently, the writers and artists who thought that they knew more about writing and art

than the faceless party and the ill-educated Khrushchev were dragged back unto the party's thumb. Now Zhukov, by acting up, was crystalizing a long-smoldering issue of rule over the Army, an issue on which an uneasy compromise had been reached last April, which confirmed party guidance but forbade the challenging of specific orders of commanding officers. It didn't help Zhukov that he had fanned jealousy and resentment among some of his own top subordinates who followed the time-honored Communist dictum of "never kick a man unless he seems to be down." Khrushchev who was probably not hankering for a new top-level scrap so soon after the last one, was pushed by the party organization into acting to eliminate a serious threat tom the party's rule. The machinery was set in motion before Zhukov left early in October for his trip to Yugoslavia and Albania. This indicated by the way his trip was played down in the Soviet press. Many of his speeches weren't quoted at all. His visit to Albania, originally set for one or two days, was extended to nine, presumably to allow time to complete a shift of control in the armed forces. There was no evidence of any great resistance to the shift but there was considerable nervousness around. The Security Police in Moscow were more in evidence than they had been for a long time. Guards were heavier than usual when Khrushchev and others attended an Iranian Embassy reception on October 26th, the day that Zhukov returned, the day of his dismissal as Defense Minister. And next day when a Soviet delegation came back from Asia, Moscow Airport was completely closed, cordoned off, by the N.V.D. and no other planes permitted to land or take off until the delegation was safely out of the way. There's reason to believe that Khrushchev at first tried to avoid a headon collision by easing Zhukov into some position of prestige, although without effective power. In the first two days, after Zhukov's return and dismissal as Defense Minister, the censor would not let us suggest that he was being downgraded, but he did let us speculate on another high appointment. A similar

line was fed to Western Communist correspondents. There were rumors that Zhukov might become deputy premier, premier or president. On Monday night, October 28th, the telegraph clerks at the Moscow Central Telegraph told us they had been alerted for a big night of work, implying there would be an announcement that night. But later that night the alert was called off. A second phase had apparently started. The Central Committee meeting ~~was~~ WENT on for two more days. From then on the censor permitted speculations about down-grading of Zhukov. Presumably, the stubborn Zhukov had balked at being kicked upstairs. There was nothing to do now but join the issue squarely. The result was a foregone conclusion: Zhukov's complete ouster and disgrace, decided by Wednesday of that week, announced the following Saturday after the party faithful around the country had been briefed. But it was not Khrushchev who delivered the main indictment against Zhukov in the Central Committee. The prosecutor was the dour, pinchmk-faced Mikhail Suslov, theoretician and watch-dog of the party's ideological purity. His functioning in this role was meant to emphasize that this was not a personal conflict but an issue of Communist orthodoxy. It is not surprising that indications since then - the position of the leaders' portraits and their place on the reviewing stand on Nov. 7th - the anniversary of the revolution - all these have pointed to increasing prominence for Suslov, the theoretician. But the resistance to party dictation by "the guys who know how to run the joint" is not over. The paradox of Russia, after 40-years of Communist rule, is that it has bred specialists who the more powerful and the more successful they become in their fields, the more they bridle at party interference. The most successful men in Russia today are the scientists. They are now feeling their oats. We have yet to hear from them. There are signs that we will, as Communist dogma clashes with the researcher's zeal. In recent months the party has cracked down on the government administrators, the industry builders, the military commanders.

DANIEL SCHORR: (11/11/57)

A future issue may be - the party versus the Sputnik-makers.] Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

Word for Today

The downfall of Marshal Zhukov follows a familiar pattern. Henry Clay observed a long time ago, "The arts of power and its minions are the same in all ages. It marks its victim... denounces it... and excites the public odium and the public hatred to conceal its own abuses and encroachments."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, November 11, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: All through the Russian crisis involving Marshal Zhukov, my colleague Daniel Schorr has been reporting from Moscow. Each broadcast he made, every word he wrote had to be passed by the Moscow censor, but today Schorr was in Finland, beyond the reach of the censor and here is the full uncensored report by an American correspondent who was on the scene.

SCHORR: On a brief trip to Helsinki, I should like to make some delated reflections on the disgrace of Marshal Georgi Zhukov, until recently Russia's greatest military hero...now an unhero.

To some of us in Moscow it seemed all along that Zhukov's rise to pre-eminence after the June Malenkov-Molotov purge had been somewhat over estimated abroad. True, in the showdown in the Party's Central Committee, Zhukov threw his support to party chief Khrushchev, but that support came tardily. He apparently had stood on the sidelines as the rebels hatched their plot while Khrushchev and Bulganin toured Finland.

Zhukov's last minute support came when the main threat to Khrushchev had already ended with his success in convening his packed Central Committee to undo the vote against him in the eleven man Presidium. The old Zhukov was named to the Presidium, the first professional soldier to climb to the top of the party heap and he might have stabilized his position were it not that he apparently read to much into his success. There is no evidence that Zhukov was reaching for supreme power, but feeling his oats, he began to become more recalcitrant on a long wrangling issue...freedom of the armed forces from disrupted party interference, maintenance of unity of command. Marshal Zhukov is reported to have said to Khrushchev at one point,"you take care of the corn and I'll take care of the Army." Such blunt talk is common among Communist leaders and does not necessarily mean a personal fued, but this pointed to a bigger

issue...whether Russia is to be run by experts or by ideologists, by the men who know how or by the man who claim to know why. For a long time now the Party has conducted a defensive battle against what Ambassador Charles Bolen has called "the guys who make the joint run." The purge of Malenkov and company was meant to pull down the administrative. The industrial deconcentration introducing stricter Party control at regional levelsuas aimed against the industrial managers. More recently, the writers and artists, who thought they knew more about writing and art, then the sacred Party and the ill-educated Khrushchev were dragged back under the Party thumb.

Now, Zhukov, by acting up was crystallizing a long smoldering issue of rule over the Army. An issue on which an uneasy compromise had been reached last April, which confirmed Party guidance, but forbade the challenging of specific orders of commanding officers. It didn't help Zhukov that he had planted jealousy and resentment among some of his own top subordinates who followed time honored Communist dictum of "never kick a man unless he seems to be down." Khrushchev, who was probably not hankering for a new top level scrap, so soon after the last one, was pushed by the Party organization into acting to eliminate a serious threat to the Party's rule. The machinery was set in motion before Zhukov left early in October for his trip to Yugoslavia and Albania. This, indicated by the way his trip was played down in the Soviet press. Many of his speeches weren't quoted at all. His visit to Albania, originally set for one or two days was extended to nine, presumably to allow time to complete the shift of control in the armed forces.

There was no evidence of any great resistance to the shift, but there was considerable nervousness around. The Security Police in Moscow were more in evidence than they had been for a long time. Guards were heavier than usual when Khrushchev and others attended an Iranian Embassy reception on October 26th, the day that Zhukov returned, the day of

his dismissal as Defense Minister. The next day when the Soviet delegation came back from Asia, Moscow Airport was completely closed, corded off by the M.V.D. and no other planes permitted to land or take off until the delegation was safely out of the way.

There is reason to believe that Khrushchev at first tried to avoid a head on collision by easing Zhukov into some position of prestige although without effective power. In the first two days after Zhukov's return and dismissal as Defense Minister, the censor would not let us suggest that he was being down graded, but he did let us speculate on another high appointment. A similiar line was fed to Western Communist correspondents. There were rumors that Zhukov might become Deputy Premier or President.

On Monday night, October 28th, the telegraph clerks at the Moscow Central Telegraph told us, they had been alerted for a big night of work, implying that there would be an announcement that night, but later that night the alert was called off. A second phase had apparently started. The Central Committee meeting went on for two more days. From then on the censor permitted speculation about down grading of Zhukov. Presumably, the stubborn Zhukov had balked at being kicked upstairs. There was nothing to do now but join the issue squarely. The result was a forgone conclusion...Zhukov's complete ouster and disgrace, decided by Wednesday of that week, announced the following Saturday after the Party faithful around the country had been briefed. But it was not Khrushchev who delivered the main indictment against Zhukov in the Central Committee. The prosecutor was the dour, pinch faced Mikliail Suslov, theoretician and watch-dog of the Party's ideological purity. His functioning in this role was meant to emphasize that this was not a personal conflict but an issue of Communist orthodoxy. It is nat surprising that indications since then, the position of the leaders portraits and their place on the reviewing stand on November 7th

7th, the anniversary of the revolution...all these have pointed to increasing prominence for Suslov the theoretician. But the resistance to Party dictation by the guys who know how to run the joint is not over. The paradox of Russia, after 40 years of Communist rule is that it has bred specialists, who the more powerful and the more successful they become in their field, the more they bridle at Party interference.

The most successful men in Russia today are the scientists. They are now feeling their oats. We have yet to hear from them, there are signs that we will as Communist dogma clashes with the researchers zeal. In recent months the Party has cracked down on the government administrators, the industry builders, the military commanders. The future issue may be the Party vs the Sputnik makers.

Now back to EDWARD R. MURROW in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague Dan Schorr reporting from Helsinki. This is ED MURROW, I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Ed Trans. N.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower's general physical condition has been pronounced "excellent" after a routine medical check-up at Walter Reed Army Hospital. The doctors' report says, Mr. Eisenhower's heart "remains normal in size", and that no symptoms of "coronary insufficiency" have developed since the last thorough medical examination a year ago. The report says...in reference to the ileitis attack of June, 1956...that X-ray pictures "reveal no evidence of organic disease in the esophagus, stomach or duodenum, and no evidence of extension of old disease process." It concludes: "The President continues to maintain an excellent state of health, following recovery from his two illnesses." The report is signed by Mr. Eisenhower's personal physician, General Synder, and General Heaton, commandant of Walter Reed Hospital. The President entered the hospital late yesterday and left shortly after noon today.

President Eisenhower conferred this afternoon with Secretary of Defense McElroy and Deputy Defense Secretary Quarles. The White House says the conference constituted a "preliminary discussion" of the military budget for next year.

Dr. John Hagen, director of the satellite project Vanguard, said today, that the United States should have a program aimed at sending man into outer space. He estimated that it will be "years" before man will be able to make such a journey in space---and return.

Soviet Premier Bulganin said in Moscow tonight that...as of yesterday... the dog circling the earth in Sputnik Two was still alive. Bulganin made the remark at a reception in the Swedish Embassy. However, the head of the Soviet Institute of Physics told Western correspondents, "By now, the dog must be dead." There have been no radio signals from the satellite since yesterday.

Governor Foss of South Dakota was the principal speaker at Veterans Day ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery. Foss...who holds the Congressional

Medal of Honor...deplored recent cuts in defense spending as "reckless". But now, he said, the American people "realize that second place is not good enough in these turbulent times."

Former President Truman said...in a Veterans Day speech...that "one of the main reasons" the United States is behind Russia in satellite development, has been the "character assassination" of some of America's top scientists. He did not elaborate, except to say that these scientists were driven out of government service.

Former President Hoover said...in another speech...that the United States has had "a great warning, and is on the alert." He said, "I have no doubt of our ability to invent any horrible weapon necessary to deter our enemy."

And the Coast Guard says the search for the Pan American strato-cruiser, that disappeared in the Pacific Friday night with 44 persons on board, "will definitely continue tomorrow and probably the rest of this week."

All through the Russian crisis...involving Marshal Zhukov...my colleague, Daniel Schorr, has been reporting from Moscow. Each broadcast he made, every word he wrote, had to be passed by the Moscow censor. But today Schorr was in Finland, beyond the reach of the censor. And here is the full uncensored report by an American correspondent who was on the scene.

DAN SCHORR: On a brief trip to Helsinki, I should like to make some belated reflections on the disgrace of Marshal Georgi Zhukov until recently Russia's greatest military here, now an unhero. To some of us in Moscow, it seemed all along that Zhukov's rise to re-eminence after the June Malenkov-Molotov purge had been somewhat over-estimated abroad. True, in the showdown in the party's Central Committee Zhukov threw his support to party chief Khrushchev. But that support came tardily. He apparently had stood on the sidelines as the rebels hatched their plots while Khrushchev and Bluganin toured Finland. Zhukov's last minute support came when the main threat to Khrushchev had already ended with the successsin convening his packed Central Committee to undo the vote against him in the 11-man Presidium. Zhukov was named to the Presidium, the first

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place on the reviewing stand on Nov. 7th - the anniversary of the revolution - all these have pointed to increasing prominence for Suslov, the theoretician. But the resistance to party dictation by "the guys who know how to run the joint" is not over. The paradox of Russia, after 40-years of Communist rule, is that it has bred specialists who the more powerful and the more successful they become in their fields, the more they bridle at party interference. The most successful men in Russia today are the scientists. They are now feeling their oats. We have yet to hear from them. There are signs that we will as Communist dogma clashes with the researcher's zeal. In recent months, the party has cracked down on the government administrators, the industry builders, the military commanders. A future issue may be - the party versus the Sputnik-makers. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Dan Schorr with the first uncensored report he has been able to make on the removal of Marshal Zhukov as Soviet defense minister.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But now here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The downfall of Marshal Zhukov follows a familiar pattern. Henry Clay observed a long time ago, "The arts of power and its minions are the same in all ages. It marks its victim...denounces it...and excites the public odium and the public hatred to conceal its own abuses and encroachments."

Goodnight and good luck!

This is the news:

Adlai Stevenson has told Secretary of State Dulles that he will "gladly" confer with the Administration on proposals to be laid before the NATO summit meeting next month. Stevenson announced this today, after White House News Secretary Hagerty told reporters Stevenson had declined an invitation "to take part in preparing an American program." Hagerty quoted Stevenson as saying he would comment on the program after it had been prepared. This afternoon, Stevenson issued a statement to set the record straight. He said he had assured Dulles a week ago, both orally and in writing, and while he could not undertake to formulate the President's policies, he would "gladly review and discuss our

government's proposals before they were put into final shape."

Stevenson said, "I have also given the Secretary of State a memorandum of my first impressions on the problems we must confront." And he added, "In view of the gravity of our situation in the world, I have both a desire and a duty to assist our government, regardless of partisanship or personal convenience." Hagerty then called in reporters and said his earlier statement had been based on a misunderstanding. He did say at his first meeting with reporters that the Democratic Party leader wanted (in Hagerty's words) "to be as helpful as he could in the presentation of an American plan." Stevenson said in his statement that he would be willing, where he was in agreement with the Administration, to do such "missionary work" as he could...privately, publicly and politically...both in this country and in Europe in support of the American proposals. There is no confirmation in any of the statements for the report that President Eisenhower asked Stevenson to accompany him to the Paris meeting. (This is the conference at which leaders of the NATO countries will seek to strengthen their alliance in view of the growing Soviet threat. I should like to discuss the nature of this meeting further in a few minutes).

In Paris today, General Power...head of the United States Strategic Air Command...told a news conference it is not true that Russian missiles can simultaneously knock out the air bases we have around the world. "And nobody," he said, "knows this better than Khrushchev." He SAID that a certain percentage of bombers are always in the air. He said that under an alert...which went into effect last month...other aircraft loaded with nuclear bombs can be off the ground in 15 minutes. General Power also briefed the NATO parliamentary assembly...behind closed doors. Senator Jackson of Washington State suggested to the assembly that NATO set up a missile training center. And this received immediate support from General Schuyler, the chief of staff at NATO headquarters. Schuyler said a missile training center "is exactly what we have been trying to get for six months." "We have missiles pouring in," he said, "and nowhere to fire them."

A record for a non-stop jet flight...without refueling...was set today when an Air Force plane landed in Buenos Aires, after taking off 13 hours earlier from the Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts. The distance: 6-thousand, 350 miles. The flight was made

in a military version of the Boeing 707, a jet airliner scheduled to go into commercial use the end of next year. For about eight hours of the 13-hour flight, General Curtis Lemay, Air Force vice chief of staff, was at the controls.

B ritish Prime Minister Macmillan said today that Britain will carry out no further tests of nuclear weapons "in the immediate future". A hydrogen bomb...exploded by Britain last week...was expected to mark the start of a new series of nuclear tests.

Today...in the United Nations...the United States accused Communist China of building up a massive stock-pile of modern weapons in North Korea, in violation of the Korean armistice agreement. The American delegate, Dr. Walter Judd, said the situation is "fraught with danger." Judd also demanded that North Korea give "a satisfactory accounting" of 2-thousand, 270 servicemen "whose fate still remains unknown." Four hundred and fifty of these are American. The United Nations Political Committee decided to hear representatives of the Republic of South Korea on the question of reunification of Korea. A resolution to give North Korea a voice in the debate was voted down.

The State Department said today that Soviet and Egyptian charges (that Jordan has been negotiating with Israel) are "made out of whole cloth." A department spokesman said, "The American government takes a dim view of this propaganda line that increases tension in the area."

President Eisenhower met today with his foreign aid advisers...and with the National Security Council. Again the Security Council meeting was greatly expanded. Fifty-seven persons were present, in addition to the five regular council members. Tomorrow night, Mr. Eisenhower makes the second in his series of reports to the American people.

~~The Supreme Court today struck down the ban ordered by the City of Chicago against the French movie, "Game of Love." The court said sex and obscenity are "not synonymous"...that the portrayal of sex in art and literature "is not sufficient reason to deny material the constitutional protection of freedom of speech and press."~~

~~The Supreme Court also rejected the eighth appeal of Morton Sobell for a new trial. Sobell was convicted in 1951 as a co-conspirator of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed as Soviet spies.~~

Edward R. Murrow: November 12, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

This country is buzzing with talk of missiles and space travel, which is as it should be. / It is part of the process of a nation waking up. / But there are other things to talk about and to wake up to. One is the crisis of NATO.

President Eisenhower is going in person to the December NATO council meeting in Paris, and he and Prime Minister MacMillan already have had a heart-to-heart talk about strengthening NATO. / The Administration has sought the counsel of Adlai Stevenson to symbolize the bi-partisanship of foreign policy. / So it may sound unfair to speak of the need of waking up to the NATO crisis. / But these facts by themselves do not prove that the country is aware of the NATO situation, or that the Administration will be able to act in Paris. / As matters now stand the President, when he goes to Paris, will take with him words and good will, and very narrow powers of commitment. There will be little informed public opinion behind him. Anything he pledges has to be endorsed by Congress, after long debate next year. / So far Congress shows no convincing sign of concern over NATO. Congressmen are being vocal, but mostly over missiles and earth satellites.

Time is running out before the December meeting, but the President still

could be given a mandate to act as well as to talk. A special session of Congress could meet in a few days, and pass a resolution endorsing a policy that assured NATO of our co-operation on a basis of true partnership. The resolution would not have to be more detailed than the one adopted in the Quemoy and Matsu crisis, or the one that underwrote the Eisenhower doctrine.

What is not appreciated well enough is that the missile program and NATO are part of the same problem. If we rush through the program for intermediate missiles, they can offset the Soviet inter-continental missile. That is a fact that comforts the Pentagon. But it can only come to pass if we have advanced bases from which to fire the missiles. These bases have to be supplied by our allies. We are, in effect, proposing to set up launching sites in allied countries, and instal our missiles on them, and then lock them up and keep the keys in our own pocket. Our allies are not to fire the missiles. The decision to fire them is to be made by someone else, far away, subject to the constitutional procedures of another country. But since the missile bases will be attacked with hydrogen bombs first of all if war comes, our allies regard such a proposal with quite natural concern. The talk of strengthening NATO, they think, must include give as well as take. If they are to give us the security of forward missile bases, they must

become equals in the alliance, with equal voice in major foreign policy. This equality involves sharing not only of duties, but also of secrets and above all authority. That is what interdependence has to mean, they think.

When Mr. MacMillan returned home after the meeting with Mr. Eisenhower, he reported enthusiastically that the result had been the most important development since the war: the United States, he said, now understood the necessity of interdependence. But actually it is difficult to know how much anyone understands it, the Administration, Congress or the public.

NATO is weakening as an alliance for more reasons than just this missile problem. Our allies on the European mainland believe we have a false picture of the danger they face. To them the Red Army and the Red Air Force are the immediate danger, not missiles. And they do not think our nuclear program gives them adequate security. They are well aware that the Russian land force is overwhelmingly greater than anything NATO can muster, and is richly supplied with tanks and the most modern artillery. And the Russian Air Force is many times stronger than anything the NATO countries can put in the skies.

To quote the report the military committee made to the NATO parliamentarians now meeting in Paris: The Russians already have outflanked NATO by

breaking the link between the West and the Middle East and North Africa. The Algerian war has disorganized the French sector of NATO, and the British are withdrawing their ground forces from the Continent. This, the report says, "has a profound effect on the common defense of NATO countries." It cries out against a continuation of what it calls the absentee management of NATO affairs.

"If the NATO leaders" it says, "do not succeed in reaching agreement on a concept of defense acceptable to all members, it is feared that public opinion in the continental countries will veer still farther away from NATO." That is to say public opinion already is veering away, and unless the December meeting can pull it back, the alliance is in grave danger. And that is a more immediate peril than a dozen sputniks.

Word for Today

There is not much time to waste, if ~~Congress is to be called into~~ a policy is to be hammered out ~~special session~~ before next month's NATO meeting. Thomas Jefferson said, "No person will have occasion to complain of the want of time who never loses any." And Horace said, "Seize the present. Trust the future as little as you may."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Adlai Stevenson has told Secretary of State Dulles that he will "gladly" confer with the Administration on proposals to be laid before the NATO summit meeting next month. Stevenson announced this today, after White House News Secretary Hagerty told reporters Stevenson had declined an invitation "to take part in preparing an American program." Hagerty quoted Stevenson as saying he would comment on the program after it had been prepared. This afternoon, Stevenson issued a statement to set the record straight. He said he had assured Dulles a week ago, both orally and in writing, and while he "could not undertake to formulate the President's policies," he would "gladly review and discuss our government's proposals, before they were put into final shape." Stevenson said, "I have also given the Secretary of State a memorandum of my first impressions on the problems we must confront." And he added, "In view of the gravity of our situation in the world, I have both a desire and a duty to assist our government, regardless of partisanship, or personal convenience." Hagerty then called in reporters and said his earlier statement had been based on a misunderstanding. He did say at his first meeting with reporters that the Democratic Party leader wanted (in Hagerty's words) "to be as helpful as he could in the presentation of an American plan." Stevenson said in his statement, that he would be willing, where he was in agreement with the Administration, to do such "missionary work" as he could...privately, publicly, and politically...both in this country and in Europe, in support of the American proposals. There is no confirmation in any of the statements for the report that President Eisenhower asked Stevenson to accompany him to the Paris meeting. (This is the conference at which leaders of the NATO countries will seek to strengthen their alliance in view of the growing Soviet threat. I should like to discuss the nature of this meeting further in a few minutes.)

In Paris today, General Power...head of the United States Strategic Air

Command...told a news conference, it is not true that Russian missiles can simultaneously knock out the air bases we have around the world. "And nobody," he said, "knows this better than Khrushchev." He said that a certain percentage of bombers are always in the air. He said that under an alert...which went into effect last month...other aircraft loaded with nuclear bombs can be off the ground in 15 minutes. General Power also briefed the NATO parliamentary assembly...behind closed doors. Senator Jackson of Washington State suggested to the assembly that NATO set up a missile training center. And this received immediate support from General Schuyler, the chief of staff at NATO headquarters. Schuyler said a missile training center "is exactly what we have been trying to get for six months." "We have missiles pouring in," he said, "and nowhere to fire them."

A record for a non-stop jet flight...without refueling...was set today when an Air Force plane landed in Buenos Aires, after taking off 13 hours earlier from the Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts. The distance: 6-thousand, 350 miles. The flight was made in a military version of the Boeing 707, a jet airliner scheduled to go into commercial use the end of next year. For about eight hours of the 13-hour flight, General Curtis Lemay, Air Force vice chief of staff, was at the controls.

British Prime Minister Macmillan said today that Britain will carry out no further tests of nuclear weapons "in the immediate future." A hydrogen bomb...exploded by Britain last week...was expected to mark the start of a new series of nuclear tests.

Today...in the United Nations..the United States accused Communist China of building up a massive stock-pile of modern weapons in North Korea, in violation of the Korean armistice agreement. The American delegate, Dr. Walter Judd, said the situation is "fraught with danger." Judd also demanded that North Korea give "a satisfactory accounting" of 2-thousand, 270 servicemen "whose fate still remains unknown." Four hundred and fifty of these are American. The United Nations Political Committee decided to hear representatives of the Republic of South Korea on the question of reunification of Korea. A resolution

to give North Korea a voice in the debate was voted down.

The State Department said today that Soviet and Egyptian charges (that Jordan has been negotiating with Israel) are "made out of whole cloth." A department spokesman said, "The American government takes a dim view of this propaganda line, that increases tension in the area."

President Eisenhower met today with his foreign aid advisors...and with the National Security Council. Again the Security Council meeting was greatly expanded. Fifty-seven persons were present, in addition to the five regular council members. Tomorrow night, Mr. Eisenhower makes the second in his series of reports to the American people.

This country is buzzing with talk of missiles and space travel, which is as it should be. It is part of the process of a nation waking up. But there are other things to talk about, and to wake up to. One is the crisis of NATO.

President Eisenhower is going in person to the December NATO council meeting in Paris, and he and Prime Minister MacMillan already have had a heart-to-heart talk about strengthening NATO. The Administration has sought the counsel of Adlai Stevenson to symbolize the bi-partisanship of foreign policy. So it may sound unfair to speak of the need of waking up to the NATO crisis. But these facts by themselves do not prove that the country is aware of the NATO situation, or that the Administration will be able to act in Paris. As matters now stand, the President, when he goes to Paris, will take with him words and good will, and very narrow powers of commitment. There will be little informed public opinion behind him. Anything he pledges has to be endorsed by Congress, after long debate next year. So far, Congress shows no convincing sign of concern over NATO. Congressmen are being vocal, but mostly over missiles and earth satellites.

Time is running out before the December meeting, but the President still could be given a mandate to act as well as to talk. A special session of Congress could meet in a few days, and pass a resolution endorsing a policy that assured NATO of our co-operation on a basis of true partnership. The resolution

would not have to be more detailed than the one adopted in the Quemoy and Matsu crisis, or the one that underwrote the Eisenhower doctrine.

What is not appreciated well enough is that the missile program and NATO are part of the same problem. If we rush through the program for intermediate missiles, they can offset the Soviet inter-continental missile. That is a fact that comforts the Pentagon. But it can only come to pass if we have advanced bases from which to fire the missiles. These bases have to be supplied by our allies. We are, in effect, proposing to set up launching sites in allied countries, and install our missiles on them, and then lock them up and keep the keys in our own pocket. Our allies are not to fire the missiles. The decision to fire them is to be made by someone else, far away, subject to the constitutional procedures of another country. But since the missile bases will be attacked with hydrogen bombs first of all if war comes, our allies regard such a proposal with quite natural concern. The talk of strengthening NATO, they think, must include give as well as take. If they are to give us the security of forward missile bases, they must become equals in the alliance, with equal voice in major foreign policy. This equality involves sharing not only of duties, but also of secrets and above all authority. That is what interdependence has to mean, they think.

When Mr. MacMillan returned home after the meeting with Mr. Eisenhower, he reported enthusiastically that the result had been the most important development since the war: the United States, he said, now understood the necessity of interdependence. But actually it is difficult to know how much anyone understands it, the Administration, Congress, or the public.

NATO is weakening as an alliance for more reasons than just this missile pooblem. Our allies on the European mainland believe we have a false picture of the danger they face. To them, the Red Army and the Red Air Force are the immediate danger, not missiles. And they do not think our nuclear program gives them adequate security. They are well aware that the Russian land force is overwhelmingly greater than anything NATO can muster, and is

richly supplied with tanks and the most modern artillery. And the Russian Air Force is many times stronger than anything the NATO countries can put in the skies.

To quote the report the military committee made to the NATO parliamentarians now meeting in Paris: The Russians already have outflanked NATO by breaking the link between the West and the Middle East and North Africa. The Algerian war has disorganized the French sector of NATO, and the British are withdrawing their ground forces from the Continent. This, the report says, "has a profound effect on the common defense of NATO countries." It cries out against a continuation of what it calls the absentee management of NATO affairs.

"If the NATO leaders" it says, "do not succeed in reaching agreement on a concept of defense acceptable to all members, it is feared that public opinion in the continental countries will veer still farther away from NATO." That is to say, public opinion already is veering away, and unless the December meeting can pull it back, the alliance is in grave danger. And that is a more immediate peril than a dozen sputniks.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is not much time to waste, if a policy is to be hammered out before next month's NATO meeting. Thomas Jefferson said, "No person will have occasion to complain of the want of time who never loses any." And Horace said, "Seize the present. Trust the future as little as you may."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow: November 13, 1957 7.45 p.m.

Wed

THIS IS THE NEWS:

President Eisenhower has arrived in Oklahoma City for the second in his series of "encouraging" speeches. The text of his speech has been released. He will say: "The budget must be increased to cover "a very considerable" increase in the cost of the missile program. We must spend more money. There was no mention of a possible tax increase. He said that "non-essential" government programs will have to be cut sharply. Mr. Eisenhower will express confidence that the American people will not "sacrifice security by worshipping a balanced budget." The Strategic Air Command, the heavy long-range bombers, are to be put on an emergency standby basis. The President will urge the country to take the Russian threat to "bury" the free nations, seriously. One of our most pressing needs is the development of a missile defense against missiles. We are devoting intensive research to this problem.

Mr. Eisenhower will not specify what government programs will be cut in order to provide the extra money for defense, but he will say that "entire categories of activity" will have to be eliminated. He will not advocate any reduction in foreign aid funds, either in the military or

economic field.

One of the most critical problems we face is the Russian lead over us in the production of scientists and engineers. The President will propose the nationwide testing of high school students, incentives for the unusual student to pursue scientific studies, and a program to stimulate good quality teaching of mathematics and science. We must also increase our laboratory facilities.

The President will discount Russian claims of having an accurate inter-continental ballistic missile. It will be "some time" before either we or the Russians will have a long-range missile capability equal to "even a small fraction of the total destructive power of our present bomber forces."

As part of our defensive plan there will be a speed-up in the dispersal of the Strategic Air Command to additional bases . Our early warning system is also to be improved, because with missiles and faster bombers, warning time will grow shorter.

The President will indicate that he'll ask Congress for a pay increase for the Armed Services. The present rate of pay makes it increasingly difficult to retain men with technical skill.

By his failure to mention the possibility of a tax increase, and by his statement that "over the long term a balanced budget is one indispensable aid in keeping our economy and therefore our total security strong", Mr. Eisenhower will probably create the impression that the extra money needed to carry out his program can be squeezed out of present revenue by the slashing of certain non-military, non-scientific government programs.

The President will say we want adequate security. We want no more than adequacy. We will accept nothing less. The President's speech will be broadcast by C.B.S. Radio at 10.30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States may have to give up "some small marginal freedoms" in order to cope with the Soviet threat. He did not specify these "marginal freedoms" which may have to be sacrificed. "But the essential thing," he said, "is whether we can retain the great bulk of our freedoms and at the same time beat back this great monolithic structure." He added, "I have no doubt it can be done." Mr. Dulles stressed the principle of inter-dependence. He said, "We must help each other. The United States must not be too proud to accept help from other countries, and it must extend help." Dulles spoke before a meeting of the National Defense Executive Reserve...an organization made up of businessmen who have served in government and who would return to government service in case of emergency. Secretary of Commerce Weeks told the meeting that the United States has an "immense" economic potential, the effectiveness of which, he said, "depends on how vigorously and how wisely we use it." "The emphasis now," he said, "is on less butter and more guns." Weeks urged industry to approve a budget "adequate for national defense"... although, he said, this may mean curtailment of "less essential programs not in the defense area." Republican Senator Capehart told the business

leaders he "abhors" controls...but that the country must be realistic enough to recognize the need for standby economic controls "in case war suddenly should be thrust upon us." The Army chief of staff...General Taylor... said the Army is making "encouraging progress" in the development of anti-missile missiles. "It is entirely possible," he said, "to develop an anti-missile defense for the United States at an acceptable cost and in a reasonable time."

The State Department announces that Adlai Stevenson has agreed to meet Secretary Dulles in Washington next Monday "to consult with him on preparations for the forthcoming NATO meeting of heads of government." Stevenson said yesterday that while he "could not undertake to formulate the President's policies," he would "gladly" accept Mr. Dulles' invitation "to discuss our government's proposals before they were put into final shape." A department spokesman says it is "a fair guess" that some working papers will have been drawn up by Monday for Stevenson to see.

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a limited war. United States Senator Jackson advanced the idea of floating "ocean platforms" which, he said, could be used for firing nuclear rockets in case of Soviet attack. Senator Saltonstall warned that the United States may go slow in sharing certain atomic secrets. He said, "The basic principles of present American legislation on military secrets must remain intact." He also said, "We all believe today that the severe restrictions should be relaxed to a considerable degree."

The Western powers let it be known today that they are willing to increase the membership of the United Nations Disarmament Commission to 22 countries instead of the present 12. Russia has threatened to boycott any new disarmament talks, unless the West agreed to wider representation. The original Soviet proposal was that all 82 members of the United Nations take part but Russian sources indicated later that adding 10 members to the 12-member disarmament commission might make it acceptable. Tomorrow, the Western powers are expected to submit a formal proposal to this effect.

In Moscow, Communist Party Boss Khrushchev said today that Marshal Zhukov was a "good soldier"...but didn't do so well in politics. Khrushchev made the remark at a reception at the Egyptian Embassy. My colleague, Dan Schorr, asked Khrushchev if Zhukov had been given a new job since being removed as defense minister. All Khrushchev would say in answer was that Zhukov is on "a well-deserved leave." He boasted of Russia's rocket achievements...and said he did not think the United States would catch up soo

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And in Jordan, King Hussein accused the present rulers of Egypt and Syria of being the "tools" of international Communism. Hussein said the propaganda campaign waged against him by Egypt and Syria had backfired. He called their agreement...to pay Jordan an annual subsidy..."not worth the paper it is written on." And he again proclaimed a policy of strict neutrality. The economic aid received from America, he said, is "without strings".

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Word for Today

There has been ~~most~~ MUCH emphasis of late ~~in this country, and in Britain,~~ on the Principle of Inter-dependence. Pierre van Paassen expressed this principle ~~[illegible]~~ when he said, "In whatever direction the future moves, whether the earthquake is long in coming or not, we must from now onward learn to live and act in the knowledge that we are all responsible <u>to</u> and <u>for</u> one another."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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One of the most critical problems we face is the Russian lead over us in the production of scientists and engineers. The President will propose the nationwide testing of high school students, incentives for the unusual student to pursue scientific studies, and a program to stimulate good quality teaching of mathematics and science. We must also increase our laboratory facilities.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There has been much emphasis of late on the Principle of Inter-dependence. Pierre van Paassen expressed this principle when he said, "In whatever direction the future moves, whether the earthquake is long in coming or not, we must from now onward, learn to live and act in the knowledge, that

we are all responsible to and for one another."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 14, 1957

This is the news:

The United States and Britain today announced that they will sell arms to Tunisia, despite the strong objections voiced by France. French Foreign Minister Pineau said this morning that his government would consider such action "contrary to the conception of Atlantic solidarity." France feels that arms delivered to Tunisia might ultimately fall into the hands of Algerian rebel forces. The fear in London and Washington, on the other hand, is that if the Tunisian government cannot get arms from the West, it will turn to Russia. Consequently, the United States announced this afternoon that it is sending Tunisia a token shipment of

500 semi-automatic rifles and 50-thousand rounds of ammunition. The State Department said the Tunisian government had given "the most explicit assurances as to the defensive use of these weapons, their safe custody, and their non-transferability." The announcement expressed regret that France "had not found it possible to associate itself with the supply of arms to Tunisia." ~~The State Department said, "The United States still believes that the ties of history, culture and geography which bind France and Tunisia constitute the basis for a close and enduring relationship which can be mutually beneficial."~~ Britain announced that it was sending Tunisia a "token consignment" of 350 submachine guns and 70 Bren guns, together with ammunition for both types. These announcements brought consternation in France. Dispatches from Paris say the Anglo-American action may cause the new government of Felix Gaillard to fall. Premier Gaillard has promised a full statement tomorrow, and Foreign Minister Pineau will fly to Washington to confer with American leaders. American delegates attending the NATO parliamentary conference in Paris report "considerable concern" over the possibility of a split in the Atlantic Alliance on the eve of next month's "summit" meeting. Senator Jackson, ~~of Washington State, expressed fear that the NATO powers~~

may be so distracted by Tunisia as to fail to ~~act decisively to meet the~~ Soviet threat. ~~He urged putting "first things first." And Senator Javits~~ of New York suggested calling a meeting of the NATO Council at once to ~~decide the Tunisian arms question.~~ Paul-Henri Spaak, the secretary general of NATO, warned that the Western countries must cooperate more closely, or become second-class powers. In Washington, the ambassadors of the NATO countries met at the State Department .

~~West Germany said today that the ministers meeting in Bonn~~

West Germany said today that it plans to equip its army with short-range rockets...to take the place of "obsolete anti-aircraft and artillery weapons." Defense Minister Strauss said West Germany does not seek revision of the Paris treaties, so as to enable it to manufacture atomic weapons. My colleague, Ernest Leiser, cables me from Bonn that West Germany now expects to receive delivery of short-range tactical missiles from the United States in 1959. In the meantime, he says, the West German government will send key people to the United States for training in such missiles as the Army's Nike and the Air Force Matador.

The Moscow radio charged today that President Eisenhower's speech last night...in which he called for "a very considerable increase" in defense spending...was (in Moscow's words) "a return to the old imperialist slogan---guns before butter." / Moscow said the speech can only increase international tension.

Some Democratic members of Congress said the President "left a lot to be spelled out." / Senator McClellan said, "Before we start thinking about higher taxes, we ought to have some concrete, definite plan." Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont said he thought that to talk about a tax rise now was "premature". Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey said he was "particularly gratified" by Mr. Eisenhower's emphasis on basic research. (I ~~should like~~ Shall try to review the President's speech in a few minutes).

Today, Mr. Eisenhower met again (for the second time this week) with the National Security Council. / The meeting was attended by a number of budget experts.

The top financial expert in the Pentagon...Assistant Secretary of Defense Wilfred J. McNeil...said today that the new defense budget will be

→

"a trifle higher." He gave no figure...but said that, percentagewise, he would "guess" the increase will not be much.

The White House says President and Mrs. Eisenhower "hope" to go to Augusta, Georgia tomorrow for a vacation lasting about five days.

The New York Stock Market opened strong today, in response to President Eisenhower's call for an increase in defense spending. But later in the day the market turned mixed, and by closing many key issues had dropped [illegible] anywhere from a fraction to about two dollars a share.

The Federal Reserve Board has ordered the federal reserve banks in four cities to drop their discount rate to 3 percent, effective tomorrow. The present rate is three and a half percent. The four cities are New York, St. Louis, Atlanta and Richmond. The federal reserve banks in other cities are expected to receive similar orders soon. The effect of such a move is [illegible] to make borrowing easier and increase the supply of credit.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad asked permission today to abandon its passenger service between Baltimore and New York. It cited "an enormous

deficit in passenger operations."

A search plane from the aircraft carrier Philippine Sea today discovered wreckage of the Pan American stratocruiser that disappeared last week with 44 persons on board. Nine bodies were sighted...and are being recovered. The wreckage was found about 900 miles northeast of Hawaii.

The United States today eased its ban on travel to Albania but emphasized that this "in no way" implies a move toward recognition of that country's Communist regime.

In the United Nations, a resolution was introduced by Canada and Japan... proposing that the 12-member disarmament commission be enlarged to 22 members. The move was designed to placate Russia, which has demanded wider representation, but the Soviet delegate immediately called the plan unacceptable. The General Assembly then went on to vote for a resumption of disarmament talks.

Edward R. Murrow: November 14, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The expected theme of President Eisenhower's speech last night was what it is going to cost to hold our own with the Soviet Union. / The occasion is not as dire as the one which produced Churchill's "blood, sweat and tears" speech. The crisis, however, is of similar magnitude if not of the same immediacy. Security and survival both are at stake. / Last night the President was grave in spirit. / He offered much less in the way of reassurance than in the preceding broadcast. / But while he indicated that the cost would be heavy in effort and money, he did not himself take the lead in saying what it would be, or what sacrifices Americans must accept. / He left no doubt that great decisions will have to be made. / But if the President has made these decisions he gave no hint of it, and seemed to be implying that many of them would have to be made by others, particularly in Congress. / He said that some services now being provided by the government would have to be suspended or cut out altogether. But he did not say which ones. / There are only two big items in the domestic budget which would make possible big savings in the interest of defense spending. They are the farm and veterans programs. The President predicted that when Congress comes to the distasteful job of wielding the axe, the pressure groups will wail in anguish. However, the

wailing has not set in today, for nobody can say today which of these, or any other services the President wants to suspend or cut out altogether.

The President said that tax money will be needed - "lots of it" - which suggests more than is now being raised. But he did not propose to increase taxes. He left an impression of certainty on only one point - there will be no tax cut next year. But whether he will ask Congress to increase the income tax is anybody's guess. Some people today are guessing that he will.

Moreover, the President did not shut out the possibility of a resort to deficit financing, though here again he did not speak unequivocally. What he did was to point out that "over the long term", as he put it, a balanced budget is indispensable to the strength of our economy, and hence our security. But he preceded this by saying that if we don't succeed in saving enough to meet our defense needs, our total expenditures will have to rise. "Our people will rightly demand it" he declared. "They will not sacrifice security to worship a balanced budget".

The fiscal part of the speech outlined three possible courses: there can be drastic reduction of domestic services; there can be increased taxation; there can be deficit spending. Since defense spending is to rise,

one or two, or all three courses may have to be followed. But the President did no more last night than to point out the roads. He did not choose any of them, or exhort the nation to follow him.

The President had served notice that his main subject last night would be the needs of education and science, so this must count as the theme he considered to be most important. "My scientific advisers" he said, "place this problem above all other immediate tasks of producing missiles, or developing new techniques in the armed services. We need scientists."

But this opinion was not given as the President's, but as that of his "scientific advisers." It may be questioned whether the President, in withholding his own judgment, did not weaken his case. The prestige of scientists, particularly in fields of national affairs, is not at its peak, and actually has declined during the Eisenhower administration.

Actually the President's own judgment would carry a maximum of weight. No one better than he can understand the relationship between science and education, on the one hand, and national defense and finance, on the other. Furthermore, Mr. Eisenhower is in a unique position. He has held responsible educational authority himself. He is past President of Columbia University, and knows about the shortage of scientists and engineers as an educational

administrator. Further, his brother Milton, also a University president, was chairman of a government committee that made a study of this very problem. And the Central Intelligence Agency has adequately briefed the National Security Council on the advanced state of Russian education.

We might think from the President's two talks that he had only recently heard about the educational crisis from his "scientific advisers." To have told about it forthrightly, in terms of his own experience, knowledge and judgment, would have been an act of leadership. Now nobody knows what the President is prepared to fight for, in this field, or in the field of finance.

The free world is looking to ~~the United States for leadership.~~ us for leadership.

Only the United States has the economic and military power...~~potential~~ ~~and in being~~...to lead the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization into closer mutual cooperation. We must lead with assurance and in fact. For as St. Paul said: "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to battle?"

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The United States and Britain today announced that they will sell arms Tunisia, despite the strong objections voiced by France. French Foreign Minister Pineau said this morning, that his government would consider such action "contrary to the conception of Atlantic solidarity." France feels that arms delivered to Tunisia, might ultimately fall into the hands of Algerian rebel forces. The fear in London and Washington, on the other hand, is that if the Tunisian government cannot get arms from the West, it will turn to Russia. Consequently, the United States announced this afternoon, that it is sending Tunisia a token shipment of 500 semi-automatic rifles and 50-thousand rounds of ammunition. The State Department said the Tunisian government had given "the most explicit assurances, as to the defensive use of these weapons, their safe custody, and their non-transferability." The announcement expressed regret that France "had not found it possible to associate itself with the supply of arms to Tunisia." Britain announced that it was sending Tunisia a "token consignment" of 350 submachine guns and 70 Bren guns, together with ammunition for both types. These announceemnts brought consternation in France. Dispatches from Paris say the Anglo-American action may cause the new government of Felix Gaillard to fall. Premier Gaillard has promised a full statement tomorrow, and Foreign Minister Pineau will fly to Washington to confer with American leaders. American delegates attending the NATO parliamentary conference in Paris report "considerable concern," over the possibility of a split in the Atlantic Alliance, on the eve of next month's "summit" meeting. Paul-Henri Spaak, the secretary general of NATO, warned that the Western countries must co-operate more closely, or become second-class powers. In Washington, the ambassadors of the NATO countries met at the State Department.

West Germany said today that it plans to equip its army with

short-range rockets...to take the place of "obsolete anti-aircraft and artillery weapons." Defense Minister Strauss said West Germany does not seek revision of the Paris treaties, so as to enable it to manufacture atomic weapons. My colleague, Ernest Leiser, cables me from Bonn that West Germany now expects to receive delivery of short-range tactical missiles from the United States in 1959. In the meantime, he says, the West German government will send key people to the United States for training in such missiles as the Army's Nike and the Air Force Matador.

The Moscow radio charged today that President Eisenhower's speech last night...in which he called for "a very considerable increase" in defense spending...was (on Moscow's words) "a return to the old imperialist slogan---guns before butter." Moscow said the speech can only increase international tensions.

Democratic members of Congress said the President "left a lot to be spelled out." Senator McClellan said, "Before we start thinking about higher taxes, we ought to have some concrete, definite plan." Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont said he thought that to talk about a tax rise now was "premature." Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey, said he was "particularly gratified" by Mr. Eisenhower's emphasis on basic research. (I shall try to review the President's speech in a few minutes.)

Today, Mr. Eisenhower met again (for the second time this week) with the National Security Council. The meeting was attended by a number of budget experts.

The top financial expert in the Pentagon...Assistant Secretary of Defense Wilfred J. McNeil...said today that the new defense budget will be "a trifle higher." He gave no figure...but said that, percentagewise, he would "guess" the increase will not be much.

The White House says President and Mrs. Eisenhower "hope" to go to Augusta, Georgia tomorrow, for a vacation lasting about five days.

The Federal Reserve Board has ordered the federal reserve banks in

four cities to drop their discount rate to 3 percent, effective tomorrow. The present rate is three and a half percent. The four cities are New York, St. Louis, Atlanta and Richmond. The federal reserve banks in other cities are expected to receive similar orders soon. The effect of such a move is to make borrowing easier and increase the supply of credit.

A search plane from the aircraft carrier Philippine Sea today discovered wreckage of the Pan American stratocruiser that disappeared last week with 44 persons on board. Nine bodies were sighted...and are being recovered. The wreckage was found about 900 miles northeast of Hawaii.

In the United Nations, a resolution was introduced by Canada and Japan.. proposing that the 12-member disarmament commission be enlarged to include 22 members. The move was designed to placate Russia, which has demanded wider representation, but the Soviet delegate immediately called the plan unacceptable. The General Assembly then went on to vote for a resumption of disarmament talks.

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Moreover, the President did not shut out the possibility of a resort to deficit financing, though here again he did not speak unequivocally. What he did, was to point out that "over the long term", as he put it, a balanced budget is indispensable to the strength of our economy, and hence our security. But he preceded this, by saying that if we don't succeed in saving enough to meet our defense needs, our total expenditures will have to rise. "Our people will rightly demand it" he declared. "They will not sacrifice security to worship a balanced budget."

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The free world is looking to us for leadership. Only the United States has the economic and military power...to lead the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization into closer, more efficient co-operation. We must lead with assurance, and in fact. For as St. Paul said; "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to battle?"

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 15, 1957

This is the news:

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President Bourguiba of Tunisia said that the United States...by its action...had assumed the role of "champion of liberty." He said that Tunisia was also going to accept a "symbolic" gift of arms from Egypt. (I should like to discuss these developments further in a few minutes).

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The Air Force deputy chief of staff...General O'Donnell...today praised the recent performance of the Snark, an intercontinental guided missile with a 5-thousand-mile range. O'Donnell told a news conference in Chicago that...on October 31...the Snark performed under conditions simulating actual operations...and demonstrated its ability to place a nuclear warhead on a target anywhere in the world.

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The New York Stock Market rallied sharply today...with gains of one to FIVE points over a wide front. The rise is attributed to the Federal Reserve Board action yesterday...cutting the discount rate in four districts from three and a half to three percent.

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~~The Civil Aeronautics Board said today that "an exhaustive investigation" will be made as to what caused the Pan American stratocruiser to come down in the Pacific, apparently with the loss of all 44 persons on board. Seventeen bodies [illegible] have now been recovered.~~

The tempest over the delivery of arms to Tunisia is infinitely more serious than the five hundred rifles and three hundred and fifty Bren guns involved. It suddenly has disclosed the basic weakness of NATO. / Already the alliance has been sapped militarily by the Algerian crisis. / Now the gravest doubts arise as to whether it ever can be made into a great instrument of power unless that crisis is solved. / The French Government now may fall, and be difficult to replace through normal constitutional methods. / One can say gloomily that this was bound to happen some day. But to have it happen now, when the re-building of NATO is scheduled for December, fills all NATO governments with foreboding. / France's allies are in no position to solve the Algerian crisis. They haven't been asked to. But even if France should ask, they could not come up with a formula for peace in Algeria that everyone would accept. / This is a well-nigh insoluble problem. Full independence is unacceptable to the more than a million French settlers who have created most of Algeria's wealth, and so is unacceptable to the French Government. Anything less than full independence has by now become unacceptable to the Algerians.

Several questions arise from the present storm. One is whether it was

necessary or wise to let it blow up at this moment. The answer is that the United States and British Governments believed it was unavoidable. They had given President Bourguiba a promise and they had to keep it. If they didn't, Bourguiba would be disillusioned and undoubtedly would accept Russian arms. We knew the French would be upset, but thought it had to be done anyway.

That raises another question: why the promise of arms was made to Bourguiba in the first place. He needed them, he said, to maintain domestic order and to protect his Algerian border. He had to keep it from being overrun by Algerian rebels, not to mention French troops engaged in "hot pursuit". He needed arms to stop the smuggling of arms and supplies into Algeria, and promised to take every precaution against the arms received ending up with the rebels.

A further question is whether the French were left in the dark about negotiations with Bourguiba. It appears that they were not. The previous French Government had agreed to the shipment, and the arms were to have been provided by Belgium and Italy. Then when the Parliamentary crisis arose, the government repudiated the agreement, so as to deny in Parliament that it had ever existed. The present French Government also had been

fully informed, and a few days ago, knowing that Washington and London had set a deadline, offered to supply Bourguíba itself. We expected the delivery to be made on the terms we had offered. But the French imposed an additional condition. Last year, Bourguiba sent Egypt a token donation of food at the time of the Suez crisis. When Bourguíba broadcast his appeal for arms, Nasser responded with the offer of a token shipment. Bourguíba assured us that he would take this and decline any further Egyptian arms. But the French insisted that he reject the Nasser offer before receiving anything from France. Bourguíba considered this an infringement of sovereignty and rejected the French offer. A further question is whether, having chosen to disregard the French by our action, we carried through the operation with all the delicacy possible. And here the answer is that the State Department yesterday issued a pious ~~homilietic~~ Little Lecture that surely burned the French wounds like salt. "The United States" we said, "still believes that the ties of history, culture and geography, which bind France and Tunisia, constitute the basis for a close and enduring relationship which can be mutually beneficial in the military as well as other fields." This passage may pass as just a glimpse of the obvious. But it is also a lecture delivered by one nation to another, and a less

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One reason we sent arms to Bourguiba was to keep the Russians from sending them, but anyone thinking we have beaten the Russians at their own game does not understand the game. For the Russians it is heads-I-win and tails-you-lose proposition. By threatening to deliver arms to Tunisia they forced us to do it. By forcing us to do it they made us alienate one of our major allies, and advertise a gaping rift in the NATO alliance. Russia has two big objectives in its foreign policy. One is to establish a foothold in the Middle East, the other is to break up the Western alliance. ~~Russia was using a tactic in its foreign policy.~~ By pushing ahead in the Middle East, it is exposing the weakness of NATO. It is a huge success to be able to win so big a victory over the matter of a few hundred small arms.

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 18, 1957

This is the news:

Adlai Stevenson conferred for 90 minutes with Secretary of State Dulles today, on American plans for next month's NATO "summit meeting". As he went into the meeting, Stevenson said, "I am here to make comments and be helpful, to consult and discuss." / When he came out, he said the meeting had been "very encouraging." / "We discussed some of the problems," he said, "and reviewed preparations." Stevenson told reporters there had been no discussion of whether he would accompany Secretary Dulles and President Eisenhower to the NATO meeting. / But he defined his role as Administration consultant in these terms: "I will review and discuss the various proposals," he said, "and give my ~~[illegible]~~ advice. Those I can

support, I will...as actively as possible." Stevenson added that if he encounters proposals he is against, he will say so in public. ~~"I am sure," he said, "the strength and confidence of our allies is of the first importance."~~

Earlier in the day, the White House released the text of a telegram President Eisenhower sent Stevenson last Thursday...expressing regret that he would not be in Washington today to see him. "I am sure," Mr. Eisenhower said, "that later there will be an opportunity for conferences at which we can both be present."

The State Department says Mr. Stevenson has been given security clearance so that he can see secret papers.

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French ~~Premier~~ Foreign Minister Pineau arrived in the United States today to confer with Secretary Dulles on the Tunisian question. Pineau told a news conference that...by sending arms to Tunisia...the United States and Britain had made "a ~~very~~ bad preparation" for next month's meeting of NATO heads of government. He said, "If these arms should fall into the hands of Algerian rebels, French public reaction would be very strong and very bad for the Atlantic Pact." Not since World War Two, he said, had the Communist Part gained such a victory in France. Pineau discounted the idea that Russia will send arms to Tunisia if the West does not. Moscow, he said, has given assurances that it has no such plan. Pineau said that when he sees Dulles tomorrow, he will try to get a guarantee that American arms deliveries to Tunisia will be limited...and that the weapons will be employed solely in Tunisia's own defense. ~~The French premier spent most of the day conferring with United Nations officials, here in New York.~~

In London, the British foreign secretary...Selwyn Lloyd...said today that it would have been "most unfortunate" if Tunisia had been forced to obtain arms...directly or indirectly...from the Soviet bloc. Lloyd told the House of Commons, "Tunisia, as an independent and sovereign state,

is entitled to arms for the purpose of legitimate self-defense." He said the Anglo-American action..."far from being contrary to the principle of Atlantic solidarity...was designed to protect the interests of the West as a whole." There is nothing in it, he said, that would prevent France from continuing to meet Tunisia's principal weapons requirements.

Representatives of the Egyptian and Syrian parliaments...meeting in Damascus...voted unanimously today for a "federal union" between the two Arab countries. Damascus newspapers report the holding of joint maneuvers in Syria by Syrian and Egyptian troops.

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The Western powers today agreed to expand the United Nations Disarmament Commission to 25 members...as a further concession to Russia, which has demanded broader representation in any future disarmament talks. The commission currently has 12 members. Only last week, the United States went along with a plan to expand the number of member countries to 22. The General Assembly is expected to vote tomorrow on the new compromise proposal. / And this time, Russia may go along.

~~The United Nations Political Committee today approved a resolution calling for a new effort to unify Korea, as an independent and democratic state. The vote was 53 to 9, with 15 abstentions. The nine opposing votes were cast by countries of the Soviet bloc.~~

Communist China today announced a program for de-centralizing some branches of its industry, effective January first. / The segments of Chinese industry most deeply affected are the building trades, textiles, communications, and timber.

A Japanese court is expected (within the next hour) to return a verdict in the manslaughter trial of U.S. Army Specialist William Girard. The verdict will be returned by a three-judge panel, which began hearing the case last August 26th.

The Supreme Court ruled today...in an unimous decision...that a labor union cannot legally discriminate against its members on the basis of race. The case involves the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, the ~~and the Bunn~~ Texas and New Orleans Railroad, and four of its Negro employes. The four Negroes...formerly employed by the railroad in Houston, Texas...charge that the company "purported" to abolish 45 jobs held by them in 1954, but subsequently hired white workers in their place. They also accuse the all-white union of "doing nothing to protect them." Lower courts failed to act...saying that they lacked jurisdiction. The Supreme Court says the lower courts were in error, and that the charges, if proved, constitute a clear violation of the Railroad Labor Act.

~~Late this afternoon, a tornado hit the northern and western suburbs of Birmingham, Alabama...killing at least one person and injuring 12 others. The heaviest damage is reported in the industrial suburb of Ensley.~~

~~Snow up to a foot deep has fallen in parts of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.~~

Edward R. Murrow: November 18, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Every top communist leader, excepting only President Tito of Yugoslavia, has been in Moscow for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union, and has stayed on for consultations. Many separate talks have been held in the Kremlin, and over the week end all of the visiting leaders met in formal sessions. This, then, is a summit meeting for communists comparable to the December meeting of the NATO Council.

If a meeting of such importance were being held anywhere outside the Iron Curtain, we should have been amply served with news and speculation about it. But thanks to the Moscow censorship the occasion has had only the barest mention. A final declaration will be published, but there will be no helpful information about the strains and stresses within the Communist movement. The only speculation there has been has come from Warsaw, which heard that Khrushchev was seeking to set up a new communist international to take the place of the Comintern and Cominform. Moscow observers doubt that this will come to pass, but the subject must have produced some interesting reactions.

Khrushchev has wanted a new communist international ever since he snuffed out the Cominform in his drive to bring Yugoslavia back into the satellite family. To some extent his hold in Moscow depends on his influence in the

world communist movement. He proposed a new organization last January, but Mao Tse-tung in China, Gomulka in Poland and Togliatti in Italy, all shied away. That was soon after communist solidarity had been shattered by events in Hungary. But times have changed. Possession of the inter-continental missile and the two sputniks have added enormously to Soviet prestige inside the communist family as well as abroad. The Kremlin has now more than made up what it lost in Hungary.

Both Mao and Gomulka have reasons to stand by Khrushchev at this time. He has espoused the doctrine of separate roads to socialism, which is essential to both of them. Gomulka can expect more elbow-room from Khrushchev than from any other communist leader. Mao is beholden to Khrushchev because after the death of Stalin he rushed to Peiping and put through a vast program of economic aid. Today, China is in economic difficulties and needs the friendliness of Khrushchev as badly as ever.

A year ago Mao seemed to be reaching out for leadership of world communism himself. He made important speeches and experiments along the line of gentler party rule and greater diversity in political thinking. But the experiments did not pan out. There was far too much criticism. The freedom was promptly shut off, and repressive measures were resumed.

Floods and food shortages then developed, and any pretensions to world leadership on Mao's part has been played down.

Mao arrived in Moscow just after the purge of Zhukov. He at once threw all the influence his presence could give to Khrushchev, as though his most important service to world communism was to emphasize the stability of the regime in Moscow. It had been forecast that when Mao came to Moscow, he, Gomulka and Tito would by their very attendance, represent a kind of ~~tacit alliance within the~~ hand clue communist alliance, which would give an entirely new look to the world movement. But it has not happened. Tito did not even come to Moscow. Mao is probably not going to visit Poland this trip. There is no new face to the world movement. Russian leadership, whether formally or informally, is again unchallenged.

Western governments now will study the outcome of the meetings for clues about Khrushchev's state of mind. For one thing, they want to know what he meant by his offer of East-West negotiations in his anniversary address. The question is whether he wants real negotiations, that is, on a basis of mutual concessions, or whether the price for a broad settlement has already soared out of sight. Obviously, if a new communist international is set up, that will be conclusive - the talk of negotiations was just

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Word for Today

When the Russians make a proposal, it is Natural that we examine it for the motive. So when Khrushchev calls for new East-West talks, we wonder what it is he really wants. Henry Ward Beecher said, "God made man to go by motives...and he will not go without them any more than a boat without steam, or a balloon without gas."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Adlai Stevenson conferred for 90 minutes with Secretary of State Dulles today, on American plans for next month's NATO "summit meeting". As he went into the meeting, Stevenson said, "I am here to make comments and be helpful, to consult amd discuss." When he came out, he said the meeting had been "very encouraging." "We discussed some of the problems," he said, "and reviewed preparations." Stevenson told reporters there had been no discussion of whether he would accompany Secretary Dulles and President Eisenhower to the NATO meeting. But he defined his role as Administration consultant in these terms: "I will review and discuss the various proposals," he said, "and give my advice. Those I can support, I will...as actively as possible." Stevenson added that if he encounters proposals he is against, he will say so in public.

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experiments in conciliation in foreign policy.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But, first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: When the Russians make a proposal, it is natural that we examnine it for the motive. So when Khrushchev calls for new East-West talks, we wonder what it is he really wants. Henry Ward Beecher said, "God made man to go by motives... and he will not go without them any more than a boat without steam, or a balloon without gas."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Nov. 19, 1957

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles suggested today what the United States will seek to accomplish at next month's meeting of NATO heads of government. He told a news conference that this country "very likely" will open negotiations with its allies for the setting up of missile bases in various European countries. These bases would be for missiles of intermediate range. And Dulles said they can be established through executive agreements that do not require Senate approval or amendment of the Atomic Energy Act. He said the intermediate-range missiles should be ready... in operational numbers...by the end of 1959. The nuclear warheads

would remain, technically, in American hands. Dulles explained that, in event of war, President Eisenhower...as commander-in-chief...could then turn the nuclear warheads over to our allies. / The NATO countries are to be trained in the use of the American missiles. / Dulles said that he and the President will try...at next month's NATO meeting...to dispel any doubt, that the United States Strategic Air Command will react to any attack in Europe, "if the situation seems to call for it." / It is not possible, he said, to give any legal commitment.

Secretary of Defense McElroy said today that he is "extremely hopeful" that the United States will be able to start delivery of intermediate range missiles to Britain, in 1959. / (The United States and Britain made an agreement to this effect last March). / McElroy talked to reporters after a two-hour conference with President Eisenhower...in which they discussed the military budget for the next fiscal year. / He was accompanied to the President's Augusta headquarters by the Pentagon's budget expert, Wilfred McNeil. / McElroy predicted a "moderate" increase in defense spending...something around a billion dollars...and said it may be necessary, for reasons of economy, to shut down some military installations in the United States. / He said that, so far, no final budget figure

has been fixed. As to the development of missiles, McElroy said the tests of the intermediate range Jupiter and Thor have been so successful that the United States "may be on the verge of having a choice, not only of one operational I.R.B.M., but of two."

Mr. Dulles was asked...in his news conference...about the role being played by Adlai Stevenson as consultant to the Eisenhower Administration. Dulles said Stevenson was free to make any public criticism he pleased, but he--Dulles---expected that Stevenson would take into account the main goal, the strengthening of the Atlantic Alliance.

Dulles expressed regret that France feels so strongly about the delivery of arms to Tunisia by Britain and the United States. Dulles said that "up until the last few minutes" before the arms were sent, the United States and Britain had both thought France would supply weapons to Tunisia. He conceded that there was some confusion in his mind about the whole situation, and he hoped that when he met French Foreign Minister Pineau this afternoon, an understanding would be reached. They failed to settle the issue in a three-hour meeting...but agreed to TRY FURTHER. Means for preventing the arms delivered to Tunisia from falling into the hands of

the Algerian rebels were discussed.

Before seeing Pineau, Dulles conferred with the ambassadors of the four Baghdad Pact countries---Britain, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran. The nature of the meeting was not announced.

The vacation White House announces that President Eisenhower will make the third in his series of reports to the American people next Tuesday night. Mr. Eisenhower will speak from Cleveland on "The Value of International Cooperation in our Nation's Security."

~~A former defense official said today that the United States might have developed missiles faster, if there had been freer exchange of information between the armed services. The view was expressed by Dr. Clifford Furnas, former assistant secretary of defense for research and development, in testimony before a House committee investigating secrecy in government.~~

A 21-million-dollar contract for construction of an atomic-powered merchant ship was awarded today to the New York Shipbuilding Corporation of Camden, New Jersey. The contract is for the hull of the vessel. Installation and testing of the atomic power plant will be carried out under a separate 9-million-dollar contract with the Babcock and Wilcox Company.

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Thousands of French civil servants staged a 24-hour strike today, in support of their demand for higher pay.

Tonight...in Moscow...Premier Bulganin said that Russia will help Egypt "build up its national economy." Bulganin gave no details of the economic aid program, which he said had been requested by President Nasser. ~~"Our contributions," he said, "are selfless, based on the mutual interests of our two countries."~~

~~The Czech parliament today elected Communist Party leader Antonin Novotny as the new president of Czechoslovakia...succeeding Antonin Zapotocky, who died.~~ (NOV-OTNY)

The United Nations General Assembly voted today to expand the 12-member disarmament commission to 25 members. / Russia wanted the commission to have 32 members, evenly divided between the supporters of the Western disarmament position, and the neutral countries and the countries of the Soviet bloc. ~~The General Assembly vote...in defiance of the Russian threat to boycott future disarmament talks...was 60 to 9, with 11 abstentions.~~

Secretary of the Army Brucker today announced that the last Regular Army troops will be pulled out of Little Rock on November 27th. / He said the action is made possible by the "continuing stability" of the situation at Central High School. About 900 members of the federalized National Guard will remain on duty at Little Rock for the time being.

Edward R. Murrow: November 19, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Because of the crisis in foreign policy, "bi-partisanship" is a word on everyone's lips in Washington these days. However, it is a word that means different things to different people. To some Republicans bi-partisanship means the Republicans making the foreign policy and the Democrats supporting it, which admittedly is a kind of bi-partisanship. To some Democrats bi-partisanship means that the Democrats have a full part in making the policy, and that both parties then support it. That is bi-partisanship of a broader kind.

There are many shades and degrees of bi-partisanship. When John Foster Dulles served as roving ambassador under President Truman, that was one degree. He was an eminent Republican, he obviously supported only what he believed in, and he was able to vouch for the policy to Republicans and make it easier for them to vote for it. He may have influenced the making of policy, but he did not actually make it. Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson did that.

Senator Vandenberg established another degree of bi-partisanship when he joined the United States delegation at the first United Nations meeting in San Francisco. He laid down precise conditions for his co-operation. He

made sure he would participate in making policy, with freedom not to support anything he did not believe in.

The highest degree of bi-partisanship in our modern history came when President Roosevelt named Henry Stimson Secretary of War and Colonel Knox Secretary of the Navy. However, this fell far short of giving us a coalition government, which is the highest degree of bi-partisanship possible. Both Mr. Stimson and Colonel Knox came into the cabinet as individuals, and had no authorization from their party to join, nor any responsibility to the party for their subsequent actions. But they laid down precise conditions for their service. They had to have full cabinet status and free hands in running their departments, subject only to the will of the President. But even though Mr. Stimson in time had much to do in shaping policy, this was not bi-partisanship in the most complete and formal sense.

Observers in Washington are scrutinizing the precise status of Adlai Stevenson, trying to decide just what grade and shade of bi-partisanship it is going to be. Obviously it will not be on a par with the status of Mr. Stimson or Colonel Knox, nor even of Senator Vandenberg. Mr. Stevenson, not having been asked to help make American policy has stated clearly he will not undertake to make it. Whether his status is higher or lower than

that of Mr. Dulles under Truman is not clear. Mr. Dulles had a full-time, paid job. Mr. Stevenson is volunteering his services for a few weeks. Mr. Stevenson, however, is a more important person in the Democratic hierarchy than Mr. Dulles was in the Republican Party in the Truman days, and his influence with Democrats and public opinion generally is correspondingly greater.

But what is clear is that Mr. Stevenson's status has been kept below the bi-partisanship symbolized by Mr. Stimson and Colonel Knox and by Senator Vandenberg. This certainly has been deliberate. If he was to have been asked into the Administration to help make foreign policy, the President would have had to invite him. After all, he is a kind of ex-officio head of the Democratic Party. But the President issued no invitation at all. When Mr. Stevenson came to Washington - at Mr. Dulles' invitation - he did receive a pleasantly informal letter from the President, but it did not hint that an offer might be coming that would raise Mr. Stevenson's status. Instead, the President said that he would be seeing Mr. Stevenson on his return as undoubtedly they would find themselves attending the same meeting.

Mr. Stevenson's friends are not happy about the limited role assigned to him, but they think he has gone just as far as the limited scope accorded

him permitted. He has shown that he is thoroughly aware of the urgency of the crisis and is ready to serve his country in a non-partisan way. If he has stated that he is not making policy himself, his friends say he is merely making it clear that he has not been asked to. And if asked to, the President would have to do the asking.

The usual kind of bi-partisanship in foreign policy practised by the Eisenhower Administration consists of the President consulting with Democratic leaders from Congress as well as Republicans. They come to the White House and are told what the policy is and why it is being adopted. Very rarely these White House visitors can say "No", but usually they listen, ask questions and are given explanations. That, I repeat, is a limited kind of bi-partisanship. Bringing in Mr. Stevenson has widened the limit, but not much. The foreign policy in the main will still be Republican policy which Mr. Stevenson and his fellow-Democrats are being asked to support.

Word for Today

We were talking about political bi-partisanship. Mark Twain said, "St. Patrick had no politics. His sympathies lay with the right---that was politics enough. When he came across a reptile, he forgot to enquire whether he was a Democrat or Republican...but simply exalted his staff and let him have it."

Goodnight and good luck!

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There are many shades and degrees of bi-partisanship. When John Foster Dulles served as roving ambassador under President Truman, that was one degree. He was an eminent Republican, he obviously supported only what he believed in, and he was able to vouch for the policy to Republicans and make it easier for them to vote for it. He may have influenced the making of policy, but he did not actually make it. Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson did that.

Senator Vandenberg established another degree of bi-partisanship when he joined the United States delegation at the first United Nations meeting in San

Francisco. He laid down precise conditions for his co-operation. He made sure he would participate in making policy, with freedom not to support anything he did not believe in.

The highest degree of bi-partisanship in our modern history came when President Roosevelt named Henry Stimson Secretary of War and Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy. However, this fell far short of giving us a coalition government, which is the highest degree of bi-partisanship possible. Both Mr. Stimson and Colonel Knox came into the cabinet as individuals, and had no authorization from their party to join, nor any responsibility to the party for their subsequent actions. But they laid down precise conditions for their service. They had to have full cabinet status and free hands in running their departments, subject only to the will of the President. But even though Mr. Stimson in time had much to do in shaping policy, this was not bi-partisanship in the most complete and formal sense.

Observers in Washington are scrutinizing the precise status of Adlai Stevenson, trying to decide just what grade and shade of bi-partisanship it is going to be. Obviously it will not be on a par with the status of Mr. Stimson or Colonel Knox, nor even of Senator Vandenberg. Mr. Stevenson, not having been asked to help make American policy has stated clearly he will not undertake to make it. Whether his status is higher or lower than that of Mr. Dulles under Truman is not clear. Mr. Dulles had a full-time paid job. Mr. Stevenson is volunteering his services for a few weeks. Mr. Stevenson, however, is a more important person in the Democratic hierarchy than Mr. Dulles was in the Republican Party in the Truman days, and his influence with Democrats and public opinion generally is correspondingly greater.

But what is clear is that Mr. Stevenson's status has been kept below the bi-partisanship symbolized by Mr. Stimson and Colonel Knox and by Senator Vandenberg. This certainly has been deliberate. If he was to have been asked into the Administration to help make foreign policy, the President would have had

to invite him. After all, he is a kind of ex-officio head of the Democratic Party. But the President issued no invitation at all. When Mr. Stevenson came to Washington- at Mr. Dulles' invitation - he did receive a pleasantly informal letter from the President, but it did not hint that an offer might be coming that would raise Mr. Stevenson's status. Instead, the President said that he would be seeing Mr. Stevenson on his return as undoubtedly they would find themselves attending the same meeting. Mr. Stevenson's friends are not happy about the limited role assigned to him, but they think he has gone just as far as the limited scope accorded him permitted. He has shown that he is thoroughly aware of the urgency of the crisis and is ready to serve his country in a non-partisan way.

The usual kind of bi-partisanship in foreign policy practised by the Eisenhower Administration consists of the President consulting with Democratic leaders from Congress as well as Republicans. They come to the White House and are told what the policy is and why it is being adopted. Very rarely these White House visitors can say "No", but usually they listen, ask questions and are given explanations. That I repeat, is a limited kind of bi-partisanship. Bringing in Mr. Stevenson has widened the limit, but not much. The foreign policy in the main will still be Republican policy which Mr. Stevenson and his fellow-Democrats are being asked to support.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today., But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were talking about political bi-partisanship. Mark Twain said, "St. Patrick had no politics. His sympathies lay with the right---that was politics enough. When he came across a reptile, he forgot to enquire whether he was a Democrat or Republican...but simply exalted his staff and let him have it."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 20, 1957

This is the news:

The State Department said today that, henceforth, the United States will seek...in the matter of arms shipments to Tunisia..."to work out procedures which will allay French fears." A department spokesman said this agreement in principle is "foreseen" as the result of yesterday's meeting between Secretary of State Dulles and French Foreign Minister Pineau. France is concerned over the possibility that arms received by Tunisia may eventually come into the possession of Algerian rebel forces. The State Department spokesman said it was agreed in principle that weapons sent to the Tunisians "should be for their own internal security." But he

denied that any "plan" has been agreed upon. He said he knew of "no immediate plans." Foreign Minister Pineau conferred this morning with Adlai Stevenson, who is serving the Administration as consultant, preparatory to next month's NATO "summit" meeting. And ~~this~~ this afternoon, Pineau conferred for nearly two hours with Secretary of Defense McElroy, and other high officials of the Defense Department. He said afterward that they reviewed most of the problems...military and scientific...which will be examined at the NATO conference, and that they reached "a high degree of unity" on those matters which were discussed.

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The Defense Department tonight announced the creation of a new office to direct the development of nuclear power "for the propulsion of aircraft and missiles." The new office will be headed up by Major General Donald J. Keirn, who has been in charge of Air Force work in the development of nuclear power plants. The new centralized program will be carried out jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense. There has been a demand...on the part of some members of Congress...that the United States step up its effort to produce the first atomic-powered plane. And Deputy Defense Secretary Quarles promised some time ago that steps would be taken to reorganize the atomic aircraft project.

Secretary of Defense McElroy testified today before a House military appropriations committee which has been looking into the American missile program. After testifying, behind closed doors, McElroy told reporters that the development of the intermediate range ballistic missile is "on schedule". He said, "I believe we are in good shape." Committee Chairman Mahon commented that the "prevailing view" is that we are lagging behind Russia in the development of both the long-range <u>and</u> intermediate range missiles. He also charged that the Administration had withheld

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some of the money appropriated by Congress for missiles. As to whether some funds may have been misused, McElroy conceded that "almost any program costing this much money could have been done better." Tonight, William Holaday, the director of missile development, disputed Mahon's statement that Russia is ahead of the United States in developing the intermediate range missile, as well as the I.C.B.M. But Chairman Mahon insisted he has information indicating to him "very positively" that such is the case.

The American Embassy in Cairo said today that the United States is giving Egypt a 600-thousand-dollar economic aid payment. The money is earmarked for rural development. And the payment comes on the heels of yesterday's announcement that Russia has agreed on an economic aid program for Egypt. American aid to Egypt was suspended after President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal.

In the United Nations today, Saudi Arabia charged that, by supporting Israel, the West "is scoring failures and retreats." He called for the prohibition of Jewish immigration into Israel and the repatriation of all Arab refugees to the homes from which they fled during the Arab-Israeli War of 1948.

TheUnited Nations Political Committee today opened debate on the question of West New Guinea. Both Indonesia and the Netherlands claim sovereignty over the territory comprising some 130-thousand square miles. Nineteen Afro-Asian countries are sponsoring a resolution "inviting" the parties to find a solution in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter. The Indonesian foreign minister told the political committee that Dutch refusal to negotiate constitutes "a dangerous attitude." (President Sukarno of Indonesia has threatened to use force, if necessary). The representative of the Netherlands reiterated that his country "will not comply with any Indonesian demands for annexation," or enter into any negotiations concerning the future status of the island territory.

Britain announced today that it will build a series of atomic power stations in Italy.

Secretary of the Interior Seaton said today that steps have been taken to open up 20-million acres of public land in Alaska for mineral and mining claims. He made the announcement after conferring with Governor Stepovich of Alaska, who said the land has "great potential for gas and oil development."

Secretary of State Dulles said tonight that an attack on NATO forces anywhere would bring an American response "comparable to Pearl Harbor." The decision whether to respond to such an attack, he said, would rest with commanders in the field.

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Edward R. Murrow: November 20, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

There are signs that the making of policy about missiles for our NATO allies is not far along. Defense Secretary McElroy said this week that treaties would be necessary before missiles would be placed in Western Europe, and Secretary Dulles had to correct him yesterday. Formal treaties will not be needed, and the matter can be handled by agreements. But Mr. Dulles himself was uncertain whether we have missiles with nuclear warheads in Canada. At first he said he thought we had, then left it that they are either there or in position to be quickly put there.

Since our medium-range missiles are not yet in production, and shipment cannot be anticipated before the end of next year, there is time for everybody in the Administration to become familiar with the problem. But certain topics are likely to come up at the NATO meeting in December which invite discussion.

Mr. Dulles said that we do not intend to start off negotiating with individual NATO countries about missile bases on the Continent, but will decide matters first through General Norstad, the NATO Commander. As Commander he will say where bases have the greatest military value, and negotiations with the appropriate governments will come at the end and not

the start. But we already have negotiated with Britain, and did not do it after consultation with General Norstad. And this gives rise to the idea that we are turning NATO into an alliance dominated by the British and ourselves. The French are sensitive on this point, which has been emphasized by the United States and Britain having joined in delivering arms to Tunisia. Foreign Minister Pineau is here in part to claim France's full share in Western policy. That may also be the motive that is bringing Herr von Brentano to Washington from Bonn.

But Europeans are sensitive about another point. They know that our missile bases invite attack or retaliation by Soviet missiles and air power. And they feel more and more helpless about being immersed in a war which they have had no voice to prevent. Secretary Dulles tried yesterday to allay any fears by our allies that we might not use our strategic air power against the Soviet Union if a Russian attack in Europe did not actually involve our own forces. That may worry some people, but more are worried over the changing nature of warfare. Instead of war beginning in a tempo permitting inter-governmental consultation, it is getting to be a push-button business, in which the President of the United States can immediately throw all NATO countries into the throes of nuclear warfare. We propose to

encourage our continental allies to train men in handling dummy missiles, so that they can use them if war comes, but this hardly gives them a feeling of being masters of their own destiny.

Many Europeans are talking of the real need of NATO solidarity, that is, not simply Anglo-American solidarity. And since in the missile age, there may never be time to consult the NATO council about going to war, they think the solidarity must start with policy-making. This opens a pandora's box of difficulties. The French, who want a say in ~~XXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXX~~ American defense policy, never have given the NATO allies a say in Algerian policy, which also affects the strength and security of NATO. There would be a problem dealing frankly and freely with Iceland, where two members of the government are communists. And there is the problem of the basic concept of sovereignty, which Mr. Dulles raised yesterday, in saying that one country never can be given the right to veto the right of another country to defend itself.

Real solidarity in policy-making pre-supposes real unity, and while the trend in Europe is in that direction, as witness the coal and steel community and the common market, no serious proposal has been made to match Winston Churchill's offer of common citizenship to France in 1940. On the

contrary, this is the hour of half-measures, as the London Economist points out. "In the long perspective of years men may adjust themselves to the idea of total unity and truly common policies" it writes, "but today the best is the enemy of the good, and in clutching at that shadow, we may lose the substance out of our grasp." What half-measures can pull NATO together The Economist does not specify. But obviously it does not expect the December meeting to be a turning-point in history. But it will measure the distance between what nations say they want, and what they are prepared to do.

Word for Today

It would seem that we must still go a far piece before we have a [redacted] policy for setting up missile bases in concert with our European allies. [redacted] Cervantes expressed the simple truth a long time ago when he said, "It's a long step from saying to doing." And it was also Cervantes who [redacted] observed, "The man who is prepared has his battle half fought."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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the part of some members of Congress...that the United States step up its effort to produce the first atomic-powered plane. And Deputy Defense Secretary Quarles promised some time ago, that steps would be taken to reorganize the atomic aircraft project.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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saying to doing." And it was also Cervates who observed, "The man who is prepared has his battle half fought."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 21, 1957

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon said today that the United States is making a "massive effort" to catch up with Russia in missile development. He said, "If we continue to devote proper effort...and adequate funds...there is no reason why the United States and its allies need stay behind." Nixon blamed the American lag on "a calculated decision by military people" in the period between 1945 and 51...the period of the Truman Administration. The reason, he said, does not lie in any political decision. Rather, the military had to decide how to use the limited amount of money available and chose to concentrate on long-range strategic bombers. Nixon said the Soviet Union concentrated "to a certain extent on

long-range bombers, but also on missiles at the same time." The reason for this country's lag, he said, is primarily because the United States got a late start. Nixon warned that the United States must make "a far greater effort" to train scientists...but, he said, we don't want to get in a position of becoming "a pale carbon copy of the scientific materialists in Moscow." He also said the United States must continue its program of economic and military aid.

The House Military Appropriations Subcommittee heard more testimony today on the present state of our missiles program, and its chairman...Representative Mahon...said afterwards, "The experts feel the "hardware stage" is now due, and I agree." He said he was encouraged by the "climate" in the committee room today. The procurement of intermediate range missiles, he said, should now be "put into high gear."

The Navy missile director, Rear Admiral Clark, said today that the Navy is exploring "every possible way" to advance the scheduled operational date of the Polaris...a ballistic missile of 15-hundred-mile range. The operational date is said, unofficially, to be sometime in 1962. It appears, Clark said, that the time-table can be "appreciably" advanced.

VINE

Lieutenant General C.S. Irvine, of the Air Force, said today that "active research" is underway with regard to both "manned ballistic vehicles and so-called space platforms." He did not go into details.

And tonight the Defense Department announced plans for building a multi-million-dollar missile site near Cheyenne, Wyoming. Construction, it said, will start in the middle of 1958. ~~The project is to cost 65-million dollars. And there is speculation that intercontinental ballistic missiles may be launched from this base. The Defense Department says only that the base is "required to support the missile program."~~

~~The State Department confirmed today that Adlai Stevenson has been sworn in as a 50-dollar-a-day consultant on foreign policy. A department spokesman said Stevenson was sworn in yesterday in a private ceremony.~~

Secretary of State Dulles said today...in Chicago...that the invitation to ~~the Democratic leader~~ Adlai Stevenson to serve as consultant related only to preparation for the NATO "summit" meeting in Paris next month. Dulles added that he hopes Stevenson will be willing to testify at congressional hearings ~~dealing with legislation~~ on legislation growing out of the NATO conference, if Stevenson agrees that the legislation should be passed.

President Eisenhower flew back to Washington today, after a one-week vacation in Augusta, Georgia. Associates of the President report him "much refreshed." ~~Tomorrow, he will hold a meeting with his cabinet.~~

Secretary of the Treasury Anderson said today that the Administration will make "every effort" to stay within the national debt limit of 275-billion dollars. But he indicated that the ceiling may have to be raised. Anderson was testifying before the House Small Business Committee---his first appearance before a congressional group since becoming a cabinet member. He called a balanced budget "important to the national welfare"...said he didn't want to "minimize" that importance...but, at the same time, ~~[illegible]~~ couldn't say that the budget will be balanced under the present circumstances. ~~The Treasury secretary said [illegible] [illegible]~~ the country needs "a strong, adequate defense and a strong, virile economy." ~~And as far as the economy is concerned, he said he regards~~ the Federal Reserve Board action...~~lowering the discount rate for some of its member banks~~..."a step in the right direction." ~~(The effect of the~~ action ~~was to~~ make for easier credit).

Another member of the cabinet...Secretary of Labor Mitchell...told a news conference today that he believes the steady 13-month rise in the →

cost of living "has come to an end." The consumer price index for October will be released tomorrow, and Mitchell said it will show no basic change. He foresees an increase in unemployment the first of next year but does not believe that it will be serious.

British Prime Minister Macmillan will fly to Paris on Monday for a meeting with French Premier Gaillard. The French government had invited Macmillan "in view of recent developments in the situation in North Africa" and because of the upcoming NATO conference. The question of Anglo-American arms shipments to Tunisia will be discussed.

~~Talks between Britain and the Arab kingdom of Yemen on the Aden border dispute ended today without agreement. The conversations had been going on in London for 10 days.~~

Jordan charged today that Israeli forces opened fire on the Arab sector of Jerusalem and kidnaped a Jordanian worker about 400 yards inside Arab territory. It said that unless the worker is returned within 24 hours, Jordan will "take the necessary steps to safeguard her rights."

Russia tonight announced an agreement with Red China for greater cultural cooperation between the two countries. The announcement

makes no mention of the recent "summit" meeting of Communist leaders in Moscow. The Communist Daily Worker in London says the heads of Communist states arrived at "an identity of views on all questions." It says they agreed that Socialist revolutions should be achieved "by peaceful means"...that there is a real possibility of averting war, but that "should the imperialists unleash a war, then imperialism is doomed." This, according to the London Daily Worker, will be the substance of the Communist communique on the conference.

My colleague Daniel Schorr, in Moscow, has prepared a report on Soviet reaction to recent comments from abroad...comments ranging from how we regard Sputniks, to the personal appearance of the Russian man on the street. For that report, we switch now to Moscow.

(Tape runs 5:00
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY.")

That was Daniel Schorr, reporting from Moscow on Russian reactions to our reaction to the Russians.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

King Mohammed of Morroco, and President Bourguiba of Tunisia, tonight offered their good offices for ending the Algerian revolt. The offer was made to France and to Algerian rebel leaders, after two days of talks at Rabat.

There is a natural disposition on the part of politicians..of both parties..to make political capital out of our lag in the missile race.. It might be well to remember something Winston Churchill said ..shortly after he assumed power in the dark days of 1940...he advised his fellow countrymen not to spend too much time debating the past..lest they loose the future.....

good night and good luck

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, November 21, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: Russia tonight announced an agreement with Red China for greater cultural cooperation between the two countries. The announcement makes no mention of the recent Summit meeting of Communist leaders in Moscow. The Communist Daily Worker in London says "the heads of Communist States arrived at an identity of views on all questions" it says, "they agreed, that Socialist revolutions should be achieved by peaceful means and that there is a real possibility of averting war, but that should the imperialist's unleash a war, then imperialism is doomed."

My colleague Dan Schorr in Moscow has prepared a report on Soviet reaction to recent comments from abroad. Comments ranging from how we regard Sputniks to the personal appearance of the Russian man on the street.

For that report we switch now to Moscow;

SCHORR: When an American official made the hasty comment that Sputnik #1 was a chunk of iron hurled into the sky, the Soviets simply hooted and chortled at such ignorance, for they knew that the Sputnik was a complex and marvelous piece of machinery.

When American educational authorities warned that Russia is doing a better job of training engineers and experts, the Soviets react with a calm "of course" attitude. It was something they had known all along, although there are some defects in Soviet higher education, one of them, how unqualified students buy their way into universities and institutes...now the subject of a sharp campaign in the Soviet press.

Of all the Western reactions to the Sputniks, there is one that has touched a sensative nerve; the charge that Russia's scientific and military achievements were accomplished by crash programs,

taken as it were out of the hides of the people and that the price is lower living standards. This charge has brought a storm of denial and denounciation, indicating how sensative the Soviets are. Izvestia the government organ calls it "slanderous" and the search that such a missile would have been inconceivable without a highly developed industry.

Trud, the trade union organ denies that the cost was privation for the Soviet consumer. It says "the Soviet people live in-comparably better then 40 years ago" and notes for example, that Russia produces twice as much sugar as the United States, although it does not mention sugar imports or compare the per capita consumption of sugar.

Today the Soviet press reports that consumer buying in the first ten months of this year was 65 billion rubles more then the same period last year. But, the increase is attributed mainly to food rather then durable goods like clothing and appliances. The charge of slander has been hurled at Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt quoted in the Soviet press as saying "that she saw no well dressed or smiling people in the Soviet Union." This reporter can vouch for the fact that among the people of this country there are the well dressed and Russians can often be seen smiling.

The Soviets tend to answer the charge of lagging living standards by per-centage increases in production and income rather then by absolute comparisons with other countries, and also by rosy promises for the future. The papers report new products being developed for the gadget hungry masses, new kinds of television sets and new spring operated shaver, which many hope will work better then the Soviet electric shaver and also Moscow's first movie with a wide parabolic screen.

But Party Chief Khrushchev admitted in his three hour speech to the Supreme Soviet, November 6th, that there are contidictions between the growing requirements of the people and a still

limited material and technical base from which to satisfy them. Contridictions, which he said, are being overcome. These contridictions are reflected in the Soviet press. Pravda today denounces short comings in housing construction in a front page editorial. Yesterday, Pravda excoriated a scandalous shortage of restaurants in Pushkin and their skimpy menus. The press reports that it's hard to by ski's and ice skates because the plan for these items was not fulfilled.

Recently Izvestia reported readers complaining that they couldn't buy 15 watt 25 watt electric light bulbs. That the garment industry wasen't producing enough sizes and lengths were limited to short and tall. There's no doubt that while food consumption has increased greatly, the supply of durable goods is spotty. The situation that Khrushchev, with his fine feeling for (indistinct) calls a "contridiction between requirements and a limited material and technical base."

But let noone say that this contridiction might be eliminated faster if Russia weren't concentrating on Sputniks and intercontinental missiles. The Soviet citizen is supposed to be more thrilled by news of an atomic icebreaker than a pair of ice skates on his feet. More encouraged by Sputniks in the sky than pie on the table in Pushkins. And whatever the shortages, the Soviet press thunders that Sputniks have not been achieved at the price of living standards. That Comrade is slander!

Now back to Ed. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Dan Schorr reporting from Moscow.

Ed. Trans. N.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon said today that the United States is making a "massive effort," to catch up with Russia in missile development. He said, "If we continue to devote proper effort...and adequate funds...there is no reason why the United States and its allies need stay behind." Nixon blamed the American lag on "a calculated decision by military people" in the period between 1945 and 51...the period of the Truman Administration. The reason, he said, does not lie in any political decision. Rather, the military had to decide how to use the limited amount of money available and chose to concentrate on long-range strategic bombers. Nixon said the Soviet Union concentrated "to a certain extent on long- range bombers, but also on missiles at the same time." The reason for this country's lag, he said, is primarily because the United States got a late start. Nixon warned that the United States must make "a far greater effort" to train scientists...but, he said, we don't want to get in a position of becoming "a pale carbon copy of the scientific materialists in Moscow." He also said the United States must continue its program of economic and military aid.

The House Military Appropriations Subcommittee heard more testimony today on the present state of our missiles program, and its chairman...Representative Mahon...said afterwards, "The experts feel the "hardware stage" is now due, and I agree." He said he was encouraged by the "climate" in the committee room today. The procurement of intermediate range missiles, he said, should now be "put into high gear."

The Navy missile director, Rear Admiral Clark, siid today that the Navy is exploring "every possible way" to advance the scheduled operational date of the Polaris...a ballistic missile of 15-hundred-mile range. The operational date is said, unofficially, to be sometime in 1962. It appears, Clark said,

that the time-table can be "appreciably" advanced.

Lieutenant General C.S. Irvine, of the Air Force, said 6oday that "active research" is underway with regard to both "manned ballistic vehicles and so-called space platforms." He did not go into details.

And tonight the Defense Department announced plans for building a multi-million-dollar missile site near Cheyenne, Wyoming. Construction, it said, will start in the middle of 1958.

Secretary of State Dulles said today...in Chicago...that the invitation to Adlai Stevenson to serve as consultatn related only to preparation for the NATO "summit" meeting in Paris next month. Dulles added that he hopes Stevenson will be willing to testify at congressional hearings on legislation growing out of the NATo conference, if Stevenson agrees that the legislation should be passed.

President Eisenhower flew back to Washington today, after a one-week vacation in Augusta, Georgia. Associates of the President report him "much refreshed."

Secretary of the Treasury Anderson said today that the Administration will make "every effort" to stay within the national debt limit of 275-billion dollars. But he indicated that the ceiling may have to be raised. Anderson was testifying before the House Small Business Committee---his first appearance before a congressional group since becoming a cabinet mamber. He called a balanced budget "important to the national welfare"...said he didn't want to "minimize" that importance...but, at the same time, couldn't say that the budget will be balanced under the present circumstances.

Another member of the cabinet....Secretary of Labor Mitchell....told a news conference today that he believes the steady 13-month rise in the cost of living "has come to an end." The consumer price index for October will be released tomorrow, and Mitchell said it will show no basic change. He foresees an increase in unemployment the first of next year but does not believe that it will be serious.

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British Prime Minister Macmillan will fly to Paris on Monday for a meeting with French Premier Gaillard. The French government had invited MacMillan "in view of recent developments in the situation in North Africa" and because of the upcoming NATO conference. The question of Anglo-American arms shipments to Tunisia will be discussed.

Jordan charged today that Israeli forces opened fire on the Arab sector of Jerusalem and kidnaped a Jordanian worker about 400 yards inside Arab territory. It said that unless the worker is returned within 24 hours, Jordan will "take the necessary steps to safeguard her rights."

Russia tonight announced an agreement with Red China for greater cultural cooperation between the two countries. The announcement makes no mention of the recent "summit" meeting of Communist leaders in Moscow. The Communist Daily Worker is London says the heads of Communist states arrived at "an identity of views on all questions." It says they agreed that Socialist revolutions should be achieved "by peaceful means"...that there is a real possibility of averting war, but that "should the imperialists unleash a war, then imperialism is doomed." This, according to the London Daily Worker, will be the substance of the Communist communique on the conference.

My colleague Daniel Schorr, in Moscow, has prepared a report on Soviet reaction to recent comments from abroad...comments ranging from how we regard Sputnicks to the personal appearance of the Russian man on the street. For that report, we switch now to Moscow.

SCHORR: When American educational authorities warned that Russia is doing a better job of training engineers and experts, the Soviets react with a calm "of course" attitude. It was something they had known all along, although there are some defects in Soviet higher education, one of them, how unqualified students buy their way into universities and

institutes...now the subject of a sharp campaign in the Soviet press.

Of all the Western reactions to the Sputniks, there is one that has touched a sensative nerve; the charge that Russia's scientific and military achievements were accomplished by crash programs, taken as it were out of the hides of the people and that the price is lower living standards. This charge has brought a storm of denial and denounciation, indicating how sensative the Soviets are. Izvestia the government organ calls it "slanderous" and the search that such a missile would have been inconceivable without a highly developed industry.

Trud, the trade union organ denies that the cost was privation for the Soviet consumer. It says "the Soviet people live incomparably better than 40 years ago" and notes for example, that Russia produces twice as much sugar as the United States, although it does not mention sugar imports or compare the per capita consumption of sugar.

Today the Soviet press reports that consumer buying in the first ten months of this year was 65 billion rubles more than the same period last year. But, the increase is attributed mainly to food rather than durable goods like clothing and appliances. The charge of slander has been hurled at Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt quoted in the Soviet press as saying that she saw no well dressed or smiling people in the Soviet Union." This reporter can vouch for the fact that among the people of this country there are the well dressed and Russians can often be seen smiling.

The Soviets tend to answer the charge of lagging living standards by percentage increases in production and income rather than by absolute comparisons with other countries, and also by rosy promises for the future. The papers report new products being developed for the gadget hungry masses, new kinds of television sets and new spring operated

shaver, which many hope will work better than the Soviet electric shaver and also Moscow's first movie with a wide parabolic screen.

But Party Chief Khrushchev admitted in his three hour speech to the Supreme Soviet, November 6th, that there are contradictions between the growing requirements of the people and a still limited material and technical base from which to satisfy them. Contradictions which he said, are being overcome. These contradictions are reflected in the Soviet press. Pravda today denounces short comings in housing construction in a front page editorial. Yesterday, Pravda excoriated a scandalous shortage of restaurants in Pushkin and their skimpy menus. The press reports that it's hard to buy skiis and ice skates because the plan for these items was not fulfilled.

Recently Izvestia reported readers complaining that they couldn't buy 15 watt 25 watt electric light bulbs. That the garment industry wasn't producing enough sizes and lengths were limited to short and tall. There's no doubt that while food consumption has increased greatly, the supply of durable goods is spotty. The situation that Khrushchev, with his fine feeling for (indistinct) calls a "contradiction between requirements and a limited material and technical base."

But let none say that this contradiction might be eliminated faster if Russia weren't concentrating on Sputniks and inter-continental missiles. The Soviet citizen is supposed to be more thrilled by news of an atomic icebreaker than a pair of ice skates on his feet. More encouraged by Sputniks in the sky than pie on the table in Pushkins. And whatever the shortages, the Soviet press thunders that Sputniks have not been achieved at the price of living standards. That Comrade is slander!

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York

MURROW: That was Daniel Schorr, reporting from Moscow on Russian reaction to our reaction to the Russians.

King Mohammed of Morroco, and President Bourguiba of Tunisia, tonight offered their good offices for ending the Algerian revolt. The offer was made to France and to Algerian rebel leaders after two days of talks at Rabat.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is a natural disposition on the part of politicians... of both parties...to make political capital out of our lag in the missile race. It might be well to remember something Winston Churchill said...shortly after he assumed power in the dark days of 1940...he advised his fellow countrymen "not to spend too much time debating the past...lest they loose the future.

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 22, 1957

This is the news:

It was revealed today that the Air Force has fired at least two objects---about the size of small ball-bearings---many thousands of miles into outer space. An Air Force physicist, Mr. Maurice Dubin, said the two artificial meteorites were fired from the nose of an Aerobee rocket from an altitude of 54 miles and that they probably reached a maximum velocity of 40-thousand miles an hour. Mr. Dubin said it is "98 percent probable" that they escaped the pull of the earth's gravity. If they were drawn toward the face of the sun, it means that Man...for the first time...may have penetrated inter-planetary space. The Aerobee rocket was fired from a launching site in New Mexico on October 16th.

But the "shot" was not announced until now because scientific confirmation of the success of the experiment was received only a few days ago. Actually, about a hundred aluminum pellets were fired from the tip of the rocket...but the scientists were able to establish what happened to only two of them. Astronomers at Mount Palomar, 600 miles away, say the explosion was brighter than any planet or star. The Air Force says the "shot" was a scientific endeavor...and presumably that is why word of it has come first from a scientific source.

British astronomers reported tonight that the rocket carrier for the first satellite launched by Russia "is rapidly approaching the atmosphere." It may come down, they said, in a matter of hours, AND DISINTEGRATE.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today that the American missile program must be speeded up. "Information available to us," he said, "indicates clearly that our present target dates are far too modest and not adequate to the nation's needs." Republican Senator Bridges agreed. Johnson is chairman of the Senate committee that will start hearings next week on the state of American preparedness in the missiles field. Bridges is the senior Republican member of that committee.

President Eisenhower met with his cabinet for nearly three hours today...and then presided at a meeting of the National Security Council. News Secretary Hagerty told reporters he "would think" the defense department budget was discussed. / Hagerty would not comment on the New York Times story that the Security Council has approved plans for producing the intermediate range Thor missile developed by the Air Force. (Production, The Times said, would be subject to the Defense Department spending schedule). Hagerty also declined comment on suggestions...in various quarters...that Dr. Robert Oppenheimer be called back into government service. Dr. Oppenheimer, who helped develop the A-bomb, was denied security clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1954. The action was taken because of past associations...not because of any disloyalty. Thomas E. Murray...who voted for denial of clearance when he was a member of the A.E.C....said this week that he would "not be at all displeased" if Oppenheimer were reinstated.

The United States and Britain announced today that they have a close co-operative arrangement for sharing information about their efforts to tame the H-Bomb reaction for peaceful purposes. The statement said, "comparative observations made in the news recently on the British and American programs have been both unfortunate and confusing."

A separate statement issued in London said "it is seriously misleading to suppose one country has outpaced the other." ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ The statement adds: ~~"temperatures have been reached in~~ the controlled thermo-nuclear experiments ~~in the two countries~~ that suggest the achievement of neutrons from thermo-nuclear reactions, but more experimental ~~work will be necessary~~ to establish ~~this as a~~ fact.

Neither statement denies previous reports that it was the British who made the limited break-through. ~~These reports are merely~~ labelled "unfortunate and ~~confusing~~" and "seriously misleading."

The United Nations General Assembly today authorized the spending of an additional 38 and a half million dollars to maintain its emergency force in the Middle East through 1958. The vote was 51 to 11, with 19 abstentions. Russia voted against the resolution...and served notice that it will pay nothing toward maintenance of the United Nations force. So far this year, the emergency force has run 18-million dollars into the red.

Jordan says that two Israelis...dressed in khaki uniforms... were killed yesterday, 12 miles inside Jordanian territory. It says the Israelis were intercepted by Jordanian border guards.

Jordan claimed yesterday that Israeli forces kidnaped a Jordanian farmer...and gave Israel 24 hours to return the farmer to Jordanian territory. The ultimatum has expired. And a dispatch from Amman, the capital of Jordan, says the farmer has not been returned.

Seventeen members of the Syrian parliament tried to enter Lebanon today... but were turned back by security forces. Lebanon gave no official reason for the action. And Egyptian authorities refused to let a Jordanian passenger plane land at the Cairo airport. Again, no reason was given.

The Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow said tonight that Yugoslavia did not sign the communique issued after the Communist "summit" conference "because we do not agree with it." / The communique...issued last night... called for Communist world unity. It described Russia as "the first and mightiest socialist power"...and revived the idea of a popular front / to take over the capitalist countries without war. The communique...signed by 11 Communist countries, including China, also accused the United States and other so-called "imperialists" of plotting against the independence of under-developed peoples. Our State Department today described the declaration as "full of vast distortions." / And Yugoslavia is publishing its own version---minus all attacks on the United States.

In Cuba, the Army today reported 46 rebels killed in a series of small battles in Oriente Province. Government casualties were listed as seven killed and 10 wounded.

The teamsters president-elect, James Hoffa, went on trial in New York federal court today on wiretap charges. Most of the day was devoted to selection of a jury.

The government announced today that the cost of living held steady in October for the first time in 14 months. The consumer price index for October was the same as for September...primarily because of lower prices for food. However, the index for September stood at a record high. And the average factory worker now has about 3 percent less buying power than he had a year ago.

Edward R. Murrow: November 22, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Admiral Hyman Rickover is best known to the public as the man who built the atomic submarine Nautilus, in the face of opposition and scepticism. He wears two hats, works for the Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission; runs the most unorthodox civilian-military establishment in this or any other country; has military officers taking orders from civilians; and his real concern is not so much nuclear submarines or atomic power reactors, as it is education. The little Admiral who respects ability more than authority, loosed off another blast in a speech at Detroit today. He contended that Sputnik's launching device "blasted the comfortable conviction that only in an atmosphere of personal independence and political liberty can science and scientists flourish." It did greatest damage to our trust in the American educational system, up to now almost as sacrosanct as motherhood. The Admiral left no doubt that in his opinion this shock was a very good thing. He wants us to "rise up in righteous anger" and do something about the state of education in this country.

Rickover analyzes at length the Russian educational system, the rewards they provide for intellectual excellence; points out that Russia has put a larger percentage of her smaller national income into public

education than we have. "It is difficult for us to understand the intense longing for education - any kind of education - of under-developed people". And Rickover says: "Russia appears to have found a way of allowing superior minds freedom in the field of their special competence, while denying them the right of political criticism."

"Faced with this formidable and ruthless adversary, who has openly promised to "bury us", and who grows daily in industrial and military might, what are we to do?" Rickover attempts to answer the question; points out that we spend as much money on advertising as we do on all of our primary and secondary public schools put together. He thinks we had better stop calling scientists "long-hairs, egg-heads, and little men with beards". He contends that all European secondary education is superior to ours, (and few educators will disagree with him on that). European schools are neither social clubs nor finishing schools. They seek to equip the child with all the intellectual tools he can handle; whereas we in this country have no set standards either for admission or graduation.

Rickover says that Russia has been more realistic than we in education, and less dominated by political dogma, strange as this may sound. She was able to use the European educational system because she could readily see

that methods of teaching a subject like French or Physics were basically non-political, hence it was wise to copy the best methods, no matter who had devised them. And he says: "When a country with a much lower living standard than ours spends a greater percentage of her income on education, it is time we paused and reflected."

One of Rickover's main complaints about our educational system is that there is no national standard for the high school diploma. It is granted for educational efforts so dissimilar as to be valueless in judging a graduate's competence. Admiral Rickover contends we must devise a way to introduce uniform standards into American education. He thinks it would be best to set up a private agency, a council of scholars, which would set a national standard for the high school diploma, as well as for the scholastic competence of teachers. High schools accepting this standard would receive official accreditation somewhat on the order of the accreditation given medical schools and hospitals. Community pride would become a factor -- parents would have a real yardstick to measure their schools. If the local school continued to teach such pleasant subjects as life adjustment, and How to Know When You are Really in Love, instead of Trigonometry, French and Physics, its diploma, for all the world to see,

would be inferior, and the graduates couldn't get into College. Schools would soon discover that to obtain the coveted accreditation they would have to have teachers with a thorough knowledge of their subjects. Properly qualified teachers would be in greater demand, and that in turn would mean that their salaries and prestige would rise.

Admiral Rickover urges that industry, labor and the foundations endow some twenty-five model high schools which would be open to all children, but only upon passing rigid entrance examinations. He contends that we are in our present predicament because education in America has deteriorated in quality for lack of standards. The feeling that "you too can have a degree." Rickover wants to sweep clean the temple of learning, and bring back quality. Strange talk to come from an Admiral, but very straightforward.

Word for Today

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GEORGE BRYAN:COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Education lies at the very heart of democracy. Thomas Jefferson said: "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society, but the people themselves. If we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them...but to inform their discretion by education!

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 25, 1957

This is the news:

The White House announces that President Eisenhower has been ordered to bed with a chill. Mr. Eisenhower suffered the chill after meeting the King of Morocco at National Airport...and riding with him to Blair House, the official residence for foreign dignitaries visiting the capital. Mr. Eisenhower will not attend the state dinner for the king tonight. Mrs. Eisenhower will attend in his place, escorted by the Vice President. The White House says there will be no further report on the President's condition until in the morning. Mr. Eisenhower is scheduled to make another report to the American people on the state of American preparedness from Cleveland tomorrow night.

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[redacted]

The Senate today began a full-scale investigation of the state of American preparedness. The chairman of the investigating committee, Senator Lyndon Johnson, said in his opening statement: "We have lost an important battle in technology to Russia. But a lost battle is not a defeat---it is a challenge for America to respond with her best efforts." Johnson, who is also the Senate Democratic leader, said, "There were no Republicans and no Democrats after Pearl Harbor." He added, "I do not feel that we have as much time as we had after Pearl Harbor. But we do have time, determination and willpower to accomplish what we must."

The goal of the Senate investigation, he said, is not to render any preconceived judgment but to find out what is to be done.

The first witness, Dr. Edward Teller, told the committee that he believes Russia has the ability now to hit an American city as far away as Houston, Texas, with the intercontinental ballistic missile...or will have in a short time. The scientist (who has been called the architect of the H-bomb) does not believe the Russians have caught up with the United States yet in nuclear weapons, but they are gaining. "There is no doubt," he said, "that since the war Russia has moved much more rapidly in the application of technology to the military system. If this continues, there is no doubt the Russians will leave us behind---and way behind." Teller was asked what he thinks the country should do in view of the growing Soviet threat. These, he said, are some of the things we should do: Speed up and expand the missile program, look carefully into the status of the Strategic Air Command and our capacity to strike back, put more emphasis on the atomic-powered submarine, and place more stress on passive defense---on shelters and steps for restoring the country economically and physically in event of nuclear attack. He also advocated

an immediate start on improving science education at the elementary and secondary school level...and a greater sharing of military and scientific secrets with our allies. He conceded that, in this, there is a danger of leaks. But, he said, we must accept the danger. "The danger of not cooperating would be greater." He told the committee that...all along...Russia has been willing to take greater gambles. He said, "We are not taking the kind of risks we have to take." Another scientist...Dr. Vannevar Bush...supported Teller's contention that in the area of space weapons Russia is dangerously ahead. He called the launching of the two Sputniks "one of the finest things Russia ever did for us." There hasn't been an awakening like this, he said, since Pearl Harbor.

The secretary of the Air Force...James Douglas...said in an interview tonight there is "no evidence" that there could be an attack with intercontinental missiles "in the near future." ~~Douglas said he would favor mass-producing both the Army "Jupiter" and the Air Force "Thor" only if "economically justified" and if he were reasonably sure both would work. The Jupiter and Thor are both missiles of intermediate range.~~

The Supreme Court ruled today that the refusal of a witness to answer a series of related questions constitutes a single contempt. The court said...in a split 6-to-3 decision...that the California Communist leader, Mrs. Cleta Yates, should not have been convicted on 11 separate counts of criminal contempt in refusing to answer questions during her trial for alleged violation of the Smith Act. The court today upheld the contempt conviction...but said the prosecution "cannot multiply contempts by repeated questioning on the same subject."

The Supreme Court has agreed to review the decision that passports may be denied persons who refuse to sign non-Communist affidavits. The Court of Appeals has ruled that State Department regulations requiring the affidavits are valid. The review was requested by Rockwell Kent, the artist, and Dr. Walter Briehl, a Psychiatrist, who declined to sign the affidavits on constitutional grounds.

And for the second time, the Supreme Court refused to review the contempt conviction of segregationist John Kasper...in connection with the integration, last year, of the high school in Clinton, Tennessee. Kasper is serving a one-year sentence for violating a court order not to interfere with integration of the school.

The United Nations announced tonight that Secretary General Hammarskjold will fly to the Middle East on Friday to confer with representatives of Jordan in the current border dispute with Israel. The announcement says Hammarskjold will confer with other governments in the area "insofar as time permits." Israel today accused Jordan of three violations of its frontier, and Jordan has charged Israel with similar violations. Jordan is demanding the removal of Colonel Byron Leary, the American officer in charge of the Palestine Truce Commission, on grounds of bias in favor of the Israelis.

In Paris today, British Prime Minister Macmillan and French Premier Gaillard failed to reach any kind of agreement on the issue of arms for Tunisia. At the end of the day's meeting, a French government spokesman said, "A common point of view has not been reached." And tomorrow the talks will continue.

King Mohammed of Morocco arrived in Washington today for a three-day state visit. He was met at the airport by President Eisenhower...and received a 21-gun salute. Tonight the White House announced that Mr. Eisenhower has been ordered to bed by his doctors, after suffering a chill.

He will not attend the state dinner for the King of Morocco tonight. Mrs. Eisenhower will attend in his place, escorted by the Vice President. The White House said there will be no further report on the President's condition until the morning. ~~Mr. Eisenhower is scheduled to make~~ another report to the American people on the state of ~~American preparedness~~ from Cleveland ~~tomorrow night.~~

My colleague, David Schoenbrun, has returned to Paris after a two-week assignment in Morocco. And I have asked him for a report on what he believes King Mohammed hopes to achieve in his Washington talks. For that report, we switch now to Paris.

Tape runs 2:25

Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

Edward R. Murrow: November 25, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The state visit of Mohammed the Fifth, King of Morocco, is of greater interest to the United States Government than simply the future of the five American bases in Morocco which is to be decided. Presumably an agreement will be completed while the King is here for the use of the bases for a further term of years. There also will be discussion of increased economic aid, which Moroccans need acutely, and need all the more urgently because France has not come through with the economic help expected.

The major significance of the King of Morocco's visit is the chance it gives to push the proposal to end the warfare in Algeria by establishing a North African Federation. This would be one to which Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia would belong, along with France. Washington has the liveliest interest in this project. It believes in it not only because it would give a workable kind of independence to the North African countries, but because it seems to be the only conceivable way to end France's costly war in Algeria. And not till that war ends will France, as we see things, be able to pull its full military weight in NATO.

Just before the King left Morocco, he and President Bourguiba of Tunisia issued an offer to France to mediate the Algerian war. Mediation

is to be understood as ~~[illegible]~~ MEANING the acceptance of a federation. The offer already has had a slightly more positive response in France than had been anticipated. It produced a vote in Premier Gaillard's own Radical Socialist Party recommending the acceptance of mediation, though the Premier himself submitted a resolution urging its rejection. Gaillard's resolution lost to one introduced by former Premier Mendez-France. But the present Assembly probably would reject mediation or any negotiations with Algerian nationalist leaders before hostilities cease.

One may wonder what part in the campaign for federation the talks between King Mohammed and Washington officials can play. It is considerable. So long as we support France on the Algerian question in the United Nations we are entitled to let the French know how anxious we are to see the war end in Algeria. ~~There may be a technical inconsistency in promising Foreign Secretary Pineau to vote with France in the U.N., while talking federation with the King of Morocco. But it is only technical.~~ We sympathize with France in its difficulties and refrain from taking sides publicly against its actions in Algeria. But we refrain just as carefully from taking sides publicly against the Algerian nationalists. We want the French and

the nationalists to compose their differences. We think they can do it through a federation. We want it not only because we see it as a way to end the fighting in Algeria, we believe that North African problems should be dealt with as a whole. We have told the French so ever since they got into conflict with their North African subjects. #

The talks with King Mohammed are timely because he comes fresh from consultations with President Bourguiba of Tunisia, their first meeting after many months of estrangement due to Bourguiba's overthrow of the Bey of Tunis. Both Mohammed and Bourguiba have had recent talks with all the important liberation leaders in Algeria. They induced them to modify their insistence on full independence in advance of negotiations.

Both Mohammed and Bourguiba of Tunisia have reasons of their own for wanting to retain a commonwealth relationship with France. France then would keep the balance between them and the Algerians if and when Algeria became free. A free Algeria would automatically be the strongest military state in North Africa. It would overshadow Morocco and be still more overpowering to its next-door neighbor Tunisia. But in a federation, with France as a restraining influence, either Bourguiba or Mohammed could hope to be leaders of a federation, which both of them aspire to be.

The Algerians understand these motives and may not like them. But they know they cannot hope to get as good terms from France by themselves as through the help of their neighbors, and they have accepted the federation idea. That is why they now have approved the demand for sovereignty rather than independence.

Proposal for Federation -

This presumably is what King Mohammed is explaining in Washington. He can stress that the federation idea represents compromises by the North Africans as well as by the French. But by that fact, he can say, the solution in the end should prove acceptable all around. If he does, Washington couldn't agree more.

George Bryan

Word for Today

In his Washington conversations, the King of Morocco...quite naturally... will make certain demands. And so will we. As Thomas Fuller observed, "He'll never get a pennyworth that is afraid to ask a price." But if the negotiations are fruitful, ~~and the way is paved for a Federation of North Africa,~~ all will benefit. In the words of the old English proverb, "It's a bad bargain where nobody gains."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, November 25, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: King Mohammed of Morocco arrived in Washington today for a three day State visit. He was met at the airport by President Eisenhower and received a 21-gun salute.

My colleague David Schoenbrun has returned to Paris after a two week assignment in Morocco, and I have asked him for a report on what he believes King Mohammed hopes to achieve in his Washington talks.

For that report, we switch now to Paris;

SCHOENBRUN: King Mohammed the Fifth intends to explore three major areas of deep concern to him in his talks with President Eisenhower. That is; the presence of American bases on Moroccan soil, the question of Algeria and finally economic and technical assistance for the Moroccan nation.

On the question of the bases, the King told this reporter a few days ago, that there was no objection at all to the maintenance of our bases on the one condition, that they did not in any way infringe upon the sovereignty of his country. That means of course no extra territorial privileges for our sources. Our men must be subject to Moroccan law. There are many other legal tangles to be worked out, somehow we've got to find a way out of our contracts with the French, who first granted us those bases under their protectorate.

The King is also concerned about the continued presence in Morocco of French and Spainish troops, left over from protectorate days. Any concessions he makes to us on our bases may have to be granted to the others, but the French and Spainish armies are hated symbols of the colonial past and they don't want to make any

concessions to them. I think the King undoubtedly asked the President to use his influence to persuade the French and Spainish to be reasonable. Above all, the King is extremely concerned about the Algerian war on his Eastern frontier, and he will certainly urge the President to make a maximum effort to bring the French to accept his offer of mediation in that conflict.

Finally, King Mohammed will frankly ask for American economic and technical assistance to lift his people out of the misery and poverty of feudalism.

The King, as Chief of State, will not of course enter into any detailed negotiations with President Eisenhower. The two leaders will discuss only policy principals and attitudes. The details will be left to their Ministers. The two key men with the King for these tactical talks are his Foreign Minister, Ahmed Belafrej and his Economic Minister,Abderrahim Bouabid.

I know both of these men quite well, Ed, and I can assure you, that ther're very Western minded and are admirers of America.

Moroccans look upon this visit as of the greatest importance. They see themselves as a bridge between the Orient and the occident, the very name of their country in Arabic means; the country farthest to the West. It's our hope and their hope that we can keep them that way in the troubled Arab world today.

This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris, now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed Trans. N.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The White House announces that President Eisenhower has been ordered to bed with a chill. Mr. Eisenhower suffered the chill after meeting the King of Morocco at National Airport...and riding with him to Blair House, the official residence for foreign dignitaries visiting the Capital. Mr. Eisenhower will not attend the state dinner for the king tonight. Mrs. Eisenhower will attend in his place, escorted by the Vice President. The White House says there will be no further report on the President's condition until in the morning. Mr. Eisenhower is scheduled to make another report to the American people on the state of American preparedness from Cleveland tomorrow night.

The Senate today began a full-scale investigation of the state of American preparedness. The chairman of the investigating committee, Senator Lyndon Johnson, said in his opening statement: "We have lost an important battle in technology ro Russia. But a lost battle is not a defeat---it is a challenge for America to respond with her best efforts." Johnson, who is also the Senate Democratic leader, said, "There were no Republicans and no Democrats after Pearl Harbor." He added, "I do not feel that we have as much time as we had after Pearl Harbor. But we do have time, determination and willpower to accomplish what we must." The goal of the Senate investigation, he said, is not to render any preconceived judgment but to find out what is to be done.

The first witness, Dr. Edward Teller, told the committee that he believes Russia has the ability now to hit an American city as far away as Houston, Texas with the intercontinental ballistic missile...or will have in a short time. The scientist (who has been called the architect of the H-bomb) does not believe the Russians have caught up with the United States yet in nuclear weapons, but they are gaining. "There is no doubt," he said, "that since the war, Russia has moved much more rapidly in the application of technology to the military

system. If this continues, there is no doubt the Russians will leave us behind---and way behind." Teller was asked what he thinks the country should do inview of the growing Soviet threat. These, he said, are some of the things we should do: Speed up and expand the missile program, look carefully into the status of the Strategic Air Command and our capacity to strike back, put more emphasis on the atomic-powered submarine, and place more stress on passive defense---on shelters, and steps for restoring the country economically and physically in event of nuclear attack. He also advocated an immediate start on improving science education at the elementary and secondary school level... and a greater sharing of military and scientific secrets with our allies. He conceded that, in this, there is a danger of leaks. But, he said, we must accept the danger. "The danger of not cooperating would be greater." He told the committee that....all along... Russia has been willing to take greater gambles. He said, "We are not taking the kind of risks we have to take." Another scientist....Dr. Vannevar Bush...supported Teller's contention that in the area of space weapons, Russia is dangerously ahead. He called the launching of the two Sputniks "one of the finest things Russia ever did for us." There hasn't been an awakening like this, he said since Pearl Harbor.

The Secretary of the Air Force...James Douglas...said in an interview tonight there is "no evidence" that there could be an attack with intercontinental missiles "in the near future."

The Supreme Court has agreed to review the decision that passports may be denied persons who refuse to sign non-Communist affidavits. The Court of Appeals has ruled that State Department regulations requiring the affidavits are valid. The review was requested by Rockwell Kent, the artist and Dr. Walter Briehl, a psychiatrist, who declined to sign the affidavits on constitutional grounds.

The United Nations announced tonight that Secretary General Hammarskjold will fly to the Middle East on Friday to confer with representatives of Jordan

in the current border dispute with Israel. The announcement says Hammarskjold will confer with other governments in the area "insofar as time permits." Israel today accused Jordan of three violations of its frontier, and Jordan has charged Israel with similar violations.

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and Spanish armies are hated symbols of the colonial past, and they don't want to make any concessions to them. I think the King undoubtedly asked the President to use his influence to persuade the French and Spanish to be reasonable. Above all, the King is extremely concerned about the Algerian war on his Eastern frontier, and he will certainly urge the President to make a maximum effort to bring the French to accept his offer of mediation in that conflict.

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This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris; now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York

MURROW: The major significance of the King of Morocco's visit is the chance it gives to push the proposal to end the warfare in Algeria by establishing a North African Federation. This would be one to which Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia would belong, along with France. Washington has the liveliest interest in this project. It believes in it not only because it would give a workable kind of independence to the North African countries, but because it seems to be the only conceivable way to end France's costly war in Algeria. And not till

that war ends will France, as we see things, be able to pull its full military weight in NATO.

Just before the King left Morocco, he and President Bourguiba of Tunisia issued an offer to France to mediate the Algerian war. Mediation is to be understood as meaning the acceptance of a federation. The offer already has had a slightly more positive response in France than had been anticipated. It produced a vote in Premier Gaillard's own Radical Socialist Party recommending the acceptance of mediation, though the Premier himself submitted a resolution urging its rejection. Gaillard's resolution lost to one introduced by former Premier Mendez-France. But the present Assembly probably would reject mediation or any negotiations with Algerian nationalist leaders before hostilities cease.

One may wonder what part in the campaign for federation the talks between King Mohammed and Washington officials can play. It is considerable. So long as we support France on theAlgerian question in the United Nations, we are entitled to let the French know how anxious we are to see the war end in Algeria. We sympathize with France in its difficulties and refrain from taking sides publicly agiinst its actions in Algeria. But we refrain just as carefully from taking sides publicly against the Algerian nationalists. We want the French and the nationalists to compose their differences. We think they can do it through a federation. We want it not only because we see it as a way to end the fighting in Algeria, we believe that North African problems should be dealt with as a whole. We have told the French so ever since they got into conflict with their North African subjects.

This proposal for federation presumably is what King Mohammed is explaining in Washington. He can stress that the federation idea represents compromises by the North Africans as well as by the French. But by that fact, he can say, the solution in the end should prove acceptable all around. If he does, Washington couldn't agree more.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In his Washington conversations, the King of Morocco...quite naturally...will make certain demands. And so will we. As Thomas Fuller observed, "He'll ne'er get a pennyworth, that is afraid to ask a price." But if the negotiations are fruitful, all will benefit. In the words of the old English proverb, "It's a bad bargain, where nobody gains."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Nov. 26, 1957

This is the news:

The latest bulletin on the condition of President Eisenhower was issued by the White House an hour and a half ago. It says, "The President has had an occlusion (that is to say, blockage) of a small branch of a cerebral vessel, which has produced a slight difficulty in speaking." The bulletin adds, "There is no evidence of a cerebral hemorrhage, or any serious lesion of the cerebral vessels. The difficulty in speaking has improved over the period of the last 24 hours, and is now manifested only by a hesitancy in saying certain difficult words. The President's physical strength," it continues, "is normal..and he is allowed to be up and about his home. He is alert. His spirits are good, and he discussed

with interest and clarity recent events." The medical bulletin concludes by describing Mr. Eisenhower's disability as "mild and transitory in nature."

Now, for a direct report on the President's illness, we switch to Bill Downs in Washington.

Downs to run approx 4 mins.
Returns on cue, "to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

Here in New York, the mid-afternoon medical bulletin caused a heavy selling wave on the Stock Market. Losses were widespread...with some issues off more than 6 dollars a share. The information reached Wall Street only 20 minutes before closing...but, in that time, stock values fell about 5-billion dollars. The selling wave caused tickers to run 25 minutes late.

The news of Mr. Eisenhower's illness has caused strong repercussions in Britain and France. For the reaction in Britain, we switch to London and Charles Collingwood.

#1 Tape runs 1:35
ends on cue "to Ed Murrow in N.Y."

The shock is no less in France. And for the French reaction, we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

#2 Tape runs 1:30
ends on cue "to Edw R. Murrow in N.Y."

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The State Department said this afternoon that it is "assumed" that President Eisenhower will not be able to attend the NATO summit meeting in Paris next month. The State Department has cabled Paul-Henri Spaak, the secretary general of NATO, asking him...in effect...to poll the other 14 member countries as to whether they thought the meeting should be postponed. The possibility of a meeting of foreign, finance and defense ministers...instead of a meeting of heads of government...is not ruled out. When a reporter asked the department spokesman, Lincoln White, whether Vice President Nixon may go to Paris in Mr. Eisenhower's place, White said he does not know.

In Paris, British Prime Minister Macmillan and French Premier Gaillard ended two days of talks. France has been concerned over Anglo-American arms shipments to Tunisia. The two premiers said...in a joint communique... that they decided to make arrangements for avoiding the "recurrence of of difficulties similar to those which have recently arisen." They do not define the "arrangements", except to say that consultations are continuing. Macmillan concedes that "responsibility for a solution of the Algerian question lies with France." ~~And he and Gaillard agree that next month's NATO meeting should...in the words of the communique..."give a more precise definition to the principles of interdependence and to the solidarity of the alliance in accordance with the spirit of equality which under lies the treaty." They believe, in particular, that this solidarity should result in "increased pooling of resources and knowledge." They also agree that everything possible should be done to develop the "system of consultation" in the alliance.~~ The communique indicates that no real settlement was reached.

Word for Today

The people of America...and their allies...are distressed by the President's illness and hope for his speedy recovery. Ralph Waldo Emerson, ~~knowing the value of health,~~ said, "The first wealth is health. Sickness is poor-spirited and cannot serve anybody." And President Eisenhower himself once observed, "Misfortune..and particularly the misfortune of illness...brings to all of us an understanding of how good people are."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, November 26, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Now, for a direct report on the President's illness, we switch to Bill Downs in Washington.

DOWNS: The White House is beginning to settle down for the night now; the lid is on, no more medical bulletins until morning, the all-night news watches are beginning, as usual, during a Presidential illness. And perhaps it's possible to reconstruct what has been happening in the past 36-hours or so, a hectic time of tension and mystery and confusion. At about noon yesterday, the President gave an official 21-gun welcome to King Mohammed V of Morocco. It was a damp and cold day at the Washington Airport and when Mr. Eisenhower returned to the White House, he complained that he had a chill. Mamie immediately put him to bed. After an hour's rest, he got up and had a light lunch and went downstairs to his office. This was 2:40 in the afternoon, yesterday. He still did not feel well and told White House doctors, General Snyder and Col. Tkach, about it. They in... immediately put him back into bed and began an examination. Presumably, it was at this time that the Presidential physicians noted the slight impediment in Mr. Eisenhower's speech. They immediately summoned two top Army specialists from Walter Reed Hospital for consultation. Outside of the speech impediment and general feeling of illness, the President showed no abnormal signs of any serious malady; no headache, nausea, impairment of breathing, paralysis or abnormal reflexes. The doctors determined that the President of the United States had suffered an occlusion, a small clot or vascular spasm, of a small branch of the middle cerebral artery on the left side of his brain. All findings, the medical bulletin 24-hours later, said "no brain hemorrhage." This happened yesterday afternoon, remember. So the doctors gave Mr. Eisenhower a sleeping potion and he slept until 8:00 P.M. Meanwhile, the gears of

the White House official machinery began to shift from high to low. A public statement was issued that the President had been sent to bed with a chill. Nothing else. The King of Morocco was scheduled to be the guest of honor at a state dinner at the White House last night, and Mr. Eisenhower then made his first executive decision since suffering his latest attack. He ordered that the state dinner be held despite his absence. Mrs. Eisenhower received with Vice President Nixon as her escort. Then tonight's science and security speech, scheduled for Cleveland, was cancelled. Well, the President last night slept eight hours and this morning again was examined by Army specialists. His speech impediment, they said, had improved perceptibly during the night. The doctors agreed that the cerebral disturbance was mild and transitory. However, a 67-yr. old man, no matter how robust, they said, would require several weeks of rest away from the pressure of Presidential duties. Today Mr. Eisenhower awoke early and rested. He's been able to walk around the family suite on the second floor of the White House. His speech has improved and he now only shows a hesitancy in saying certain difficult words. Reading, writing and reasoning powers are not affected according to this evening's final medical bulletin.

Well, neither the White House nor the doctors will call the Presidential illness what everyone else here is naming it, a slight stroke.

The repercussions of this latest illness, like the others, have been felt around the world. President Eisenhower will not go to the NATO summit meeting Dec. 16th in Paris. Here at home, the Stock Market plunged in its closing hours. Vice President Nixon and Attorney General Wm. Rogers came to the White House early today. Secretary of State Dulles met in the President's office for diplomatic discussions with King Mohammed. After five hours of conferring with White House staff members

and other Executive officials, Vice-President Nixon emerged and told us, that there is no question of delegating the President's authority to anyone else. Nixon said, he would come around to the White House tomorrow to help out, but that under the present circumstances, Attorney-General Rogers has advised that there is no necessity of discussing the delegation of Presidential authority.

However, on Capital Hill, G.O.P. Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire said, "that if the President is incapacitated, that Nixon should take over." His personal opinion was, according to Bridges,"that that is what a Vice-President is for."

The Constitution provides that in case the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, they shall bevolve to the Vice-President. However, no one in the 180 years of Constitutional history has ever figured out, 'who is to determine whom will determine when a President is disabled.'

Now back to Ed. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Here in New York, the mid-afternoon medical bulletin caused a heavy selling wave on the stock market. Losses were widespread with some issues off more than $6.00 a share. The information reached Wall Street only 20 minutes before closing time, but in that time stock values fell about five billion dollars. The selling wave caused the tickers to run 25 minutes late.

The news of Mr. Eisenhower's illness has caused strong repercussions in Britain and France.

For the reaction in Britain, we switch to London and Charles Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD: Ed, the British had a feeling of foreboding as soon as they had the announcement that the President had had a chill, which

is I suppose, a measure of the importance they attribute to him in the present scheme of things. The story was headlined in the early additions of the afternoon papers.

Prime Minister MacMillan, who didn't get back until quite late this afternoon from his trip to see M. Gaillard in Paris was told of the gravity of the President's condition, when he was actually at Buckingham Palace reporting to the Queen on the Paris talks. Presumably, the Queen learned of it at the same time.

Official quarters don't quite know what to say, officially, beyond the fact, that there're concerned and there're sorry, because they don't really know how serious the President's attack is. If it isn't terribly serious, they don't want to be funereal about it, on the other hand, if it is, they don't want to minimize it. But, they are quite frank to admit ... unofficially, that the President's illness is a blow to hopes for progress toward a greater degree of Western inter-dependence. Ever since his war-time days here in Britain, he's been a symbol of Allied cooperation. Those days are the ones they hark back to here when they talk of drawing togather again in the face of the present Russian threat.

Since Eisenhower has been President, there have been many things that his Administration has done with which the British have disagreed. But in the present crisis, they've been looking to him for leadership ... they had hoped that that leadership would be manifested at next months NATO Meeting in Paris. With the President prevented from attending, they fear that the task of re-vitalizing the Western Alliance will be even more difficult.

Now back to Ed. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The shock is no less in France and for the French reaction we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: The American delegation to NATO here in Paris has already been advised that Vice President Nixon is available to come here for the Summit meeting if the Alliance decides to go ahead according to plans. And the consensus here tonight, Ed., is that the NATO Council will go ahead on schedule. Everyone here in Paris was shocked and grieved by the news. There's a great personal affection for Dwight D. Eisenhower here in Europe and there is of course, the deep awareness, that the health and strength of the United States is inseperable from the security of this Alliance and the Alliance is agonizing through a period of great strain... internal discords enhancing the dangers of external threats.

The illness of the American President coming so soon after the spectacular Soviet technological achievement is a severe blow to NATO. This Summit meeting was supposed to ba maximum effort to meet this challenge and President Eisenhower was slated to play the principal role in the regeneration of the Alliance. His undoubted qualities as a conciliator and above all, the enormous power of his Office, were counted upon to assure the success of this effort. Now, his incapacity at this critical moment, is a terrible blow to the allies of our country.

Everyone here in Paris wishes him a speedy recovery, but they cannot help speculating about what might happen to the Alliance if his recovery is slow ... you can hear and feel the fear in Paris tonight.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The State Department said this afternoon, "that it is assumed that President Eisenhower will not be able to attend the NATO Summit meeting in Paris next month.

Ed. Trans. N.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The latest bulletin on the condition of President Eisenhower was issued by the White House an hour and a half ago. It says, "The President has had an occlusion (that is to say, blockage) of a small branch of a cerebral vessel, which has produced a slight difficulty in speaking." The bulletin adds, "There is no evidence of a cerebral hemorrhage or any serious lesion of the cerebral vessels. The difficulty in speaking has improved over the period of the last 24 hours, and is now manifested only by a hesitancy in saying certain dffficult words. The President's physical strength," it continues, "is normal...and he is allowed to be up and about his home. He is alert. Hes spirits are good, and he discussed with interest and clarity recent events." The medical bulletin concludes by describing Mr. Eisenhower's disability as "mild and transitory in nature." Now, for a direct report on the President's illness, we switch to Bill Downs in Weshington.

DOWNS: The White House is beginning to settle down for the night now; the lid is on, no more medical bulletins until morning, the all-night news watches are beginning, as usual, during a Presidential illness. And perhaps it's possible to reconstruct what has been happening in the past 36-hours or so, a hectic time of tension and mystery and confusion. At about noon yesterday, the President gave an official 21-gun welcome to King Mohammed V of Morocco. It was a damp and cold day at the Washington Airport and when Mr. Eisenhower returned to the White House, he complained that he had a chill. Mamie immediately put him to bed. After an hour's rest, he got up and had a light lunch and went downstairs to his office. This was 2:40 in the afternoon, yesterday. He still did not feel well and told White House doctors, General Snyder and Col. Tkach about it. They immediately put him back into bed and began an examination. Presumably, it was at this time that the Presidential physicians noted the

slight impediment in Mr. Eisenhower's speech. They immediately summoned two top Army specialists from Walter Reed Hospital for consultation. Outside of the speech impediment and general feeling of illness, the President showed no abnormal signs of any serious malady; no headache, nausea, impairment of breathing, paralysis or abnormal reflexes. The doctors determined that the President of the United States had suffered an occlusion, a small clot or vascular spasm, of a small branch of the middle cerebral artery on the left side of his brain. All findings, the medical bulletin 24-hours later, said "no brain hemorrhage." This happened yesterday afternoon, remember. So the doctors gave Mr. Eisenhower a sleeping potion and he slept until 8:00 P.M. Meanwhile, the gears of the White House official machinery began to shift from high to low. A public statement was issued that the President had been sent to bed with a chill. Nothing else. The King of Morocco was scheduled to be the guest of honor at a state dinner at the White House last night, and Mr. Eisenhower then made his first executive decision since suffering his latest attack. He ordered that the state dinner be held despite his absence. Mrs. Eisenhower received with Vice President Nixon as her escort. Then tonight's science and security speech, scheduled for Cleveland was cancelled. Well, the President last night slept eight hours and this morning again was examined by Army specialists. His speech impediment, they said, had improved perceptibly during the night. The doctors agreed that the cerebral disturbance was mild and transitory. However, a 67-year old man, no matter how robust, they said, would require several weeks of rest away from the pressure of Presidential duties. Today Mr. Eisenhower awoke early and rested. He's been able to walk around the family suite on the second floor of the White House. His speech has improved and he now only shows a hesitancy in saying certain difficult words. Reading, writing and reasoning powers are not affected according to this evening's final medical bulletin.

Well, neither the White House nor the doctors will call the Presidential illness what everyone else here is naming it, a slight stroke.

The repercussions of this latest illness, like the others, have been felt around the world. President Eisenhower will not go to the NATO summit meeting Dec. 16th in Paris. Here at home, the Stock Market plunged in its closing hours. Vice President Nixon and Attorney General Wm. Rogers came to the White House early today. Secretary of State Dulles met in the President's office for diplomatic discussions with King Mohammed. After five hours of conferring with White House staff members and other Executive officials, Vice-President Nixon emerged and told us, that there is no question of delegating the President's authority to anyone else. Nixon said, he would come around to the White House tomorrow to help out, but that under the present circumstances, Attorney-General Rogers has advised that there is no necessity of discussing the delegation of Presidential authority.

However, on Capital Hill, G.O.P. Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire said, "that if the President is incapacitated, that Nixon should take over." His personal opinion was, according to Bridges, "that is what a Vice-President is for."

The Constitution provides that in case the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of hisoffice, they shall devolve to the Vice-President. However, no one in the 180 years of Constitutional history has ever figured out, "who is to determine whom will determine when a President is disabled."

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Here in New York, the mid-afternoon medical bulletin caused a heavy selling wave on the stock market. Losses were widespread with some issues off more than $6.00 a share. The information reached Wall Street only 20 minutes before closing time, but in that time stock values fell about five billion dollars. The selling wave caused the tickers to run 25 minutes late.

The news of Mr. Eisenhower's illness has caused strong repercussions in Britain and France.

For the reaction in Britain, we switch to London and Charles Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD: Ed, the British had a feeling of foreboding as soon as they had the announcement that the President had had a chill, which is I suppose, a measure of the importance they attribute to him in the present scheme of things. The story was headlined in the early editions of the afternoon papers.

Prime Minister MacMillan, who didn't get back until quite late this afternoon from his trip to see M. Gaillard in Paris was told of the gravity of the President's condition, when he was actually at Buckingham Palace reporting to the Queen on the Paris talks. Presumably, the Queen learned of it at the same time.

Official quarters don't quite know what to say, officially, beyond the fact, that they're concerned and they're sorry, because they don't really know how serious the President's attack is. If it isn't terribly serious, they don't want to be funereal about it; on the other hand, if it is, they don't want to minimize it. But, they are quite frank to admit...unofficially, that the President's illness is a blow to hopes for progress toward a greater degree of Western inter-dependence. Ever since his war-time days here in Britain, he's been a symbol of Allied cooperation. Those days are the ones they hark back to here when they talk of drawing together again in the face of the present Russian threat.

Since Eisenhower has been President, there have been many things that his Administration has done with which the British have disagreed. But in the present crisis, they've been looking to him for leadership...they had hoped that that leadership would be manifest at next month's NATO Meeting in Paris. With the President prevented from attending, they fear that the task of re-vitalizing the Western Alliance will be even more difficult.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The shock is no less in France and for the French reaction, we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: The American delegation to NATO here in Paris has already been advised that Vice President Nixon is available to come here for the Summit meeting if the Alliance decides to go ahead according to plans. And the concensus here tonight, Ed, is that the NATO Council will go ahead on schedule. Everyone here in Paris was shocked and grieved by the news. There's a great personal affection for Dwight D. Eisenhower here in Europe and there is of course, the deep awareness, that the health and strength of the United States is inseparable from the security of this Alliance and the Alliance is agonizing through a period of great strain...internal discords enhancing thedangers of external threats.

The illness of the American President coming so soon after the spectacular Soviet technological achievement is a severe blow to NATO. This Summit mmeting was supposed to be maximum effort to meet this challenge and President Eisenhower was slated to play the principal role in the regeneration of the Alliance. His undoubted qualities as a conciliator and above all, the enormous power of his Office, were counted upon to assure the success of this effort. Now, his incapacity at this critical moment, is a terrible blow to the allies of our country.

Everyone here is Paris wishes him a speedy recovery, but they cannot help speculating about what might happen to the Alliance if his recovery is slow...you can hear and feel the fear in Paris tonight.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The State Department said this afternoon, that it is"assumed' that President Eisenhower will not be able to attend the NATO Summit meeting in Paris next month. The State Department has cabled Paul-Henri Spaak, the secretary general of NATO, asking him...in effect...to poll the other 14 member countries as to whether they thought the meeting should be postponed.

In Paris, British Prime Minister Macmillan and French Premier Gaillard ended two days of talks. France has been concerned over Anglo-American arms

shipments to Tunisia. The two premiers said...in a joint communique...that they decided to make arrangements for avoiding the "recurrence of difficulties similar to those which have recently arisen." They do not define the "arrangements," except to say that consultations are continuing. Macmillan concedes that "responsibility for a solution of the Algerian question lies with France."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The people of America...and their allies...are distressed by the President's illness and hope for his speedy recovery. Ralph Waldo Emerson, said, "The first wealth is health. Sickness is poor-spirited and cannot serve anybody." And President Eisenhower himself once observed "Misfortune...and particularly the misfortune of illness...brings to all of us an understanding of how good people are."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 27, 1957

This is the news:

The White House says that President Eisenhower is making an "excellent" recovery. During the day, Mr. Eisenhower conferred with government officials, signed some papers, and had a visit...lasting 10 or 12 minutes... with King Mohammed of Morocco. He also did some oil painting.

~~News Secretary Hagerty knocked down reports that Mr. Eisenhower may be thinking of resigning...in view of his third illness in a little more than two years. Hagerty said he had heard no talk to this effect by anybody, including the President.~~ The question arose today as to who will take Mr. Eisenhower's place if the NATO countries decide...in

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spite of his illness...to hold their summit meeting in Paris next month. The State Department said today that it feels that, under the circumstances, the "level" of the meeting---that is, whether it should still be a conference of heads of government---is something for the other members of NATO to decide. "The United States Government," it said, "will be glad to abide by the views of its NATO partners in this matter." ~~Reports from Paris say that Britain, West Germany, Italy and France still favor a summit conference...starting on December 16th. Norway and Greece are said to favor a postponement.~~ And the question is expected to be definitely decided tomorrow at a meeting of the NATO Council. An American Embassy spokesman in Paris said today that Vice President Nixon is "ready" to come..if that is the wish of our allies. News Secretary Hagerty said in Washington that [redacted] the decision who will attend will be "up to the President, after we hear from NATO." Hagerty did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Eisenhower may still attend the meeting. When asked about such a possibility, he said, "I can't give you any definitive answer on that at this time."

Hagerty told reporters that the President is rapidly recovering from his slight impairment in speech...and that when he "makes a slip", he corrects it and laughs. Doctors, he said, still are not positive whether the nature of the President's seizure was a clot in a branch of an artery supplying blood to the brain or a vascular spasm---which is to say, a contraction of the blood vessel. Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower will observe Thanksgiving---with a regular Thanksgiving dinner---tomorrow at the White House.

Attorney General Rogers said tonight that he has advised the White House that the President's illness "presents no legal problems which would call for any consideration of possible delegation of the presidential powers." Rogers said he adopted this view "after a full discussion with the President's doctors."

Vice President Nixon touched on this subject of presidential disability tonight at a news conference. For a full report on that, we switch direct to Bill Downs at the White House. (DOWNS TO RUN 2½ MINUTES, RETURNS ON CUE: "TO ED MURROW IN N.Y."

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, November 27, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: Attorney General Rogers said tonight, that he has advised the White House, that the President's illness presents no legal problems which would call for any consideration of possible delegation of the Presidential powers. Rogers said, he adopted this view after a full discussion with the President's doctors.

Vice President Nixon touched on this subject of Presidential disability tonight at a news conference. For a full report on that, we switch direct to Bill Downs at the White House.

DOWNS: Vice President Richard Nixon used the White House tonight as the senior active executive of the American Government to underline the fact, that ailing Dwight D. Eisenhower, is and will continue to be the President of the United States. In an extraordinary 45-minute news conference, held in the office of Presidential News Secretary James Hagerty, Nixon took pains to scotch what he called rumors, that Mr. Eisenhower's cerebral attack had put him in a condition which would force the President to resign. The Vice President said, "after seeing Mr. Eisenhower this morning and talking with his doctors, that one, his recovery is sure and that it may be sooner than normally would be the case and, two, that the President himself, gave no hint at all of resigning, that neither Mr. Eisenhower nor his official family had discussed the possibility."

Vice President Nixon described his role in the Government during the Eisenhower recuperation as "a kind of Administrative

straw boss, he presides at meetings of the Cabinet of the National Security Council at the President's request and under an informal but effective system of Administration, set up in 1955 after Mr. Eisenhower's heart attack. Any major decisions will be submitted to the Chief Executive," Nixon said, "but thus far, since Monday's attack, none have been." Nixon also emphasized "that no major decisions were being withheld or delayed because of this latest illness." Nixon said, that, "President Eisenhower already is like a caged lion, anxious to get back to work." "The Eisenhower speech defect," he described, "as that of a normal person - searching for words, when that person is extremely tired."

As to wheather the Vice-President will represent the United States at the impending NATO Summit meeting in Paris, Nixon said, "that Mr. Eisenhower would make that decision after the NATO Council meeting tomorrow." The betting is, that Nixon will go to Paris.

Now back to Ed. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The Defense Department has authorized production for operational purposes of both the Jupiter and Thor inter-mediate range missiles...

... Mr. Eisenhower has made quite concise promises, arising from his illnesses. Here are the President's own words; "Unless I feel absolutely up to the performance of the duties of the Presidency, I would no longer be there in the job, or, I wouldn't be available for the job."

Ed. Trans. N. M.

The Defense Department has authorized production...for operational purposes...of both the Jupiter and Thor intermediate-range missiles. Secretary of Defense McElroy made this known today in testifying before the Senate committee investigating our missile program. McElroy said the decision to mass produce both weapons was made late last night after "an intensive reassessment." The Jupiter has been developed by the Army. The Thor is a product of the Air Force. And former Secretary Wilson had planned to choose one or the other---not both. In reversing this decision, McElroy said he had been "greatly encouraged" by the success achieved in recent tests...although neither missile could be regarded as "having completed its development phase." The investigating committee also received secret testimony today from Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency. After the briefing, Committee Chairman Johnson said, "There is little comfort to be gained from realizing what the facts are concerning the advances Russia has made in certain respects." Johnson said he would try to see that the public gets all the information, "consistent with national security." Republican Senator Bridges called the information "very unpleasant." And Democratic Senator Symington called it

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"a sad and shocking story." The sonner the American people know it, he said, the better.

The United Nations today opened debate on the Algerian revolt. French Foreign Minister Pineau said France cannot accept the offer of Morocco and Tunisia to mediate. He spoke of rebel bases in Morocco and Tunisia and noted that the offer referred only to mediation between France and the National Liberation Front. And the National Liberation Front, he said, "cannot claim to be the sole representative." ~~Pineau said that only free elections can produce "undisputed spokesmen". But pending negotiations, France is willing to negotiate a cease-fire. Pineau warned that although leaders of the revolt sincerely oppose Communism, the Communists in Algeria constitute a real danger. They are well disciplined, he said, and can rely on "powerful aid from foreign countries." He did not name the "foreign countries". He appealed to the United Nations not to "interfere" in Algeria. This, he said, not only would violate the United Nations Charter (France regards the revolt as an internal problem), but might delay a settlement.~~ The debate will resume on Friday.

A communique issued after King Mohammed of Morocco's conversations in Washington expresses hope that friendly negotiations will settle the Algerian problem. and that eventually an agreement can be reached regarding the status of American forces now stationed in Morocco.

Edward R. Murrow : November 27, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

~~With three serious illnesses during his presidency, Mr. Eisenhower holds a record for that office.~~ Due to the Presidents previous two illnesses the subject of the delegation of presidential powers in case of disability has become one of the leading issues before the country and congress. It is now thoroughly appreciated that there is a gap in the Constitution, and that it should be closed. But all the thought and talk given the question by the President, the Attorney General and Congress has not resulted in closing the gap. And there is no prospect of early action. Congress certainly will not be called into a special session. And even if Congress in January were to pass quickly the legislation recommended by the President, through Attorney General Brownell, it would be in the form of a Constitutional amendment, and would need the concurrence of three-fourths of the states. Congress might be able to solve the problem without a Constitutional amendment, but no solution now under discussion appears to be sure of a majority in Congress.

In Mr. Eisenhower's present condition the gap in the Constitution is mainly of only academic importance. What the Constitution fails to specify is who is to determine when a President's disability starts or ends. Mr.

Eisenhower is in full possession of his faculties, so there is no compelling need for his authority to be delegated. He is capable of making all major decisions, and can leave most of his work to subordinates. The White House staff is already geared to function in this way. The President has been working on a reduced schedule ever since his re-election. He can carry on by doing considerably less work.

But to say this is not to dispose of the gap in the Constitution. The President does not have the authority to delegate his functions to the Vice President for a temporary period, and then to resume them after he is well again. He does have the right under existing statutes to delegate many of his duties. But these are confined to his services in the executive branch of the government. His duties in dealing with Congress, and his international obligations, cannot be delegated. For example, Mr. Nixon could go to the NATO meeting to represent the President, but not to be acting president himself.

Mr. Eisenhower wants a president to be empowered to declare his own disability so that the Vice President could exercise all his authority until his recovery. The Constitutional amendment the President favors, which was recommended to Congress by Attorney General Brownell, would give

the President this right. Mr. Brownell also told Congress that the Vice President by himself already has the right to declare a president's disability. "It is a well-established rule of law" he said, "that in contingent grants of power, the one to whom power is granted is to decide when the emergency has arisen. Thus the Vice President is constituted the judge of the president's disability."

The amendment he recommended would have curbed this power by making its use depend on a majority vote of the cabinet. The solution proposed by the House Judiciary Committee would give the President the right to declare his own disability, but if he failed to do it the Vice President would be authorized to call a joint session of Congress to announce that he was taking over as acting President. Then either the President or the Vice President could decide when the President was able to resume his duties.

The President, of course, has a right to resign from the presidency altogether, although it has never been done. If he is unable to delegate his authority temporarily he can, if he wishes, delegate it for the remainder of his term. This possibility is now the subject of considerable speculation in Washington. Mr. Eisenhower has made quite concise promises arising from his illnesses. He said in a news conference in March of last year that if

it developed during the campaign, or while he was "in the job", that he felt at any time not absolutely up to the performance of the duties of the presidency he would go before the American people and put the facts before them. Here are the President's own words: "Unless I feel absolutely up to the performance of the duties of the Presidency I would no longer be there in the job, or I wouldn't be available for the job."

If the President fully recovers from his present illness in a reasonable period of time -- to use the language of his physicians -- this promise does not become operative. And it will not become operative unless the President himself decides that he has not recovered fully and that the time of his disability has ceased to be reasonable.

Word for Today

The ~~latest~~ illness of the President reminds us that the problem of presidential succession...due to disability...still has not been solved. Although Mr. Eisenhower's present condition requires no one to take over, a definite rule needs to be established. As Bernard Baruch once said, "We cannot cross a bridge until we come to it...but I always like to lay down a pontoon ahead of time."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 28, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower attended Thanksgiving services at the First National Presbyterian Church...and then had a traditional Thanksgiving Day dinner at the White House. / Joining him at dinner in the family dining room...besides Mrs. Eisenhower...were his son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, and the four grandchildren. / News Secretary Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower's decision to attend church had the "complete approval" of the President's personal physician, General Snyder.

He announced that Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower plan to drive tomorrow to their Gettysburg farm, but that these plans are tentative...depending on

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what the doctors decide after they examine Mr. Eisenhower in the morning. The only medical bulletin issued today said his progress "continues to be excellent." Hagerty told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower's attendance at church indicated "just exactly what the doctors have been saying--that his progress has been excellent." But he cautioned against assuming the President has made a complete recovery. That, he said, would be "an error." He said that in the course of talking with the President for about 20 minutes this morning, he was "not conscious" of any difficulty in his speech. ~~The slight impairment noticeable after Mr. Eisenhower's seizure on Monday apparently had disappeared.~~

Hagerty read a statement...leaving open the possibility that President Eisenhower may still attend the NATO summit meeting next month. The statement said Mr. Eisenhower had anticipated attending the conference...and that his doctors "will decide later whether he can make the trip." The statement added, "If the President finds he cannot go, he will ask the Vice President to head the United States delegation." (In Paris today, the NATO Council voted unanimously to hold the meeting of heads of government as scheduled on December 16th. A communique...issued after

the vote...said the council had learned "with satisfaction" that Vice President Nixon ~~would~~ MIGHT lead the American delegation. / It expressed "best wishes" for Mr. Eisenhower's speedy recovery. / And a NATO spokesman said tonight, "If President Eisenhower recovers sufficiently to attend, everybody would be delighted.")

The NATO countries would be "delighted" to have the President come to Paris, health permitting, but they also have a certain curiosity about Nixon. As one NATO ambassador told my colleague, David Schoenbrun, "This would be an opportunity to test the mettle of your Vice President in a major challenge. Mr. Nixon's conversion from isolationist to internationalist," he said, "has been carried out under the President's guidance and influence. We'd like a chance to judge this in action...and see whether Mr. Nixon has, indeed, been imbued with the President's almost religious faith in the inter-dependence of free nations." / Schoenbrun cables me that this is not an isolated reaction.

President Eisenhower's illness is still getting wide attention in the European press. ~~Paris'~~ The biggest newspaper in Paris "~~France-Soir~~" carries the headline tonight: "Eisenhower Better, but Nixon in Fact Governing." The paper says there is talk in the United States that Mr. Eisenhower may resign.

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And in London, the Daily Express has a report from its Washington correspondent headed, "A personal plea to Ike---as a good friend, I say it is time he stood down." /In this country, the Chattanooga Times reports "an apparent readiness" among Republicans "to contemplate the prompt accession of Richard Nixon to the presidency."/ The paper says loyal Eisenhower Republicans in the Administration...and in Congress...feel the accession of Nixon might (in its phrase) "be best for the country." /Today, when News Secretary Hagerty was asked if he cared to comment on this report, he referred newsmen to what Nixon had said on the subject yesterday. /What Nixon said was: "I would like to scotch...once and for all...any reports that the President is in a condition that would make it necessary for him to consider resigning." /Nixon went on to say that nobody in the President's official family was considering the possibility. /And Hagerty today repeated his earlier statement that, so far as he knew, no one had discussed the question with the President. It hasn't been discussed, Hagerty said, "because we don't think it is necessary."

The magazine "Democratic Digest" is saying in its December issue that the build-up to put Nixon in the White House in 1960 is "now on in full force." "Does his 20-20 hindsight," it asks, "qualify him as

a national leader?" ~~The Digest is the official~~ publication of the Democratic ~~National Committee.~~ / ~~The article makes no reference to Mr. Eisenhower's~~ current ~~illness...and apparently was written before the~~ event.

King Mohammed of Morocco left Washington today...after a three-day state visit...and flew to Williamsburg, Virginia. / Vice President Nixon saw him off at the airport. / Later, Mr. Nixon dropped in at the White House, where, he said, he had gone "to see if there are any loose ends that I can take care of."

~~President Bourguiba of Tunisia said today that~~

Morocco charged today that Spanish troops...attempting to put down a tribal revolt in Spanish Morocco...had violated Moroccan territory. Two women were reported killed by shells ~~[illegible]~~ fired across the frontier.

The United Nations today announced that Secretary General Hammarskjold will visit Israel and Syria...as well as Jordan...on his forthcoming mission to the Middle East. Hammarskjold will leave New York tomorrow night.

The British Foreign Office revealed today that the Arab kingdom of Yemen recently asked France for arms...and that France refused. / British and Yemeni troops have been engaged off and on for months in a border dispute. ~~[illegible]~~

British Prime Minister Macmillan told the House of Commons today that American aircraft...based in Britain...cannot drop hydrogen bombs on enemy targets without the permission of the British government. The United States, he said, has given B ritain a "firm undertaking" to that effect. Macmillan was trying to quell Labourite criticism...following his disclosure yesterday that American aircraft, patroling from British bases, are armed with nuclear bombs.

~~The Moscow radio said tonight that the Supreme Soviet (Russia's parliament) will meet on December 19th. No reason given.~~

~~And~~ In Warsaw, Communist Party Leader Gomulka predicted in a speech tonight that "socialism" will defeat capitalism in all fields in which they compete. Gomulka said Poland's policies...internal and external... cannot be shaped by credits, either from the East or from the West.

Word for Today

There are many things for which we can be thankful...and not least among them is the fact that we live in a momentous time in which we have much to gain and everything to lose. What must we do to be saved? Stephen Vincent Benet once said in a Thanksgiving prayer, "Give us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all our years, a brotherhood not only of words but of deeds."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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man said tonight, "If President Eisenhower recovers sufficiently to attend, everybody would be delighted.")

In this country, the Chattanooga Times reports "an apparent readiness" among Republicans "to contemplate the prompt accession of Richard Nixon to the presidency." The paper says loyal Eisenhower Republicans in the Administration...and in Congress...feel the accession of Nixon might (in its phrase) "be best for the country." Today, when News Secretary Hagerty was asked if he cared to comment on this report, he referred newsmen to what Nixon had said on the subject yesterday. What Nixon said was: "I would like to scotch...once and for all... any reports that the President is in a condition that would make it necessary for him to consider resigning."

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This is the season for the counting of blessings. This reporter would doubt that any man has ever set down in a fashion that satisfied him completely his manifold reasons for being thankful.. And this reporter has no intention of trying it. For most of us, the real reasons for giving thanks are probably too personal to be made public, or at least unlikely to be of any considerable interest to our fellow citizens.

For my own part, I am grateful for being alive and curious at this particular time in human history. If given a choice of living a few score of years at any period in the recorded history of man, I would quickly choose to live those years here and now, because never before has so much been at stake. History turns on pivots, and we are the pivot. This, I think, is the first time in the history of mankind when everyone is able to partake in a choice, indeed is forced to partake in a choice between having a future and having no future. There has never been a time when the future was at the same time so promising and so ominous.

We in this country are going to play a leading role in detemmining whether the threat or the promise shall be realized. When man possessed only a dull hoe, how he used it made very little difference to the society in which he lived. Only his immediate family was affected. Humans now have instruments capable of destroying humanity, and there is no guarantee that they will not be used. This small planet on which we live, can within reasonable time become literally a land of milk and honey, or it can with very little effort commit suicide. That, of course, would take care of the cows and the bees too.

We are I think, going to find out something about our own country. Are we merely an accident of history and geography? To what extent have we been living

on the wisdom and dedication of our ancestors? They established on this continent a set of profound values, the belief in freedom, belief in the search for truth, belief in hard work - willingness to sacrifice. And in this generous and capacious land they scored a great success. We built within our borders; we were spared the exhaustive struggles for power outside those borders. When we took part in the world battles, we did it from a distance, so that two World Wars left us even richer, stronger and more productive than before. Now there is no safety in distance. Now there are no allies capable of holding and bleeding, while we re-tool.

About twenty years ago, a perceptive Frenchman, Andre Siegfried wrote a book called "America Comes Of Age." The title would be more appropriate today. We can no longer use our youth as an excuse for what we do or fail to do at home or abroad. If we place private good ahead of the public good, it will be known. We can, for the time being, probably maintain our luxurious standard of living, and end up by being a great continental island off the coast of Siberia with the rest of the world either united against us or indifferent to our fate. We can also lose our freedom while busily preparing to defend it. Or we can set an example of expanding social and economic equality, which may in the end of the day be more powerful than the export of our dollars.

I had the privilege of watching the testing time of another nation. That was Britain in the time of Baldwin and Chamberlain. The British has finally to choose between comfort and commitments. They chose a trial of faith by fire. There was a time when it appeared that the trial would not be risked; but it was, and the record will be there so long as man read English.

We in this country do not face a similar trial by fire. The challenge is utterly different. The British were saved because they found themselves in a common peril that affected them all and united them all. They were great because greatness was demanded of them by Winston Churchill. We also face a common peril, together with what is left of the free world. When we understand it, it may unite

us. As a young nation, we face an old problem. What must we do to be saved? It is possible that the world will again resort to the terrible arbitrament of war. No one knows. Meanwhile, we must make our plans, our policies and our sacrifices in cold blood. There are no trumpets, no first light glancing off bayonets - and there won't be. Nothing less than the sum total of man's achievements to date, and his hopes for the future is at stake. And we Americans, by our action or inaction, whether we want to or not, are going to play a large role in determining the outcome. This, without question, is the best time to be alive. For we approach, and I should think fairly rapidly, the dawn of a new era, or the destruction of civilization as we have known it. We in this country are not cast in the role of spectators; and who among us would have it otherwise?

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are many things for which we can be thankful...and not least among them is the fact that we live in a momentous time in which we have much to gain and everything to lose. What must we do to be saved? Stephen Vincent Benet once said in a Thanksgiving prayer, "Give us brotherhood, not only for this day, but for all our years, a brotherhood not only of words but of deeds."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 29, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower left Washington today to continue his convalescence on his Gettysburg farm. News Secretary Hagerty said the trip...of slightly more than two hours by car...was taken with the approval of Mr. Eisenhower's doctors. The President was accompanied to Gettysburg by his personal physician, General Snyder, and by Mrs. Eisenhower. ~~There is no definite word on when the President will return to Washington, but Mrs. Eisenhower is due back in the capital on Wednesday for a luncheon engagement.~~

Before leaving Washington ~~this morning,~~ Mr. Eisenhower conferred for about half an hour with ~~presidential assistant Sherman Adams and General Goodpaster, the White House staff secretary, on the Administration's legislative program~~ for next year. ~~Mr. Eisenhower also signed several government papers.~~

Vice President Nixon was at the White House today but did not see the President. Nixon talked with Governor Adams, Secretary of Agriculture Benson and Secretary of Welfare Folsom. It was, he said, "a hoe-down to determine what will be presented to legislative leaders next week"---a reference to the two meetings scheduled with key members of Congress on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Democratic Representative Powell of New York has sent President Eisenhower a telegram... requesting "respectfully" that Mr. Eisenhower resign. Powell...who supported Mr. Eisenhower in '56...told the President, "I know that we in the free world need your leadership, but you have given your all... all your life...and I am positive that you are now entitled to spend the balance of your life relaxed."

Chairman Celler...of the House Judiciary Committee...predicted today that Congress will pass a presidential succession law within 60 days after it reconvenes in January. Celler made the prediction at a news conference in Rome.

President Eisenhower's illness is still causing deep concern among our allies. It is also causing speculation about the role of Vice President Nixon. My colleague, David Schoenbrun,

makes this report from Paris.

Tape runs 2:05
Ends on cue: "--to Edw R. Murrow
in N.Y."

French Premier Gaillard won two votes of confidence tonight in the National Assembly. The votes were taken on his two measures for easing the Algerian situation---one of them to provide limited home rule and the other to set up a new electoral system. Neither vote was close.

Today...at the United Nations...Tunisia repeated its offer to mediate the Algerian dispute. The Tunisian ambassador called the French reform program a "retrogression"...and said its ratification by the National Assembly cannot end the Algerian war. (I should like to discuss this problem further in a few minutes).

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold left New York tonight on a new mission to the Middle East. The trip was necessitated by recent border incidents, which have increased tensions between Israel and the Arab states.

The Air Force chief of staff...General White...today announced a change in [redacted] the Air Force ballistic missile program. White said that responsibility for both the inter-continental and intermediate range ballistic missiles in their "initial operational capability phase" has been transferred from the Air Research and Development Command to the Strategic Air Command. He said the First Missile Division...stationed at Camp Cooke, California...also has been transferred to SAC. General White made the announcement in speaking before the National Press Club. The transfers were made, he said, "to give us an earlier operational capability in the missiles field." He said that with its bases overseas American air power can "zero in" on the Soviet Union "from every direction." But he acknowledged that "the airpower we have today is not the answer for all time." New weapons have to be developed. He said, "We airmen who have fought to assure that the United States has the capability to control the air are determined that the United States must win the capability to control space." White confirmed that the Air Force has under development an anti-missile missile...called the Wizard.

It was announced tonight that the Science Advisory Committee...which was set up in the Office of Defense Mobilization...is being transferred to the White House. The committee is also being expanded from 12 to 17 members. One of the new members is General Doolittle, who has advocated an "aggressive" research and development program. News Secretary Hagerty says the transfer was made "in order that there will be a more direct relationship between the committee, the President and Dr. Killian, his newly appointed special assistant for science and technology." The chairman is Dr. Rabi, professor of physics at Columbia University.

Dr. Edward Condon, former director of the United States Bureau of Standards, said tonight that the Administration should---in his words---"remove from itself the badge of dishonor it has worn for so long" in dealing with American scientists. Russia's scientific progress, he said, is not surprising to "those who have known dozens of cases of scientists who have been hounded out of jobs by silly disloyalty charges." Condon spoke at a meeting of the American Physical Society in St. Louis.

Edward R. Murrow: November 29, 1957. 7:45 p.m.

The passage of the Algerian electoral reform bill in the French Assembly is a stinging defeat for the French right, and gives the Gaillard government a pledge of at least a brief term of life. But it is not going to solve the Algerian crisis, because it will not bring early peace in Algeria. The French have rejected the mediation offer of Morocco and Tunisia, saying they would agree to no more than an agreement to bring about a cease-fire. They specified that the "sovereignty" mentioned in the mediation offer was unacceptable.

This statement makes it possible to simplify the difficulties in Algeria. President Bourguiba of Tunisia and the King of Morocco had prevailed upon the liberation leaders in Algeria to drop the demand for independence in advance of negotiations, and to ask for sovereignty instead. Sovereignty would be possible in a federation with France, even if France had final responsibility for defense, and were given special economic advantages. But the French reform bill doesn't go that far. All it offers is autonomy, that is, local self-government. True, this is to be superceded in two years by federation. But there is a joker in the deck. For the bill does not provide genuine majority rule by the majority of Moslems.

The Moslems number nine millions in Algeria to a million two-hundred thousand French. The reform bill does give man-for-man equality between Moslems and French in local affairs. But a Council of Communities is set up to which the local assemblies are to be subordinate to some extent. And in these councils the French are to have equal membership with Moslems, and this, of course, gives them a veto over the Moslem majority. In the federation that is to come in two years, this same veto power would be retained.

This is not the way the architects of the reform program wanted it. They were ready to create a structure in which the Algerians could ultimately achieve independence by democratic procedures. But the French Assembly has so many members who hold fanatically to the rights of the French in Algeria, that the program had to be watered down. Today's bill confirms full French sovereignty, and grants only a compromised kind of local autonomy.

The theatrical gesture of Foreign Minister Pineau in the United Nations, in inviting democratic countries to send ten thousand observers to watch elections in Algeria does not meet this issue. The elections may be free, but the Moslem majority would still be less than free.

French officials report that Moslem interest in the rebellion is waning, and that more and more Moslems are reporting for service in the French Army. They also note a slowing down of military activities by the liberationists. Pineau told the United Nations Assembly, that the rebel cause already was lost, and could only hope to survive through international intervention.

But the French have been promising the collapse of the resistance ever since it started. By now the Algerians have men and arms enough to make Algeria the strongest military state in North Africa if it were independent. It would be five times as strong as Morocco and ten times as strong as Tunisia.

This disparity in power had at least something to do in prompting the mediation offer by Morocco and Tunisia. What they want is a federation tied to France in matters of defense, for then France would have a balance as between Algeria and its weaker neighbors. If this does not come to pass, they predict that Algeria will ultimately line up against the West, and that they too will be drawn into the Soviet world.

President Bourguiba aspires to be leader of this federation, and obviously his best chance of success is that the federation gets set up

soon, that it is linked with France, and then that North Africa is developed economically with aid and technology from the Western world. He is quite willing that the federation should be part of the European common market. The King of Morocco is of the same mind. It is an attractive picture. And to most of France's allies it looks more attractive than the Algeria provided in the reform bill adopted today. For one thing, it could stop the fighting right away. For another, it would convince the Middle East of the sincerity of the West's dedication to end colonialism in constructive ways. The picture not only is more attractive, it seems to be a great deal safer.

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Word for Today

France is (TRYING TO MAKE) a painful adjustment in Algeria...but, in the face of compromise, the nationalist forces are demanding that France go all the way. They want nothing less than full independence. Disraeli said, "Change is inevitable." And (SOUL) George Soule observed, "The old is cracking. Something new is rising to take its place."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, November 29, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: President Eisenhower's illness is still causing deep concern among our allies. It is also causing speculation about the role of Vice President Nixon. My colleague David Schoenbrun makes this report from Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: News that President Eisenhower may come here to Paris after all has been greeted publicly with great satisfaction by NATO officials, but Ed., privately they are considerably less elated. In fact, many delegates and officials are hoping that the President will not come. The reasons are these; as put to me by a number of diplomats. First, the President's health is to uncertain. If he were to have an attack over here in the middle of the conference, it would be a catastrophe. Delegates think it's to big a risk to take despite the optimistic health bulletins from Washington.

Secondly, they are realistically facing up to the possibility that Mr. Nixon may come to power. They are praying for the President's health but, as one of them put it to me, "we must recognize the uncertainty of the future. This being so, we should take the opportunity now to test Mr. Nixon's metal in a major challenge. We want to know whether his conversion to internationalism is genuine and enthusiastic."

Thirdly, and this is perhaps the most important point. NATO officials suddenly realize that this is an opportunity at the very highest level to get Mr. Nixon deeply and personally committed to Atlantic policies. If Mr. Nixon did not come here and if he later were to come to power, he might not feel bound by decisions taken ... at least not so tightly bound as if he had taken the decisions himself. This development Ed., is very new and/yet only privately and cautiously stated.

Everyone to whom I spoke has insisted that I not quote him by name, they do not want to appear to be interferring in American internal politics nor speculating about the delicate and sad issue of the President's health. There is a deep affection over here for Dwight D. Eisenhower. If they could have their wish ... it would be that the President do come in perfect health, but they feel that they cannot count on hopes and on prayers, and their future is just as much at stake as ours.

This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris, I return you now to EDWARD R. MURROW in New York.

MURROW: French Premier Gaillard won two votes of confidence tonight in the National Assembly. The votes were taken on his two measures for easing the Algerian situation.

Ed. Trans. N.M.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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inevitable." And George Soule observed, "The old is cracking. Something new is rising to take its place."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 2, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today returned to Washington from Gettysburg...and presided for an hour and forty minutes at a meeting of his cabinet. He also conferred separately with Secretary of State Dulles, and practiced hitting golf balls...for about 15 minutes...in the White House backyard. News Secretary Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower "hopes and expects" to attend tomorrow's bipartisan meeting with Congressional leaders. At this meeting the Administration will outline its latest proposals with regard to

both foreign and domestic policy.

Plans for the NATO summit meeting in Paris will be discussed. And Adlai Stevenson...as consultant to the Administration in preparation for the summit meeting...will take part in the discussion.

The State Department said today that the future role of Stevenson as NATO adviser may be "clarified" tomorrow. Stevenson said today, in answer to reporters' questions, that he has not been invited to attend the Paris meeting...that his position has "not changed". "I was asked," he said, "to give the President and the Secretary of State my views on the NATO meeting, and I have reviewed and commented to the Secretary on the material developed to date." Stevenson said he expects his assignment to be completed "within a week or 10 days." The NATO conference opens two weeks from today.

House Speaker Rayburn arrived in Washington today for tomorrow's White House meeting with congressional leaders... and said he would be for increasing the budget, "if it is necessary." He said, "I think

the outstanding issue right now is that we have been humiliated by Russia's successes in the missile and satellite field." He declined to say how Congress will react to Administration proposals for sharing atomic secrets...and possibly atomic weapons...with our allies. But, for himself, Rayburn said, "I think the free nations of the world are all in this thing together."

At Cape Canaveral, preparations are underway for launching America's first earth satellite on Wednesday. This will be a small "test" satellite...measuring six inches in diameter. The Defense Department says there is "no certainty" that the small satellite, when launched, will start circling the earth. The "prime purpose" of the test, it says, is to try out the complete launching equipment and gather performance data. Other test satellites are scheduled to be launched this month...with the launching of a 21-inch fully equipped satellite set for sometime between January and March. Reports from the test center tonight say that some "bugs" have been discovered in the rocket mechanism for launching the

the first test satellite. But the firing is still set for Wednesday.

A chain reaction was started today in this country's first full-scale nuclear power plant, designed to produce electricity solely for commercial use. The firing up of the atomic furnace...at Shippingport, Pennsylvania...was announced by Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission. Full operation of the plant is expected before the end of the year. (Chairman Strauss made the announcement on the 15th anniversary of the first nuclear chain reaction achieved by Man. That was at the University of Chicago, in a reactor designed by the late Enrico Fermi).

Secretary of the Treasury Anderson will say in a speech in New York tonight that hopes for a balanced budget must be weighed against the defense needs of the country. He will say, "I want to make it quite clear that ~~we~~ the Treasury ~~are~~ is never going to take any positions which ~~are inimicable to~~ will damage the defense."

A leader of the AFL-CIO building and construction trades department suggested today that the 19 unions...affiliated with it... renounce any wage demands they might want to make in 1958. The 19 unions have more than 3-million members. Richard Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, said higher pay would mean "more tight money, more inflation, less construction and more unemployment for our people." Gray spoke at the department's convention in Atlantic City.

A Federal Court...here in Washington...began hearing testimony today in the suit filed by 13 rank-and-file teamsters...demanding that the election of James Hoffa as president of the Teamsters Union be declared null and void. The suit charges that the recent election in Miami Beach was "rigged". And a truck driver testified today that, to the best of his knowledge, his local elected no delegates to send to the Miami Beach convention. He "supposed" they were appointed instead.

In the United Nations, Saudi Arabia today accused France of claiming the existence of a Communist menace in Algeria...in order to gain Western support. Saudi Arabia made the charge before the Political Committee, which is debating the Algerian question. France, it said, must accept the principle of independence.

Secretary General Hammarskjold today concluded two days of talks in Amman, the capital of Jordan...where he went in the hope of reducing new tensions that have arisen in the Middle East. My colleague, Winston Burdett, has been covering these talks, and so...for a direct report...we switch now to Amman.

Tape runs 5:14

Ends in cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow in Washington."

That was my colleague, Winston Burdett, reporting on Secretary General Hammarskjold's new mission to the Middle East...and some of the thorny problems that need to be solved.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

word for today

Fifteen years ago, Enrico Fermi and his associates proved that nuclear fission can be self-sustained and controlled...thus demonstrating the immense power of the atom to serve Mankind. Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "Science is a first-rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber, if he has common sense on the ground floor."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

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MURROW: ... In the United Nations, Saudi Arabia today accused France of claiming the existence of a Communist menace in Algeria in order to gain Western support. Saudi Arabia made the charge before the Political Committee, which is debating the Algerian question.

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BURDETT: Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold today spent six hours and forty minutes closeted with Jordanian government and Army leaders. In his two days in Amman, he's had twelve and a half hours of negotiations and this concludes the first round of his mission. Tomorrow he will go to United Nations truce headquarters in Jerusalem to meet the man who stands in the middle of this dispute, the Chief of Staff of the truce organization, Lieut. Col. Byron Leary, an American. Mr. Hammarskjold will then go on to the Israeli side of Jerusalem, for the second round, his talks with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

The discussions here in Amman have centered on two questions: What right, if any, do the Israelis have to bring gasoline to their police unit on Mt. Scopus? That is the demilitarized area above Jerusalem where Israeli police are stationed in order to protect the Hebrew University and Hadassah Hospital. And: What right, if any, does the UN truce organization have to inspect this area in order to insure that it remains demilitarized and that the Israelis are not storing arms in the university and hospital buildings or digging fortifications around them? Today the

Chief of Staff's representative on Mt. Scopus, Lieut. Col. George Flint, a Canadian, was called in to take part in the discussions.

The Jordanians have their own slim? answers to the two key questions. They say that the Israelis may bring food, water and even Diesel oil to Mt. Scopus but have no right to bring gasoline. They claim that the Israelis are using the gasoline to run a generator that is allegedly powering compressors in the drilling of trenches and emplacements. The Jordanians insist that the United Nations does have the right to inspect the area. And not only that, they say that it is the UN's duty to do so under an agreement that placed Mt. Scopus under UN control. And, finally, the Jordanians have asked Mr. Hammarskjold to dismiss Colonel Leary, the Chief of Staff, because they say he's failed to exercise his inspection authority and they accuse the colonel of being partial toward Israel. Quite apart from this personal issue, the fact is that no thorough UN inspection has been made in the nine years that the Israeli police have been there.

Mr. Hammarskjold has been urging the Jordanians to go slow. He has at least succeeded in persuading them not to boycott the truce organization until this issue has been cleared. His great hope, of course, is to find some middle ground between the seemingly irreconcilable positions of Jordan and Israel and he must still find out exactly what the Israeli position is. Today a United Nations spokesman declined to say whether the Secretary General is empowered to make an on-the-spot decision himself should he fail to get agreement between the two governments. Can he order Jordan to let the Israeli convoy through? Can he order Israel to accept an inspection? UN spokesmen suggest that Hammarskjold has no power to judge, no authority to say that this side or that is right or wrong. And it is hinted that he may simply refer his findings back to the Security Council.

Mr. Hammarskjold's declared purpose in coming here

has been to assert UN strength and authority where there has admittedly been UN weakness. It is very generally felt among Western diplomats here, that unless there is a definite reassertion, unless, in fact, there is a UN inspection, Mr. Hammarskjold's truce machinery will pay a heavy price in lost prestige and effectiveness.

There is no doubt that an agreement to demilitarize Mt. Scopus was reached nine years ago, and was later embodied in the final armistice agreement. But this agreement has apparently been allowed to lapse. Is it still binding? Can Hammarskjold enforce it on his own authority? Undoubtedly, all these questions have been discussed here today. Will Hammarskjold be able to reconcile Jordan and Israel? The next Israeli convoy to Mt. Scopus is scheduled to come through on Wednesday. Will it try to bring in gasoline?

The Jordanians, for their part, seem less and less inclined to give way. The whole Arab world is watching them. Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, all have announced that they are firmly on Jordan's side in this, an Arab cause. But not all of this Arab support is politically disinterested. Today the Egyptian military attache in Amman called on Jordan's foreign minister and announced that Jordan has Egypt's full support right-down-the-line on the issues of the convoy, Mt. Scopus and the firing of Colonel Leary. The political effect of this move was not to encourage Jordan particularly, but to make it still more difficult for her to compromise - and that was its intention. It was the Egyptian way of saying "if you dare give in, you will hear from us about it."

And, now, back to Edward R. Murrow in Washington.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today returned to Washington from Gettysburg...and presided for an hour and forty minutes at a meeting of his cabinet. He also conferred separately with Secretary of State Dulles, and practiced hitting golf balls...for about 15 minutes...in the White House backyard. News Secretary Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower "hopes and expects" to attend tomorrow's bipartisan meeting with Congressional leaders. At this meeting the Administration will outline its latest proposals with regard to both foreign and domestic policy. Plans for the NATO summit meeting in Paris will be discussed. And Adlai Stevenson...as consultant to the Administration in preparation for the summit meeting ...will take part in the discussion.

The State Department said today that the future role of Stevenson as NATO adviser may be "clarified" tomorrow. Stevenson said today, in answer to reporters' questions, that he has not been invited to attend the Paris meeting... that his position has "not changed." "I was asked," he said, "to give the President and the Secretary of State my views on the NATO meeting, and I have reviewed and commented to the Secretary on the material developed to date." Stevenson said he expects his assignment to be completed "within a week or 10 days." The NATO conference opens two weeks from today.

House Speaker Rayburn arrived in Washington today for tomorrow's White House meeting with congressional leaders...and said he would be for increasing the budget, "if it is necessary." He said, "I think the outstanding issue right now is that we have been humilitated by Russia's successes in the missile and satellite field." He declined to say how congress will react to Administration proposals for sharing atomic secrets...and possibly atomic weapons...with our allies. But, for himself, Rayburn said, "I think the free nations of the world are all in this thing together."

At Cape Canaveral, preparations are underway for launching America's first earth satellite on Wednesday. This will be a small "test" satellite...measuring six inches in diameter. The Defense Department says there is "no certainty" that the small satellite, when launched, will start circling the earth. The "prime purpose" of the test, it says, is to try out the complete launching equipment and gather performance data. Other test satellites are scheduled to be launched this month...with the launching of a 21-inch fully equipped satellite set for sometime between January and March. Reports from the test center tonight say that some "bugs" have been discovered in the rocket mechanism for launching the first test satellite. But the firing is still set for Wednesday.

A chain reaction was started today in this country's first full-scale nuclear power plant, designed to produce electricity solely for commercial use. The firing up of the atomic furnace...at Shippinport, Pennsylvania...was announced by Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission. Full operation of the plant is expected before the end of the year. (Chairman Strauss made the announcement on the 15th anniversary of the first nuclear chain reaction achieved by Man. That was at the University of Chicago, in a reactor designed by the late Enrico Fermi.)

Secretary of the Treasury Anderson will say in a speech in New York tonight that hopes for a balanced budget must be weighed against the defense needs of the country. He will say he wants to make it quite clear that the Treasury is never going to take any positions which will damage the defense.

A leader of the AFL-CIO building and construction trades department suggested today that the 19 unions...affiliated with it...renounce any wage demands thay might want to make in 1958. The 19 unions have more than 3 million members. Richard Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, said higher pay would mean "more tight money,more inflation, less construction, and more unemployment for our people." Gray spoke at the department's convention in

Atlantic City.

A Federal Court...here in Washington...began hearing testimony today in the suit filed by 13 rank-and-file teamsters...demanding that the election of James Hoffa as president of the Teamsters Union be declared null and void. The suit charges that the recent election in Miami Beach was "rigged." And a truck driver testified today that, to the best of his knowledge, his local elected no delegates to send to the Miami Beach convention. He "supposed" they were appointed instead.

In the United Nations, Saudi Arabia today accused France of claiming the existence of a Communist menace in Algeria...in order to gain Western support. Saudi Arabia made the charge before the Political Committee, which is debating the Algerian question. France, it said, must accept the principle of independence.

Secretary General Hammarskjold today concluded two days of talks in Amman the capital of Jordan...where he went in the hope of reducing new tensions that have arisen in the Middle East. My colleague, Winston Burdett, has been covering these talks, and so...for a direct report...we switch now to Amman.

BURDETT: Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold today spent six hours and forty minutes closeted with Jordanian government and Army leaders. In his two days in Amman, he's had twelve and a half hours of negotiations and this concludes the first round of his mission. Tomorrow he will go to United Nations truce headquarters in Jerusalem to meet the man who stands in the middle of the dispute, the Chief of Staff of the truce organization, Lieut. Col. Byron Leary, an American. Mr. Hammarskjold will then go on to the Israeli side of Jerusalem for the second round, his talks with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

The discussions here in Amman have centered on two questions: What right if any, do the Israelis have to bring gasoline to their police unit on Mt. Scopus? That is the demilitarized area above Jerusalem where Israeli police are stationed in order to protect the Hebrew University and Hadassah Hospital.

And: What right, if any, does the UN truce organization have to inspect this area in order to insure that it remains demilitarized and that the Israelis are not storing arms in the university and hospital buildings or digging fortifications around them? Today the Chief of Staff's representative on Mt. Scopus, Lieut. Col. George Flint, a Canadian, was called in to take part in the discussions.

The Jordanians have their own slim answers to the two key questions. They say that the Israelis may bring food, water and even Diesel oil to Mt. Scopus but have no right to bring gasoline. They claim that the Israelis are using the gasoline to run a generator that is allegedly powering compressors in the drilling of trenches and emplacements. The Jordanians insist that the United Nations does have the right to inspect the area. And not only that, they say that it is the UN's duty to do so under an agreement that placed Mt. Scopus under UN control. And finally, the Jordanians have asked Mr. Hammarskjold to dismiss Colonel Leary, the Chief of Staff, because they say he's failed to exercise his inspection authority and they accuse the colonel of being partial toward Israel. Quite apart from this personal issue, the fact is that no thorough UN inspection has been made in the nine years that the Israeli police have been there.

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And now, back to Edward R. Murrow in Washington.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Winston Burdett, reporting on Secretary General Hammarskjold's new mission to the Middle East...and some of the thorny problems that need to be solved.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now,

here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Fifteen years ago, Enrico Fermi and his associates proved that nuclear fission can be self-sustained and controlled...thus demonstrating the immense power of the atom to serve Mankind. Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "Science is a first-rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber, if he has common sense on the ground floor."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 3, 1957

This is the news:

Congressional leaders of both parties today received a White House briefing that lasted for five hours. President Eisenhower presided for about two and a half hours. And when he was not present, Vice President Nixon sat in his place. Senate Republican Leader Knowland said, "We had a full and frank discussion of the coming NATO conference, mutual security and national defense. There was no discounting of Soviet armed strength. Nor," he said, "was there any evidence that our own Defense Department is unmindful of the challenges confronting us, or that we are without the means to meet any aggression we may face either presently or in the future."

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson told reporters...after the briefing...that he still thinks the Administration needs "a good dose of urgency." Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, the second-ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, came away with the same impression. He said, "I had expected a more vigorous reaction to the development of Sputnik and all that it implies." And House Speaker Rayburn said, "It didn't seem to me like any of the things they proposed were too immediate." The Administration is repprted (at today's briefing) to have proposed spending an additional 2-billion dollars next year for defense and about half a billion more for foreign aid. Much of the 2-billion-dollar increase in defense spending would go for missiles. Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee said he "gathered" that the over-all budget for next year would run only "a little more" than the budget this year...indicating a cutting down on domestic programs. And Republican Senator Bridges says no suggestion was made for raising the ceiling on the national debt. The Administration proposed a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission outlined a series of amendments to the Atomic Energy Act...to enable the United States to share

more atomic secrets with its allies. And Secretary of State Dulles reviewed plans for the NATO meeting in Paris later this month. Adlai Stevenson attended this part of the briefing...lasting an hour and a half...but did not speak. Democratic Senator Hennings quotes Dulles as saying that the Paris meeting "should not emphasize the military but infuse a new sense of understanding and purpose between us and our allies."

Stevenson conferred privately with President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles for about 10 minutes. Stevenson said afterward that the President had indicated he would be "very happy" to see him---Stevenson---go to Paris. The Democratic leader said, however, that he didn't know whether this constituted an actual invitation. Later, News Secretary Hagerty said it did. And then...after that...Stevenson issued a statement saying he would decline the invitation, "unless there are compelling developments." "I would," he explained, "be without authority and necessarily identified with decisions I might not always agree with and could not publicly oppose."

Hagerty said there has not been the "slightest change" in his previous statement that the doctors will decide whether President Eisenhower should attend the NATO meeting. If he does not attend, Vice President Nixon will go as head of the American delegation. Hagerty also said that the

White House is discontinuing medical bulletins on the President's condition that unless there is word to the contrary, it can be assumed that his condition continues to improve. Mr. Eisenhower, he said, plans to attend tomorrow's meeting with Republican congressional leaders on the Administration's domestic program.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson called a news conference today and said he has no intention of resigning. He then restated his views on farm policy...calling them "good for the farmers and good for our nation."

Former Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed has resigned from the newly created Civil Rights Commission...on grounds that his membership might reflect on the impartiality of the Federal Courts. President Eisenhower appointed Reed chairman of the commission on November 7th. Although Reed stepped down from the Supreme Court last year, he has been serving on a part-time basis as a judge in lower courts. He was a member of the Supreme Court in 1954, when it issued its decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell said today that the proposal of a union leader for a voluntary moratorium on wage increases next year "deserves

consideration." The suggestion came from Richard Gray, president of the AFL-CIO building trades department. President Meany of the AFL-CIO has indicated his opposition...calling the high purchasing power of workers "the most dynamic ingredient in our economy."

At Cape Canaveral, Florida...final preparations are being made for the launching tomorrow morning of this country's first earth satellite. It will be a small "test" satellite...part of Project Vanguard...and a Navy spokesman says there is a "good probability" it will be placed in orbit, "if everything works the way it should." He added, "We know we have the capability."

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred in Jerusalem today with Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel... in the second stage of his latest peace mission to the Middle East. A communique says the discussions "extended over the main problems affecting the Israel-Jordan armistice situation.". and that further talks will be held tomorrow. Hammarskjold conferred with Jordanian leaders yesterday in Amman.

In the United Nations Political Committee today...here in New York... the United States opposed any United Nations action in Algeria at this time.

Edward R. Murrow: December 3, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

In 1952, the Russians demanded the recall of George Kennan as United States Ambassador to Moscow, and the Russian public heard of him no more. Today he is being quoted again in the Soviet press. This has been brought to pass by the lectures Mr. Kennan has been delivering on foreign policy, in London. In them he has been proposing a radical revision of Western policy in Europe. He has urged our European allies in NATO to reject our offer of missiles, and to work instead for a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Europe. He proposes German re-unification on the basis of neutrality. He wants American and British troops withdrawn from West Germany, and Soviet troops from East Germany and other Eastern European satellites. He is not sure the Soviet Union will agree to such a settlement, but he is sure the offer should be made. Then it would be clear who was responsible for the continued tension over Germany. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

The Soviet press is quoting Mr. Kennan without comment, and so is not endorsing his views. But in printing them it is advertising profound differences over Western policy in Europe. Mr. Kennan's ideas about neutralizing a united Germany are very much like the policy of the German social democrats the the British Labor party. Since there is more than a

fair chance that both these parties may come to power in their countries, a good deal more is sure to be heard about these proposals.

Mr. Kennan takes the line that the German problem stands at the center of world tensions, and that no greater contribution to world peace can be made, than to end the German deadlock. He believes that the present American intention to supply NATO allies with strategic or tactical nuclear weapons will seriously increase tension. Moscow, he says, will not entrust similar weapons to the full control of its satellites, and if Western countries are to be armed in this way, any Russian withdrawal from central and eastern Europe will become unthinkable, once and for all.

He argues that the present Western policy toward Germany is not one the Russians should be expected to accept. It deprives them of a military bastion in central Europe without any compensating withdrawal of American armed forces from the heart of the Continent. "It seems to me" he said, "far more desirable on principle, to get the Soviet forces out of Central Europe, than to cultivate a new German army, for the purpose of opposing them while they remain there."

Under the terms of the German peace treaty, a united Germany is free to decide whether or not to join NATO. Mr. Kennan proposes to forbid it

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to do so, and to insist on neutrality. "Might it not be" he asks, "that the only feasible way to unification and independence for Germany, should lie precisely through her accepting certain restraints on her freedom to shape her future military position in Europe? Is it not a bit quixotic to cling, in the name of freedom and independence, to a position which implies the sacrifice of all freedom and independence to the many millions in East Germany?"

Mr. Kennan -- and the German social democrats and British laborites - assume that Germany is the root of all the troubles between East and West in Europe. Hence it follows that if the German problem can be solved, the cold war itself can come to an end. But that is assuming that a divided Germany is responsible for a divided world, and not that a divided world is responsible for a divided Germany.

If a divided world is the true root of the trouble, neutralization in Germany might not solve things. A united Germany, lying between East and West, might be under irresistible pressure and temptation to line up on one side or the other, if not in war, then in all other ways, and the tension between East and West might not abate at all.

However, if the cold war could be ended on acceptable terms, the arms race could be ended, and then the German problem might be comparatively simple to solve. That is saying, that the one sure way to peace is to end the cold war, and that this, rather than German unification, should be the ultimate Western objective. Admittedly it will be harder to end the cold war on decent terms, than to unify and neutralize Germany. But the NATO governments may have to decide that even if it is harder, it still has to be the basic aim of Western policy.

George Bryan

Word for Today

It has been proposed that the reunification of Germany be achieved on a basis of German neutrality. But the root of the trouble in Europe would not appear to be a divided Germany but a divided world. How we go about solving the German problem is ~~important~~ crucial. For as H.W. Shaw observed, "Method is the architecture of success."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It has been proposed that the reunification of Germany be achieved

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 4, 1957

This is the news:

The latest word on plans for launching the first United States test satellite is that the firing...at Cape Canaveral, Florida...will take place in about half an hour. The launching originally was scheduled for 8 o'clock this morning, but there have been repeated delays due to what the scientists describe as "minor adjustments."

The American Rocket Society said today that it gave President Eisenhower a report...in October...calling for a space flight program to put Americans on the moon within 20 years. Copies also were sent to the President's scientific advisory committee. The report suggested that a special government agency...along the lines of the Atomic Energy Commission...be set up to research and develop the space program. The cost, it estimated, would run about 200-million dollars a year after the first year.

The Air Force announced today that it has ordered the construction of four launching sites for the Bomarc interceptor missile. The Bomarc has a range of 300 miles...and is designed to bring down enemy aircraft. The launching sites, costing a total of 46-million dollars, are to be built at four Air Force bases in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Maine.

The British government revealed today...in the House of Commons... that British aircraft are being outfitted with hydrogen bombs. / In answer to questions, the under-secretary of the Air Ministry...Charles Orr-Ewing... said the British Bomber Command was "in the process of being equipped with bombs in the megaton range." / The Air Ministry says this was a reference to hydrogen bombs.

Forty persons are reported dead in a train wreck in London. Two commuter trains collided in a heavy fog, outside St. John's Station.

In this country, the eastern seaboard is being blanketed by the first heavy snow of the season. About six inches of snow has fallen so far, here in New York. Washington had got six inches by the middle of the afternoon, and government workers were sent home an hour early.

President Eisenhower today conferred at length with Republican congressional leaders on the domestic program to be presented to Congress in January. Republican Senate Leader Knowland said the meeting was in the main a "general" discussion. Detailed proposals, he said, will be submitted at a later meeting with the President. Senator Dirksen, who attended today's meeting, said the final budget figure for next year is "still fluid"... that he does not think there is "any assurance" the ceiling on the national debt will have to be raised, despite increased defense spending. He indicated that a balanced budget may be possible by economies in non-defense categories, but he did not specify these categories. Knowland told reporters, "We are all very hopeful there will be a balanced budget, but the final figures are not in." News Secretary Hagerty...who sat in on most of the White House meeting...said it may be necessary to continue excise and corporation taxes at their present rates.

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Fighting continued today in the Spanish colony of Ifni, on the African coast. Both the Spanish Army and the rebels claim to have gained ground.

Jordan today lifted its ban on the movement of Israeli supplies to Mt. Scopus. Mt. Scopus is situated in a demilitarized area, a mile inside Jordanian territory. Both the Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University are located on the hill, and its possession by Israel was authorized under the 1949 armistice agreement. Two weeks ago, Jordan turned back an Israeli convoy...charging that it carried gasoline the Israelis planned to use for fortifying Mt. Scopus. Israel denied this...saying that the gasoline was to be used for generating electric light and power. The incident heightened the tension between Israel and Jordan, and United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold flew to the Middle East to confer with leaders on both sides. He met again today with both King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Bengurion of Israel. A joint communique...issued after Hammarskjold's final meeting with Ben Gurion... said, "Arrangements for a resumption of convoys to Mt. Scopus have been made." A Jordanian government spokesman said the first Israeli convoy will go through tomorrow. He added, "The convoy will carry supplies approved by Jordan authorities only." He would not say whether such supplies would include gasoline. Israel says nine drums of gasoline will be in tomorrow's convoy.

Edward R. Murrow: December 4, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

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But while the crisis has outwardly passed, it has not ended in any other respect. For one thing, Mr. Eisenhower's quick recovery is less of a guarantee against another stroke than his recovery from thrombosis or ileitis was a guarantee against a recurrence. The President needs an extended period of rest, and while this does not rule out making important decisions, and transacting a considerable amount of business, it means that he must do less work than he had been doing.

For another thing, the world crisis has markedly sharpened, and this

calls for dynamic leadership by the President, both in world and domestic affairs. The time seems to demand that the President should be doing more than he has done since his re-election. Inevitably he will be doing less. And if he pushes himself against the advice of his doctors, the chances of another stroke are at once increased.

One can foresee a special kind of difficulty in this situation. There will be a race between keeping up appearances, and trying to get world and domestic business transacted, by a slightly incapacitated president. It would be almost unnatural if this did not bring on a struggle for power behind the scenes in Washington. It would be between those who now wield the power, in the cabinet and the White House staff, and those who may be heirs to it under changed circumstances.

The behavior of Vice President Nixon is consequently under closest observation. He is being just as cautious at this time, to avoid showing any eagerness for power, as he was during the President's previous illnesses. Also he is in a difficult position in respect to the President. If he acts on his own initiative, he may do something that incurs the President's displeasure. He may well recall that President Wilson summarily dismissed Secretary of State Lansing, because he dared to call a cabinet meeting on

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The latest word on plans for launching the first United States test satellite is that the firing...at Cape Canaveral, Florida...will take place in about half an hour. The launching originally was scheduled for 8 o'clock this morning, but there have been repeated delays due to what the scientists describe as "minor adjustments."

The American Rocket Society said today that it gave President Eisenhower a report...in October...calling for a space flight program to put Americans on the moon within 20 years. Copies also were sent to the President's scientific advisory committee. The report suggested that a special government agency... along the lines of the Atomic Energy Commission...be set up to research and develop the space program. The cost, it estimated, would run about 200-million dollars a year, after the first year.

The Air Force announced today that it has ordered the construction of four launching sites for the Bomarc interceptor missile. The Bomarc has a range of 300 miles...and is designed to bring down enemy aircraft. The launching sites costing a total of 46 million dollars are to be built at four Air Force bases in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Maine.

The British govenment revealed today...in the House of Commons...that British aircraft are being outfitted with hydrogen bombs. In answer to questions, the under-secretary of the Air Ministry...Charles Orr-Ewing...said the British Bomber Command was "in the process of being equipped with bombs in the megaton range." The Air Ministry says this was a reference to hydrogen bombs.

Forty persons are reported dead in a train wreck in London. Two commuter trains collided in a heavy fog, outside St. John's Station.

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New York. Washington had got six inches by the middle of the afternoon, and government workers were sent home an hour early.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is natural...in the crisis of the presidency...that politicians will act like realists and read the political implications. Lord Chesterfield observed a long time ago, "Politicians neither love nor hate. Interest, not sentiment, directs them." And Will Rogers said, "Politics and self-preservation come first." Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 5, 1957

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making it a felony for employers OR union representatives "to make or receive payments to influence the actions of either." President Eisenhower will ask Congress for authority to name a Commissioner of Labor Reports to receive, inspect and police the required statements from union and management. Mitchell said the Administration will "vigorously oppose" any Federal "right-to-work" law...banning the union shop.

The keynote speech in Atlantic City was made by AFL-CIO President George Meany. Meany said there will be "no deals" in the federation's drive to eliminate any corruption which may exist in the ranks of labor. He flatly denied reports that the AFL-CIO leadership is willing in any way to water down its clean-up demands on the Teamsters Union. "We are not going to compromise," he said, "with this or any other evil."

The Senate Rackets Committee today resumed its hearings in Washington. Chairman McClellan said the committee has evidence of organized terrorism by teamsters "in a broad area of the southern United States"...and he accused law enforcement officials "in certain instances" of failing to make proper investigation. Only eight of the 173 acts of violence, he said, have been solved.

Suggestions for turning certain federal programs over to the states were submitted to President Eisenhower today by a 16-member committee made up of officials of the Federal Government and nine state governors. In line with Mr. Eisenhower's expressed desire for more state responsibility, the committee recommended that federal legislation authorizing vocational training in agriculture, home economics and the fishery trades be repealed. Financial support from the Federal Government for the construction of local waste treatment plants also would be terminated. [It ~~was proposed that~~ in ~~return for taking over these and other responsibilities the states~~ would get ~~4 percent of the present 10 percent federal tax on local telephone~~ service. ~~Only it would be a state tax of 4 percent; the federal tax~~ would go down ~~to 6 percent.~~]

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government spokesman declined to say whether this means nationalization of the companies. The Indonesian Foreign Ministry says diplomatic relations with the Netherlands have not been broken. ~~The crisis began building up last month when the Netherlands refused to negotiate with Indonesia on the future of West New Guinea, which is a Dutch colony.~~ Indonesia claims it should have ~~possession of the area...amounting to some 160-thousand square miles.~~

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As told by James Reston in the New York Times, this is what took place on Tuesday: at the President's invitation, Mr. Dulles made a short review of Soviet policy. He said it was a mistake to think only of Soviet military strength. The Russians are powerful but one-sided, and are not irresistible. Soviet society is unbalanced, it denies freedom of thought and movement to its citizens, it has concentrated on heavy industry to the point where it is warped, and the strains of its imbalance and repression are beginning to tell. The five-year plan had to be abandoned recently. Consumer goods are scarce, the country has a paltry 100,000 private automobiles, and Communist leaders are having trouble with intellectuals. These are signs of Soviet weakness, and Moscow is seeking external successes to cover up

its internal troubles. His conclusion was that the United States had merely to remain alert and strong, and in due course the United States would force the Soviet Union to abandon its external adventures and concentrate on the solution of its internal problems.

Senator Fulbright said he failed to understand the Secretary's evaluation. The Russians have only 100,000 private cars and limited consumer goods because, he said, they have concentrated on missiles and other military engines that increased the strength, and danger, of the Soviet state. He was afraid that Mr. Dulles was describing Soviet strengths and calling them weaknesses. Later he told the President that this kind of talk about Soviet weakness was not only misleading, but highly dangerous to the purpose of getting through Congress the hard, essential and expensive program necessary to meet the Soviet challenge.

As commonly understood in Washington, the essence of the "Dulles dogma" is that we have only to keep up the pressure on the Soviet Union, and one day it will be overwhelmed and changed by internal difficulties. With this the view, it is understandable why there was so little alarm over the inter-continental missile, and why we failed to appreciate the effect the Sputniks would have on world opinion. The Administration knew we were

behind in the missile race, and it also knew the Sputniks were to be launched. Still it felt it was safe to slash defense costs so as to produce a tax reduction for the congressional elections next year. This is what was going on when the Sputniks finally awoke all sleepers.

Another consequence of the Dulles dogma is that it discouraged persistent efforts on our part to find ways to get along with the Soviet Union. Since we believed the Soviet Union would be thoroughly changed from within, we felt no need to make adjustments in the interest of co-existence. This played into the hands of Soviet propaganda, for Moscow scored repeatedly with world opinion by making peace proposals which we summarily rejected. It didn't help us to say that the Russian gestures were insincere, since we were not in the business of trying to promote understanding ourselves, and therefore could seldom score points of our own. Our NATO allies do not subscribe to the Dulles dogma. They are closer to Soviet missiles than we are, and do not feel that their safety lies in contemplating a future collapse of the Soviet system.

In a sense it was the Dulles dogma that made the present crisis possible. To what extent President Eisenhower's prestige with the country has been hurt is too early to say. But certainly no man could have been

more trusted to look out for the maintenance of our defenses. So it may have come as a considerable surprise to some of the congressional leaders to have the President ask for a re-statement of the Dulles dogma as a guidepost for action at this juncture.

Senator Fulbright's criticism was subsequently endorsed by Adlai Stevenson. This highlights the possibility that the Democrats in Congress will make a strong effort to alter both our defense and foreign policies.

George Bryant

Word for Today

The Dulles policy toward Russia is being questioned by leaders of the Democratic party. Debate is of course an indispensable part of democracy. Professor Edmund Cahn once said, "The voices of the republic are not mere discord. Conflicts there must be from time to time...for when all conflicts cease, the spirit of political institutions dies."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Sputniks finally awoke all sleepers.

Another consequence of the Dulles dogma is that it discouraged persistent efforts on our part to find ways to get along with the Soviet Union. Since we believed the Soviet Union would be thoroughly changed from within, we felt no need to make adjustments in the interest of co-existence. This played into the hands of Soviet propaganda, for Moscow scored repeatedly with world opinion by making peace proposals which we summarily rejected. It didn't help us to say that the Russian gestures were insincere, since we were not in the business of trying to promote understanding ourselves, and therefore could seldom score points of our own. Our NATO allies do not subscribe to the Dulles dogma. They are closer to Soviet missiles than we are, and do not feel that their safety lies in contemplating a future collapse of the Soviet system.

In a sense it was the Dulles dogma that made the present crisis possible. To what extent President Eisenhower's prestige with the country has been hurt is too early to say. But certainly no man could have been more trusted to look out for the maintenance of our defenses. So it may have come as a considerable surprise to some of the congressional leaders to have the President ask for a re-statement of the Dulles dogma as a guidepost for action at this juncture.

Senator Fulbright's criticism was subsequently endorsed by Adlai Stevenson. This highlights the possibility that the Democrats in Congress will make a strong effort to alter both our defense and foreign policies.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMEERCIAL

MURROW: The Dulles policy towardRussia is being questioned by leaders of the Democratic party. Debate is of course an indispensable part of democracy. Professor Edmund Cahn once said, "The voices of the republic are not mere discord. Conflicts there must be from time to time...for when all conflicts cease, the spirit of political institutions dies." --Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 6, 1957

This is the news:

The director of Project Vanguard...Dr. John Hagen...says that "so far, nobody knows for certain" why the attempt to launch America's first earth satellite failed. He says that for safety reasons a close inspection is still not possible. Dr. Hagen told reporters at a news conference that whatever the failure was, it was mechanical---not due to improper design. He said the mishap will not hold up progress to any material extent. The larger 20-inch satellite is still scheduled to be fired next March. And new tests of the 6-inch satellite---such as the one which today

hardly got off the ground---will be undertaken "just as soon as possible." According to some reports, the next test may not be for several weeks.

Dr. Hagen said the first and second stages of the three-stage rocket were destroyed in the explosion...which ripped the vehicle as it fell over on its side only two seconds after take-off. The third stage was thrown clear. It was not damaged, and the satellite (which had been placed in its nose cone) apparently came through unscathed. Its radio transmitter continued to send out signals long after the accident.

It was unfortunate, Dr. Hagen said, that the launching had been given "unprecedented publicity." He said he had suggested less publicity...but that he had been overruled. He did not say who did the overruling. But the public, he said, lost sight of the fact that this was a test which he had warned in advance might fail.

When reporters asked Secretary of Defense McElroy about charges of undue publicity, McElroy said that "in a country like ours, it seems better to give too much publicity rather than too little." He called today's failure "disappointing" but "not too surprising." Deputy Defense Secretary Quarles said the mishap has "no bearing" on the military

missile program. "A rocket is complex," he said, "and elements of it can always fail." He said, "We, of course, regret the failure."

At Gettysburg, White House News Secretary Hagerty told reporters that President Eisenhower was disappointed. Hagerty said he assumes it will take "some time" for the Defense Department to come up with a full report.

Democratic leaders of Congress are calling the failure a "grievous blow" to American prestige. / Senator Lyndon Johnson characterizes it as "one of the best publicized---and most humiliating---failures in our history." He says, "I shrink a little inside of me whenever the United States announces a great event---and it blows up in our face." / Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee also feels there was too much publicity. / He told reporters, "We are putting emphasis in the wrong place. / We couldn't have impressed anybody even if we had been successful...putting up a small satellite." / And Democratic Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming says, "Propagandawise, the failure was disastrous."

Republican Senator Wiley of Wisconsin regards what happened at Cape Canaveral as "one more indication of the long trial-and-error process which still lies ahead of us in the missile field. It should serve," he says, "as

a reminder that there is no magic way of overcoming...overnight...the gap which exists between ourselves and Russia in certain types of missile development." Wiley hopes the setback will spur the United States to make a stronger, long-range effort...one, he says, "which combines speed with precision and effectiveness."

Moscow Radio has reported the American failure in one sentence: "The much-publicized artificial earth satellite Vanguard, which was to have been launched today, exploded with the carrier-rocket during the launching."

Earlier, at a reception in the Finnish Embassy, Khrushchev told correspondents that the United States will launch a satellite "sooner or later." He said, "It is time for the Americans to launch it." Khrushchev made the statement shortly before the attempt was made. He surprised correspondents by saying that part of the carrier-rocket that launched the first Russian satellite landed last Sunday in the United States. Khrushchev said, "I am quite serious about this. We know it fell on United States territory, and they don't want to give it back to us." The State Department in Washington says it knows nothing of such a thing happening. It says, "We have received no request from the Soviet government...or any

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notification that its rocket was supposed to have fallen on American territory."

American labor history was made today in Atlantic City. The AFL-CIO convention voted...5 to 1...to expel the Teamsters Union on corruption charges. Before the vote, the AFL-CIO appeals committee rejected an appeal which the Teamsters Union had filed on Wednesday. The committee said in a report (which was read to the convention) that the teamsters had failed to answer the charges of corruption or to take steps to remedy the situation. There was no reason, it said, to give the teamsters union special treatment, merely because of its large membership...or its longtime affiliation. The committee said that the findings of the AFL-CIO Executive Council against President-elect Hoffa and Dave Beck "constitute a sufficient basis upon which to conclude that there are substantial corrupt influences within the Teamsters Union." And it recommended expulsion. To tolerate the violation of ethical standards, it said, would be doing rank-and-file members a disservice. The Teamsters Union then made a last-ditch appeal from the convention floor. The teamsters administrative vice president, Einar Mohn, said there must be a better way to handle

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union corruption than dismemberment. He scored Chairman McClellan of the Senate Rackets Committee...predicting that the senator will wind up leaving organized labor "torn asunder, bloody and weak---but perhaps ethical." Mohn said he did not mean to excuse corruption. "Sin is something we all despise." But, he said, "neither is there much hope for labor to survive and grow strong under this form of 'helpful' cleaning up." Mohn spoke in the forenoon. There was more debate...for three hours...and then the roll-call vote was taken. ~~The AFL-CIO had expelled a union [illegible] of one and a half million members...~~ 70 percent of its own membership. When Hoffa ~~heard of the outcome, he said the federation "didn't build us and [illegible] it won't weaken us. I'm still head of the teamsters."~~ Dave Beck said in ~~Seattle...where he is being tried~~ on charges of grand larceny...that the action was ~~"fully expected." The Teamsters Union, he said, has planned an "organizational campaign" to start after the first of the year.~~

Vice President Nixon will say in a speech tonight that President Eisenhower expects to present a balanced budget to Congress in January. "The prospects are good," he will say, "that the Administration will be able to [illegible] submit its fourth balanced budget in a row." Nixon

will add, however, that the Administration will not shrink from deficit spending...if that is necessary to maintain an adequate defense. And he will serve notice that there will be no tax cuts. Nor, he will say, do we anticipate a tax increase. Mr. Nixon believes that, in the cold war, the "total" danger is great. "The Sputniks," he will say, "are but a single episode." And he will make a new plea for foreign aid.

~~The State Department said today that it will allow close relatives of the six persons still held in Chinese Communist prisons to visit them. It will continue, however, it general policy of [redacted] refusing to grant passports for travel to Red China.~~

The Netherlands today asked for a special meeting of the NATO permanent council...to take up Indonesia's action against Dutch nationals and the seizure of Dutch enterprises in Indonesia. Indonesia has ordered most of the 50-thousand Dutch nationals in Indonesia out of the country in the dispute over possession of West New Guinea...which is NOW a Dutch colony. The ~~NATO Council~~ will meet to CONSIDER the question ~~next Wednesday~~.

Ten days from now...the heads of government of the NATO countries will be meeting in Paris, and for a report on the prospects of that meeting, we switch now to David Schoenbrun in the French capital.

Schoenbrun runs 3:30
Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY.

That was my colleague David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris on the forthcoming NATO summit meeting. whether Juno the Rudolfo of this matter.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a Moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

The failure of the United States to launch a test satellite brings to this reporter's mind two quotations: Robert Ingersoll said, "The toughest test of courage on earth is to bear defeat without losing heart." Nearly all successes are founded on previous failures. The other quotation is from the late Mayor Laguardia. "When I make a mistake," he said, "it's a beaut."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, December 6, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Ten days from now the heads of government of the NATO countries will be meeting in Paris, and for a report on the prospects of that meeting, we switch now to David Schoenbrun in the French capital.

SCHOENBRUN: With the American President and the German Chancellor ailing, with the French Premier in danger of having his Cabinet fall apart, with unripe grapefruits exploding in mid-air, it would seem that the prospects for the forthcoming NATO summit conference are anything but bright. There are only ten days to go, and no one knows yet whether President Eisenhower will or will not decide to come to Paris. Some American diplomatic sources here are now betting that the President will come based on today's health reports, but they admit they can't be sure that the same will be true a few days from now.

European sources from the NATO countries are betting that the President will not come. More remarkable, Ed, is the fact that the majority of our NATO allies are now saying that the President should not come to Paris if there's the slightest doubt, the smallest risk, about his health. As important as his presence is to our Allies - and they all agree that no one can fully replace Mr. Eisenhower at this time - our Allies would risk losing his prestige here rather than risk straining his health. They're truly worried about this. French President Rene Coty has been telling many friends that our President must not take chances, his health is too important to the alliance to risk it on any one conference, no matter how critical the conference is. And no one here in Paris denies that this is one of the most critical conferences of the Atlantic alliance, one that needs the missionary spirit of Dwight D. Eisenhower. Yet most of

our Allies to whom I've talked this week say that they don't want to risk putting a new strain on the President. Some of them add that profit could be drawn out of a Nixon visit. It could be an excellent opportunity to test and commit the Vice President personally on Atlantic policies. Now, Ed, this is being said privately and cautiously for it's a delicate issue. It's regrettable perhaps that it's not being said frankly and publicly or at the very least told confidentially to the President so that he can make his decision with full knowledge of all the facts. Our Allies would, of course, prefer above all a healthy Eisenhower. But they want to be sure that he is completely recovered. If not, they are ready and willing to go ahead with Nixon. The Allies have already been encouraged this week by the American plan for NATO, which was submitted a few days ago. The details are still secret but the broad outlines are known. One of the important points is to offer an atomic stockpile to NATO forces on the continent. The warheads will remain of course, under control of American officers, but they'll be available to NATO teams who'll be trained in the use of the weapons. And, as Mr. Dulles has already stated publicly, America is ready to establish IRBM bases in any country that wants to take the intermediate range missile. This is the first time that Europeans will be given an opportunity to participate in America's deterrent power. I think, Ed, that in the general area of mutual defense this conference will produce important progress. Advance information also points to progress in setting up a scientific pool, the NATO brains trust, both in mutual weapons development and in peaceful uses of the atom. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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progress. Advance information also points to progress in setting up a scientific pool, the NATO brains trust, both in mutual weapons development and in peaceful uses of the atom. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris on the forthcoming NATO summit meeting which opens the middle of this month.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The failure of the United States to launch a test satellite brings to this reporter's mind two quotations: Robert Ingersoll said, "The roughest test of courage on earth is to bear defeat without losing heart." Nearly all successes are founded on previous failures. The other quotation is from the late Mayor LaGuardia. "When I make a mistake," he said, "it's a beaut."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 9, 1957

This is the news:

The Supreme Court ruled today that wire-tap evidence obtained by state law enforcement officers may not be introduced in a federal trial. The ruling was unanimous. It upset the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Salvatore Benanti, of New York. Benanti was convicted of possession of bootleg alcohol...on the basis of wire-tap information. The circuit court acknowledged that wire-tapping is prohibited under terms of the Federal Communications Act. But it upheld the conviction on grounds that no federal officer participated in the tap. The Supreme Court ruled today that the fact that no federal

officer took part in the actual wire-tapping is beside the point.

Chief Justice Warren...reading the Supreme Court decision...said that "distinctions designed to defeat the plain meaning of the statute will not be countenanced." He said the prohibition applies, regardless of whether the evidence was obtained by state or federal agents.

The perjury trial of James Hoffa has been held up, here in New York, pending a Supreme Court decision. This is because state-obtained wire-tap evidence was to have been introduced. A second trial of the teamster union official...on charges of conspiracy to wire-tap the teamsters office in Detroit...apparently will not be affected by today's ruling. The government has said in this case that it does not intend to introduce wire-tap evidence.

The Supreme Court ruled today...in a 6-to-3 decision...that state courts have the right to bar strikers from "threatening, intimidating or coercing non-striking employes." It said, however, that an Arkansas state court went too far when...in 1955...in forbidding peaceful picketing of a factory by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The field of peaceful picketing, it said, is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

President Eisenhower returned to Washington today after a long week-end at his Gettysburg farm. The White House says Mr. Eisenhower will have a medical check-up tomorrow...to determine whether he can go to Paris next week for the NATO summit conference. News Secretary Hagerty "believes" the doctors will announce their findings shortly after the medical examination tomorrow afternoon.

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams said tonight...in a speech in St. Louis...that Mr. Eisenhower is on his way to "complete recovery." "We have been fortunate," Adams said, "but the possibility remains of being less fortunate in the years ahead." He urged Congress...next year... to approve a constitutional amendment, making clear the procedure to be followed in case of presidential disability. Even if Congress acts immediately, he said, the amendment could not be ratified by the states and take effect before 1960. [~~"In these times," he said, "It takes no imagination at all to think of a situation where delay of a presidential decision due to incapacity for a day...or even for a few hours...could have grave consequences."~~]

Attorney General Rogers does not favor additional civil rights legislation at this time. Rogers told his first news conference since becoming head of the Justice Department that he does not intend to recommend any new civil rights proposals. Congress last summer passed the first civil rights legislation since the Reconstruction. Rogers told reporters, "Let's let a little time elapse and see how the new law works. He indicated that...in his opinion...another congressional debate on civil rights in 1958 might have a bad effect.

The Administration said officially tonight that it will ask Congress for a five-year renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act...calling it vital if the United States is to meet the "intensified challenge presented by International Communism." Congress will be urged to give President Eisenhower authority to reduce tariffs up to 10 percent a year for three years. He would also be authorized...in some instances... to cut tariffs 5 percent a year for five years. The Administration will also urge American membership in an Organization for Trade Cooperation, through which free nations would seek "to reinforce their unity and economic strength."

The Administration also confirmed reports today that the United States is discontinuing military aid to Yugoslavia at the request of President Tito. American economic aid to Yugoslavia is not affected. The United States has been conducting a reappraisal of military and economic aid to Yugoslavia as a result of Tito's recognition of East Germany. Tito is reported to have told the American ambassador in Belgrade that he found the frequent reviews of the military aid program "embarrassing". ~~The State Department does not confirm this...other than~~ to say that Tito and the American ~~ambassador met~~ last Friday "for a discussion of United States-Yugoslav relations."

The Office of Naval Research...which has jurisdiction over Project Vanguard...said today that it has determined the cause of the failure to launch America's first test satellite. The accident, it says, "was caused by a mechanical failure in the propulsion system, details of which are classified." The Defense Department says no further information can be given out at this time.

A federal jury today convicted John Joseph Frank of acting illegally in this country as an agent of the Dominican Republic. Specifically, he was charged with failure to register with the Justice Department under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. ~~Testimony during the three-week trial had linked Frank to the American pilot, Gerald Murphy, who disappeared mysteriously in December, 1956. Murphy...in turn...reportedly was involved in the disappearance of Dr. Jesus de Galindez, an outspoken opponent of Generalissimo Trujillo.~~ Frank is free on 10-thousand-dollar bond. And his attorney says he will appeal.

The government of Indonesia today announced that it is taking over all Dutch plantations in the island. The order came from the Defense Ministry and was announced by the Indonesian premier. The Netherland says it is proceeding with plans for the evacuation of Dutch nationals. Indonesia is demanding that the Dutch hand over West New Guinea.

The United Nations Political Committee opened debate today on the Cyprus question. The British Minister of State, Allan Noble, told the committee that Britain wants to settle the dispute...that it is willing to enter into discussions "at the appropriate time with all concerned. But

B ritain, he said, cannot go along with the Greek resolution under which the United Nations would first recognize the right of self-determination.

~~The Greek foreign minister told the political committee that the British attitude~~ Greece charged in the political committee that the British attitude indicated lack of desire for a solution.

In Cyprus itself, a 24-hour strike was called throughput the island. At least 50 persons...most of them Greek Cypriots...were injured when British troops sought to halt anti-British demonstrations.

A few days ago, this reporter had the opportunity to interview the Greek Cypriot leader...Archbishop Makarios...on the Cyprus question. Here is our recorded report.

Take runs 3:50

Ends on cue: "---Thank you, sir, very much indeed."

Here in New York, a subway strike has snarled transportation for millions of persons. The strike is a jurisdictional dispute. An Independent Union wants the subway workers organized on a craft basis. At present, the United Transport Workers Union is the recognized representative. Officials of the independent union say the strike will continue...as long as four of its members are in jail. The transport strike is illegal under New York state law.

George Bryan

Word for Today

Important social movements usually are identified more closely with one name than any other. In the Greek Cypriot movement, the name is Archbishop Makarios. William Cowper made the observation that to really report history, "describe the man...and paint his person, character and views." And Thomas Carlyle said, "Biography is the only true history."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Monday, December 9, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: The United Nations Political Committee opened debate today on the Cyprus question. The British Minister of State, Allen Nobel, told the Committee, "that Britain wants to settle the dispute, that it is willing to enter into discussions at the appropriate time with all concerned, but, Britain," he said, "cannot go along with the Greek resolution under which the United Nations, would first of all, recognize the right of self determination." Greece charged, in the Political Committee, "that the British attitude indicated a lack of desire for a solution of any kind."

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A few days ago, this reporter had the opportunity to interview the Greek Cypriot leader, Archbishop Makarios on the Cyprus question. Here is our recorded report.

MURROW: Your Grace, if Cyprus should gain its independence or be united with Greece, what guarantees would you offer to the Turkish minority?

MAKARIOS: We are willing to provide international guarantees for the safe-guard of the rights of the Turkish minority under the supervision of the United Nations or any other international instrument. We wish to have a flourishing Turkish minority in our midst which would be a factor in the further development of the whole island.

MURROW: Are you prepared to settle for anything less then out-right union with Greece - perhaps a temporary trusteeship under the United Nations?

MAKARIOS: Ah, the question of Cyprus is not one of united... of union with Greece, but of self-determination. We ask that the Cypriot people be given the right to determine their political future and freely decide whether they wish to remain with the British Commonwealth or have a seperate independence or be united with another country. In view of the long history of civilization of the people of Cyprus and considering their degree of maturity, there could be no excuse for not applying self-determination out right. In order, however, to facilitate a settlement we would accept and prefer a transitory period under the Trusteeship of the United Nations, provided self determination were assured.

MURROW: Well sir, would you and do you support the use of force on Cyprus in opposition to British rule?

MAKARIOS: I am certainly not in favor of the use of violence but, it should be remembered that it is the exercise of force by those in power for the continuation of a colonial status in Cyprus, that has led to the armed resistance by the people. Today, however, there is no viblence from the part of the Cypriots, but there is still from British side, emergency regulations continue in full force and application; under them, many hundreds of people are detained without trial in concentration camps.

MURROW: Well, the Middle-East is certainly a troubled area of the world. Would an independent Cyprus have any effect on the Middle East situation in your view?

MAKARIOS: Yes. A free Cyprus would exercise beneficent influence in the whole area of the Middle-East. The granting of certain self determination to the island would tend to restore a much shaken confidence of the Middle-East countries in the aims and purposes of the Western world. Moreover, a free Cyprus would be in a position to play an effective role in the promotion of the ideals of peace and freedom in the Middle-East.

MURROW: Well, Archbishop Makarios, what role do you aspire to play in the State of Cyprus?

MAKARIOS: When Cyprus obtains its freedom my part as a national leader will automatically come to an end and I shall be restricted to my purely religious duties. In the meantime, I shall carry on the leadership of the liberation efforts of the people with which I have been entrusted by them.

MURROW: Thank you Sir, very much indeed.

Here in New York a subway strike has ...

Ed. Trans. N.M.

Your Grace, if Cyprus should gain its independence or be united with Greece, what guarantees would you offer to the Turkish minority?

MAKARIOS: We are willing to provide international guarantees for the safeguard of the rights of the Turkish minority, under the supervision of the United Nations or any other international instrument. We wish to have a flourishing Turkish minority in our midst, which would be a factor in the internal development of the whole island.

MURROW: Are you prepared to settle for anything less than outright union with Greece, perhaps a temporary trusteeship under the United Nations?

MAKARIOS: The question of Cyprus is not one of a united ... of union with Greece but of self determination. We ask that the Cypriot people be given the right to determine their political future and freely decide whether they wish to remain within the British Commonwealth or have a separate independence or be united with another country. In view of the long history of civilization of the people of Cyprus, and considering their degree of maturity, there could be no excuse for not applying self determination outright. In order, however, to facilitate a settlement, we would accept and prefer a transitory period under the trusteeship of the United Nations, provided self determination were assured.

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MURROW: Thank you, sir, very much indeed.

MAKARIOS: Thank you.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Supreme Court ruled today that wire-tap evidence obtained by state law enforcement officers may not be introduced in a federal trial. The ruling was unanimous. It upset the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Salvatore Benanti, of New York. Benanti was convicted of possession of bootleg alcohol...on the basis of wire-tap information. The circuit court acknowledged that wire-tapping is prohibited under terms of the Federal Communications Act. But it upheld the conviction on grounds that no federal officer participated in the tap. The Supreme Court ruled today that the fact that no federal officer took part in the actual wire-tapping is beside the point. Chief Justice Warren...reading the Supreme Court decision...said that "distinctions, designed to defeat the plain meaning of the statute will not be countenanced." He said the prohibition applies, regardless of whether the evidence was obtained by state or federal agents.

The perjury trial of James Hoffa has been held up, here in New York, pending a Supreme Court decision. This is because state-obtained wire-tap evidence was to have been introduced. A second trial of the teamster union official...on charges of conspiracey to wire-tap the teamsters office in Detroit ...apparently will not be affected by today's ruling. The government has said in this case that it does not intend to introduce wire-tap evidence.

The Supreme Court ruled today...in a 6-to-3 decision...that state courts have the right to bar strikers from "threatnning, intimidating or coercing non-striking employees."

President Eisenhower returned to Washington today after a long week-end at his Gettysburg farm. The White House says Mr. Eisenhower will have a medical check-up tomorrow...to determine whether he can go to Paris next week for the NATO summit conference. News Secretary Hagerty "believes" the doctors will

announce their findings shortly after the medical examination tomorrow afternoon.

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams said tonight...in a speech in St Louis...that Mr. Eisenhower is on his way to "complete recovery." "We have been fortunate," Adams said, "but the possibility remains of being less fortunate in the years ahead." He urged Congress...next year... to approve a constitutional amendment, making clear the procedure to be followed in case of presidential disability. Even if Congress acts immediately, he said, the amendment could not be ratified by the states and take effect before 1960.

Attorney General Rogers does not favor additional civil rights legislation at this time. Rogers told his first news conference since becoming head of the Justice Department, that he does not intend to recommend any new civil rights proposals. Congress last summer passed the first civil rights legislation since the Reconstruction. Rogers told reporters, "let's let a litlle time elapse and see how the new law works. He indicated that...in his opinion... another congressional debate on civil rights in 1958 might have a bad effect.

The Administration said officially tonight that it will ask Congress for a five-year renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act...calling it vital if the United States is to meet the "intensified challenge presented by International Communism." Congress will be urged to give President Eisenhower authority to reduce tariffs up to 10 percent a year for three years. He would also be aurthorized...in some instances... to cut tariffs 5 percent a year for five years. The Administration will also urge American membership in an Organization for Trade Cooperation, through which free nations would seek "to reinforce their unity and economic strength."

The Administration also confirmed reports today that the United States is discontinuing military aid to Yugoslavia at the reqest of President Tito. American economic aid to Yugoslavia is not affected. The United States has been conducting a reappraisal of military and economic aid to Yugoslavia as a result of Tito's recognition of East Germany. Tito is reported to have told

the American ambassador in Belgrade that he found the frequent reviews of the military aid program "embarrassing."

The Office of Naval Research...which has jurisdiction over Project Vanguard...said today that it has determined the cause of the failure to launch America's first test satellite. The accident, it says "was caused by a mechanical failure in the propulsion system, details of which are classified." The Defense Department says no further information can be given out at this time.

A federal jury today convicted John Joseph Frank of acting illegally in this country as an agent of the Dominican Republic. Specifically, he was charged with failure to register with the Justice Department under the foreign Agents Registration Act. Frank is free on 10-thousand-dollar bond. And his attorney says he will appeal.

The government of Indonesia today announced that it is taking over all Dutch plantations in the island. The order came from the Defense Ministry and was announced by the Iddonesian premier. The Netherlands says it is proceeding with plans for the evacuation of Dutch nationals. Indonesia is demanding that the Dutch hand over West New Guinea.

The United Nations Political Committee opened debate today on the Cyprus question. The British Minister of State, Allan Noble, told the committee that Britain wants to settle the dispute...that it is willing to enter into discussions "at the appropriate time with all concerned. But Britain, he said, cannot go along with the Greek resolution under which the United Nations would first recognize the right of self-determination. Greece charged in the political committee that the British attitude indicated lack of desire for a solution.

In Cyprus itself, a 24-hour strike was called throughout the island. At least 50 persons...most of them Greek Cypriots...were injured when British troops sought to halt anti-British demonstrations.

A few days ago, this reporter had the opportunity to interview the Greek Cypriot leader...Archbishop Makarios...on the Cyprus question. Here is our

recorded report.

Your Grace, if Cyprus should gain its independence or be united with Greece, what guarantees would you offer to the Turkish minority?

MAKARIOS: We are willing to provide international guarantees for the safeguard of the rights of the Turkish minority, under the supervision of the United Nations or any other international instrument. We wish to have a flourishing Turkish minority in our midst, which would be a factor in the internal development of the whole island.

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MURROW: Thank you, sir, very much indeed.

MAKARIOS: Thank you.

Here in New York, a subway strike has snarled transportation for millions of persons. The strike is a jurisdictional dispute. An Independent Union wants the subway workers organized on a craft basis. Officials of the independent union say the strike will continue...as long as four of its members are in jail. The transport strike is illegal under New York state law.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Important social movements usually are identified more closely with one name than any other. In the Greek Cypriot movement, the name is Archbishop Makarios. William Cowper made the observation that to really report history, "describe the man...and paint his person, character, and views." And Thomas Carlyle said, "Biography is the only true history."

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 10, 1957

This is the news:

The White House today announced that President Eisenhower will attend the NATO summit meeting. The announcement was made after six doctors reported...on the basis of a new medical check-up...that "the President's general condition is excellent." According to their report, the examination "confirmed the estimate of November 26 that there was no evidence of cerebral hemorrhage or any serious lesion of the cerebral vessels." It said, "The difficulty in speaking has continued to improve and in ordinary conversation was almost impossible to detect except by trained observers. The consultants," the report concluded, "unanimously agreed that the

President's recovery to date is such that it permits him to attend the Paris meeting." Although the report was issued by six doctors, only three of them who are neurologists made the actual examination. The other three doctors...including the President's personal physician, Major General Snyder...concurred in the decision that Mr. Eisenhower is well enough to make the Paris trip.

News Secretary Hagerty told reporters that President Eisenhower plans to leave Washington by air on Friday and arrive in Paris the following afternoon. He said Mr. Eisenhower probably will make the opening speech for the American delegation on Monday and stay for three or four days. The doctors, he said, have placed no limitation on his activities.

Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference today that the most important thing that could come out of the NATO meeting would be the re-emphasis of a spirit of unity..." a conception of the importance of cooperative action." He said Russia has adopted new tactics of economic penetration. The threat is economic...as well as military...and if NATO is to meet the changing situation, he warned, greater flexibility is required. Dulles expressed hope that NATO countries will consult each other as partners before making major policy decisions. But the United States,

he said, must remain free to carry out the decisions of its choice. The United States will seek voluntary agreements with its allies on the setting up of bases for intermediate range ballistic missiles. No country will have missile bases imposed on it.

~~Mr. Dulles said Adlai Stevenson had made a number of "valuable and useful suggestions" for the NATO meeting. He denied that the Administration has lacked a sense of urgency. He said the fact that a meeting of heads of government is being held shows recognition of the danger.~~

Dulles' references to what the United States will propose in Paris were all couched in general terms. My colleague, David Schoenbrun, in Paris has a detailed ~~report~~ run-down on the American policy proposals. We switch now to Paris for his exclusive report.

Tape runs 5:30
Ends on cue: "--to Edw. R. Murrow
in N.Y."

That was my colleague, David Schoenbrun, with an exclusive report on the ~~nine~~ proposals the United States will submit at next week's NATO meeting.

Soviet Premier Bulganin has sent a new letter to President Eisenhower. The contents have not been divulged. But there is an indication of what Bulganin may have had to say in a message he sent today to Prime Minister Nehru of India. Bulganin told Nehru that Russia will set off no more "nuclear explosions" after January first, if the United States and Britain will agree to halt their tests as of the same date.

There was more violence today on the island of Cyprus. In addition to anti-British rioting, Turkish and Greek Cypriots fought in the streets of Nicosia. At least 30 persons were injured.

The first Dutch nationals to leave Indonesia...under the expulsion edict...arrived by plane today in Singapore. THREE planes brought (MORE THAN 100) refugees to the British crown colony.

The United Nations General Assembly today approved a compromise resolution on Algeria. The vote was unanimous. The resolution "takes note" of the offer of Morocco and Tunisia to mediate the Algerian problem and "expresses the wish" that private, informal talks will be entered into "with a view to a solution in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter." It does not commit France to negotiate with Algerian rebel leaders.

The General Assembly also received a report from Prince Wan of Thailand on the Hungarian question. Wan was chosen by the Assembly...last September... as its special representative to seek compliance of the demand that Soviet troops be withdrawn from Hungary and that free elections be allowed. Wan said...in his report...that he was rebuffed by both Russia and Hungary, despite repeated personal appeals. He said, "I cannot believe, however, that the Hungarian and Soviet governments will remain insensible to the voice of world opinion and the conscience of mankind." After hearing this report, the Assembly voted...at the suggestion of the United States... not to act on the credentials of the Hungarian delegation at this time. Thus, for the present, the credentials are neither rejected nor approved.

In Washington, the Civil Service Commission has authorized a series of pay increases for government scientists and engineers. The pay hikes... ranging from 135 to a thousand dollars a year...go into effect late this month. The government says it is taking the action because it is unable "to obtain critically needed scientists and engineers in sufficient supply at present rates."

~~Today...at the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City...labor leaders went on record as opposing any legislation which would weaken the labor movement under the guise of rooting out corruption. They urged passage of legislation to protect the pension funds of both management and labor.~~

Here in New York, two-thirds of the city's rapid transit service is knocked out because of the subway strike. The strike (which began yesterday because of a jurisdictional grievance) spread today. And both Governor Harriman and Mayor Wagner have appealed to the strikers to go back to work...warning them that they are breaking state law.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The news that President Eisenhower will go to Paris has cheered our NATO allies...but more than the presidential presence will be required to make the meeting a success. And this meeting may be crucial. For as James Russell Lowell said...in another day..."Truly there is a tide in the affairs of men, but there is no Gulf Stream setting forever in one direction."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, December 10, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: My colleague David Schoenbrun in Paris, has a detailed run down on the American policy proposals. We switch now to Paris for his exclusive report.

SCHOENBRUN: The American policy proposals for the NATO Summit conference contain some exciting new plans to meet the crisis of the Atlantic Alliance, and it's a double-barreled crisis, for NATO is torn by internal discord as well as menaced by a much greater Soviet capability then faced this Alliance when the pact was signed in April of 1949.

Let's firs t consider the proposals designed to meet the external threat. The first of nine policy papers is an American offer to make available to the Supreme Commander of NATO an atomic stockpile on the continent of Europe. American forces already have atomic weapons over here, but now we propose to make them available to NATO forces. The NATO Supreme Commander is an American, General Lauris Norstad and the custody of the stock pile will remain in the hands of American elements, but allied troops will be trained in the use of these atomic weapons and the Supreme Commander will now be in a position to transfer the weapons to non-American elements instantly in event of war.

Although, the policy paper does not say so specifically, Ed., it's obvious from the language and the concept itself that the nuclear warheads will be put on NATO bases within a few feet of non-American troops, ready for instant transfer to trained teams. The second paper carries this principal even further. It provides for creation of inter-mediate range ballistic missile bases in NATO territory and eventually the production of these missiles by

our European allies from blueprints furnished by us.

Once again Ed, a note of caution, the actual nuclear warhead will remain in American hands. We are prevented by law - the McMann Act, for example, from sharing nuclear military secrets, and as yet, there seems to be no disposition on the part of Congress to remove that restriction. However, reading between the lines, you can see a new concept emerging. One that should go far towards satisfying European demands.

Many Europeans are reluctant to grant us bases unless they have guarantees that we will not use the weapon without consulting them. Well, Ed., there is a way to achieve that without breaking Congressional laws. It amounts to this; U. S. elements in NATO will possess the warhead, but non-U. S. members of the combat team will operate the I.R.B.M. launching platform and missile. In other words, our men will put the warhead into the missile but only the Europeans will pull the trigger. That's basically, what these new proposals add up to.

The third policy paper proposes a scientific pool - a NATO brain's trust in the form of a chief scientific advisor to the Secretary General and a 15 man committee composed of the leading scientists in all the member countries. The fourth paper carries that concept further - towards a mutual weapons pool, a kind of joint ordinance department. Under this proposal America would make available such hardware as the Honest John and the Nike and many other weapons yet to be designed. We would also profit from the considerable scientific know-how of our allies. For example, the French are well ahead of us in the electronics field.

The fifth proposal is a re-affermation of our intention to maintain our ground forces in Europe and to urge our partners to carry out the NATO force goal of 30 nuclear equipped divisions. That

goalis only about one-half achieved, because the British have cut back their forces and the Germans are lagging far behind in their committments.

The sixth paper is a re-statement of Western proposals on disarmament and a challenge to the Russians to demonstrate their readiness to further the cause of world peace.

The seventh proposals states America's agbeement that constant political consultation is necessary to prevent discord inside the Alliance. However, this paper does not satisfy current French and German demands for something like automatic consultation. In fact Ed., as I suggested in previous reports to you, this is largely an emotional issue. Of course, the allies ought to consult, but the French, who are shouting the loudest about it are the very people who did not consult with us on Suez. Consultation really is a matter of good faith - to be worked out in day to day practice. It cannot be institutionalized without a surrender of sovereignty - which no one is proposing.

The last two papers deal with the reaffermation of President Eisenhower's atoms for peace plan and the need for economic cooperation inside NATO. That's about it Ed., it adds up to some exciting new military concepts but very little in the political, economic or social fields. NATO was and remains essentially a military alliance - a shield and a counter-punch. Unfortunately, the hands that hold the shield have been trembeling. The recent illness of the President, the internal quarrels among NATO members, the narrowness of the Alliance - all these have caused great anxiety. The American proposals will help relieve some of this anxiety. I would guess, however, that something more will be needed to make the Summit conference a success, perhaps President Eisenhower's presence may re-vitalize the Alliance, but the Paris paper, <u>Le Monde</u> puts it this way tonight It says, " the presence of President Eisenhower does not by itself meet the challenge to the West."

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague David Schoenbrun with an exclusive report on the proposals the United States will submit at next week's NATO meeting.

ED. TRANS. N.M.

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 11, 1957

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The AFL-CIO today adopted a policy calling for another round of wage increases in 1958. A resolution declaring that "sizeable" increases are necessary to bolster consumer buying power was approved unanimously by delegates attending the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City. The delegates represent 13-million workers in 135 affiliated trade unions.

And the action kills the proposal...made last week by Richard Gray, president of the building trades department...for a wage freeze. The resolution states that "while American labor will cooperate wholeheartedly in the national defense effort, no need has been demonstrated for any wage freeze or nationwide extension of the statutory work week." (The work-week clause was a reference to reports that Senate Democratic Leader Johnson in a speech yesterday had advocated scrapping the 40-hour week. Johnson said today that his remarks had been misunderstood. He said his proposal was not meant to apply to private industry, only to the intercontinental ballistic missile program). The resolution was approved by the AFL-CIO convention after it heard Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers charge that "big business" had taken (in his phrase) "a disproportionately large share of the fruits of our developing economy." "Our basic problem," Reuther said, "is that we have mastered the techniques of mass production but we have not developed a comparable system for mass distributing our great abundance." He predicted that the unemployment picture will get worse until productive power and purchasing power are brought into balance.

The Senate Rackets Committee today concluded its hearings on labor violence in Tennessee. Five of today's witnesses---all members of the Teamsters Union---refused to answer questions and pleaded the Fifth Amendment. ~~Chairman McClellan told one of them, "You are nothing but a gang of thugs"...and expressed the hope that "honest" members of the union would find a way to get rid of the "hoodlum leaders". He then recessed the hearings until next week.~~

Here in New York, the subway strike has gone through its third day. A transit official says, "We refuse to negotiate with the leaders of an illegal strike." Strikes by public transport workers ~~is~~ are forbidden by state law.

In Washington, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles today discussed plans for next week's NATO meeting. Adlai Stevenson personally delivered to Dulles his final suggestions for the conference... thereby ending his assignment as consultant to the Administration on NATO problems.

~~Chairman Green of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said today~~ that Mr. Eisenhower has ~~"a great opportunity to demonstrate leadership"~~

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Last night in London Prime Minister MacMillan made reference to a subject of truly revolutionary importance. He spoke of "controlled hydrogen experiments" which might produce a completely new source of power, "the raw material of which could be got out of the sea itself." This is a reference to controlled fusion - the peacetime use of the power of the hydrogen bomb. When and if this is achieved - and British scientists do not claim to have achieved it yet - it will mean an inexhaustible supply of cheap, safe power. If this process is perfected it would, as MacMillan predicted, create an industrial revolution which in turn would create a world as different from what we have now as the 19th century was from the Middle Ages. #

David Schoenbrun reports from Paris that....right after the NATO meeting...six European foreign ministers will meet to select a new "European" capital. The capital will serve as headquarters for Euratom and the European Common Market, as well as for the Coal and Steel Community. It will be of a supra-national character...and may be located on the banks of the Rhine, near Strasbourg, as a symbol of the new relationship between Germany and France.

Because of its budget deficit, France needs about 500 million dollars in foreign loans. Schoenbrun cables that...tomorrow...the Finance Ministry will announce the appointment of France's elder statesman, Jean Monnet, to head a committee for negotiating these loans.

In Algeria, French authorities report 151 rebels killed last night in the Constantine area. The French were supported by aircraft in what is described as the largest single action in months. Other French troops surrounded a rebel force near Philippeville, killing 67 insurgents and capturing eight. No French losses are reported.

The United Nations Political Committee today resumed debate on the Cyprus question. Greece accused Britain of "obstinate refusal" to make

real concessions. Turkey...in turn...denounced what it called the attempt of the Greek Cypriot majority to rule the Turkish minority on the island. And Bolivia said the time had come for the United Nations to arrange a plebescite so that the people of Cyprus can choose union with Greece or Turkey, continuation of British administration, or independence.

The government of Indonesia said tonight that it would welcome a United States offer to mediate its dispute with the Netherlands over possession of West New Guinea. A government spokesman said, "If the United States offered to mediate, we would be glad to accept."

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When national energies are whipped up to avert dangers in one direction, it can happen that other dangers are ignored, and grievous losses can be suffered almost without notice. Just now, with attention focussed on the missile race with the Soviet Union and the NATO summit meeting, the free world is sustaining a sensational defeat in Indonesia, and doing nothing about it.

The drama that is playing itself out in Indonesia, if its title could be believed, is about the final end of Dutch colonialism. The seizures of plantations, banks, shipping lines and other enterprises, first by the labor unions, then by the government, are called reprisals against the Netherlands Government, for not surrendering its control of its half of New Guinea. The Indonesian government has taken full responsibility for all the seizures so far carried out. It announces it will compensate the displaced owners. But its treasury is empty, and there is no prospect of funds for this purpose. This drama is badly misnamed. It is not the end of Dutch colonialism, it is one of the most spectacular successes of communism since the war.

The issue of New Guinea is ~~remote from such vivid and revolutionary~~ developments. Actually no one has proposed ending colonialism in New Guinea. The Indonesians proposed simply to substitute their own colonialism

for that of the Dutch. For the territory is one of the most benighted jungle lands in the world, and will not be ready for self-rule for decades. The Dutch had not agreed to turn over New Guinea, at the time they gave Indonesia its independence. They merely promised to consider transferring the colony at a future date. They have considered it, and decided against doing anything now. / That was their right. / And, one can add, they are paying dearly for it. / The value of their Indonesian plantations is a billion and a half. They stand to lose it all, and will have to repatriate 40,000 Dutch settlers to boot. New Guinea will not be worth that much materially for a long time, if ever. But the Dutch believed they were better off not to submit to blackmail.

Now Indonesia faces chaos of one sort or another. President Sukarno is gambling everything on the hope that Indonesian communists will be Indonesians first, and communists second, and that somehow, he can preserve what he calls a "directed democracy" through co-operation of all parties. But the ground has been slipping under his feet. He deliberately whipped up the anti-Dutch feeling, to bolster his own position. The result is, that he is under the thumb of the communists more than before.

This does not necessarily mean that the communists will or can take

over the government of Indonesia. They may be strong enough to seize power in Java, and part of the army is friendly to their interests. But if they do, the outlying islands probably will declare their independence and apply to the United Nations for recognition. Then civil war is pretty sure to result.

The communists set off a revolution in 1948, and lost. Then they changed tactics, played down allegiance to Moscow or Peiping, and gained more ground than they had lost.

In the 1955 election, they won 39 out of 260 seats in the Assembly, and have captured control of the most important labor unions. But in Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes, anti-communists are in control, and if the Sukarno regime goes any further to the left, they promise to break away.

One tragedy of the situation is, that the uprooting of the Dutch spells immediate economic disaster to the entire country. They provide much of the administrative ability in the islands, their banks financed the islands' trade, their ships carried three-fourths of the inter-island and world commerce.

But a greater tragedy, is what has happened to one of the fairest dreams of the post-war era. Indonesia, with its 77 million people, was the fourth largest democracy in the world. Its 3,000 islands fill an area in the

Pacific as vast as that between San Francisco and Hawaii. Had the liberated Indonesians learned self-government more quickly their Republic would have become one of the pillars of the free world. Today it is no pillar, it is more like a political quagmire.

Had the Soviet Union conspired to bring this to pass, the free world no doubt would have done something about it. But Moscow did not advertise its interest or need to. Now the free world is suffering a defeat that is just as painful as though Moscow had inflicted it by avowed design. It is hard to believe that it could not have been averted by more generous and enlightened aid by this and other western countries.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The tragedy of Indonesia is the more disappointing because of the high expectations held at the time it gained independence in 1949. Samuel Johnson said, "He who expects much will often be disappointed, yet disappointment seldom cures us of expectation...or has any other effect than that of producing a moral sentence or peevish exclamation."

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 12, 1957

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adhere strictly to a principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of countries in that part of the world. A State Department spokesman said today that Premier Bulganin's message to President Eisenhower...delivered day before yesterday...is "under most careful study." And Adlai Stevenson says that he hopes Mr. Eisenhower's response to the letter will be "affirmative in spirit." (I should like to go into the matter of the ~~This is the news:~~ Bulganin letters further in a few minutes).

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so will the American offer to set up launching sites for intermediate range missiles on the territory of NATO countries. The French cabinet discussed this proposal today for three hours. A decision whether France will allow such bases on its soil was not reached.

Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont said today that the first intermediate range missiles for assignment to European bases are "going into" operational production. He criticized the publicity given the attempt to launch our first test satellite...and said that President Eisenhower's scientific adviser, Dr. Killian, should have more authority. Flanders said the missiles program needs a top boss with complete authority to act.

The Army said today that it is making "a critical re-examination", with a view to freeing enlisted scientists and engineers from routine assignments, such as guard duty and K.P.

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Here in New York, the subway motormen...who have been on strike since early Monday...have made Mayor Wagner a proposal for ending the walkout. ~~Terms of the proposal have not been divulged.~~ THEY SAY THEY WILL GO BACK TO WORK IMMEDIATELY, IF THERE ARE NO REPRISALS.

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Since the cold war with the Soviet Union is on in full blast, it is only natural that the Bulganin letters to President Eisenhower and other heads of government are being labelled "propaganda." Mr. Bulganin himself would hardly deny that they are. They were written to make it harder for our NATO allies to establish missile bases in Europe, and they offer both warnings and inducements. ~~They also include a proposal for fresh East-West negotiations, and this is not being taken any more seriously in Washington than the other features. It is considered part of the propaganda. However, it may not be good propaganda on our part to throw it into the waste-basket with the rest of the letter.~~

Lester Pearson, former Canadian Minister of External Affairs, underscored the need for ~~just such~~ negotiations in his speech accepting the Nobel Peace Prize. He pointed out that power has ceased to be the best defense of peace, and its place has been taken by agreements that put peace on a stronger foundation than the terror of destruction. "Our policy and diplomacy - as the two sides face each other in the cold war" he said, "is becoming as rigid and defensive as the trench warfare of forty years ago, when the two sides dug in, dug deeper and lived in their ditches.... The grim fact" he said, "is that

we prepare for war like precocious giants, and for peace like retarded pygmies."

Mr. Pearson is a veteran of the world of realities, and no peddler of panaceas. "What I plead for" he said, "is no spectacular meeting of the Big Two, or Big Three, or Big Four at the summit, where the footing is precarious and the winds blow hard, but for a frank, serious and complete exchange of views, especially between Washington and Moscow, through diplomatic channels." If such exchanges are to succeed, he said, the West must recognize that there are certain issues - such as the unification of Germany and the stabilization of the Middle East - which are not likely to be settled without the participation of the Soviet Union. "Where that country has a legitimate security interest in an area or problem" he said, "that must be taken into account." And the Soviet Union for its part, he said, must recognize the right of people to choose their own form of government without interference from outside, or subversive domestic forces assisted from the outside. He granted that a diplomatic approach of this kind involves baffling complexities, difficulties and even risks. Perhaps it would not succeed, "but speaking as a North American" he said, "I merely state that we should be sure that the responsibility for any failure is not ours. The

first failure would be to refuse to make the attempt.

"The time has come" he urged, "to make a move, not only from strength, but from wisdom and from confidence in ourselves; to concentrate on the possibilities of agreement rather than on disagreements and failures, and on the evils and wrongs of the past. It would be folly to expect easy, quick or total solutions. It would be folly also to expect hostility and fears suddenly to vanish. But it is equal or even greater folly to do nothing; to sit back, answer missile with missile, insult with insult, ban with ban."

Mr. Pearson believes the Russian people want peace. He also believes that many of them think that the Americans don't. "So might I" he said, "if I had as little chance to get objective information. Similarly" he went on, "our Western fears have been partly based on a lack of information about the people of Russia. I can find nothing for keeping one people malevolently misinformed about others."

He was sure no progress would be made if one side merely shouts co-existence" - which he called a sterile and negative concept - or "parleys at the summit", while the other replied "no appeasement" or "no negotiation without proper proof of good faith". "What is needed" he urged, "is a new and vigorous determination to use every technique of discussion and

negotiation that can be made available. We must keep on trying to solve problems, one by one, stage by stage, if not on the basis of confidence and co-operation, at least on one of mutual toleration and self interest."

No one will say that Mr. Pearson's formula for peace is glamorous, or that it seeks to do too much. It is both somber and modest. And it could hardly have been offered at a more appropriate time.

Word for Today

There is no question that the Bulganin messages constitute a form of propaganda. But this does not mean we should ignore everything the Russians have to say and refuse to talk to them. Nor does it follow that because agreement is difficult we should not make the attempt. Charles B. Marshall said, "Life imposes on nations, as on men, the obligation to strive without despair."

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has been taken by agreements that put peace on a stronger foundation than the terror of destruction. "our policy and diplomacy - as the two sides face each other in the cold war" he said, "is becoming as rigid and defensive as the trench warfare of forty years ago, when the two sides dug in, dug deeper and lived in their ditches...The grim fact" he said, "is that we prepare for war like precocious giants, and for peace like retarded pygmies."

Mr. Pearson is a veteran of the world of realities, and no peddler of panaceas. "What I plead for" he said, "is no spectacular meeting of the Big Two, or Big Three, or Big Four at the summit, where the footing is precarious and the winds blow hard, but for a frank, serious and complete exchange of views, especially between Washington and Moscow, through diplomatic channels." If such exchanges are to succeed, he said, the West must recognize that there are certain issues - such as the unification of Germany and the stabilization of the Middle East - which are not likely to be settled without the participation of the Soviet Union. "Where that country has a legitimate security interest in an area or problem" he said, "that must be taken into account." And the Soviet Union for its part, he said, must recognize the right of people to choose their own form of government without interference from outside, or subversive domestic forces assisted from the outside. He granted that a diplomatic approach of this kind involves baffling complexities, difficulties, and even risks. Perhaps it would not succeed, "but speaking as a North American" he said, "I merely state that we should be sure that the responsibility for any failure is not ours. The first failure would be to refuse to make the attempt.

"The time has come" he urged, "to make a move, not only from strength, but from wisdom and from confidence in ourselves; to concentrate on the possibilities of agreement rather than on disagreements and failures, and on the evils and wrongs of the part. It would be folly to expect easy, quick or total solutions. It would be folly also to expect hostility and fears suddenly to vanish. But it is equal or even greater folly to do nothing; to sit back,

answer missile with missile, insult with insult, ban with ban."

Mr. Pearson believes the Russian people want peace. He also believes that many of them think that the Americans don't. "So might I" he said, "if I had as little chance to get objective information. Similarly" he went on, "our Western fears have been partly based on a lack of information about the people of Russia. I can find nothing for keeping one people malevolently misinformed about other."

He was sure no progress would be made if one side merely shouts co-existence" - which he called a sterile and negative concept - or "parleys at the summit," while the other replied "no appeasement" or "no negotiation without proper proof of good faith." "What is needed" he urged, "is a new and vigorous determination to use every technique of discussion and negotiation that can be made available. We must keep on trying to solve problems, one by one, stage by stage, if not on the basis of confidence and co-operation, at least on one of mutual toleration and self interest."

No one will say that Mr. Pearson's formula for peace is glamorous, or that it seeks to do too much. It is both somber and modest. And it could hardly have been offered at a more appropriate time.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in amoment with the Word for Today. But, first here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is no question that the Bulganin messages constitute a form of propaganda. But this does not mean we should ignore everything the Russians have to say and refuse to talk to them. Nor does it follow that because agreement is difficult, we should not make the attempt. Charles B. Marshall said, "Life imposes on nations, as one men, the obligation to strive without despair."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 13, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower left Washington this afternoon for the NATO summit conference. / He is being accompanied...on the Columbine Third... by his personal physician, Major General Snyder; his scientific adviser, Dr. James R. Killian, and Lewis Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. / Sea-level pressure will be maintained in the aircraft, as recommended by the doctors. / And as customary...when the President makes a trans-Atlantic flight...warships are stationed along the route. This time, both British and American warships are taking part.

Mr. Eisenhower is due in Paris tomorrow morning, and he is expected to

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make a statement at that time. He limited himself today...at the airport... to exchanging greetings with Vice President Nixon and others who came to see him off.

Secretary of State Dulles already is in Paris and had his first preliminary meeting today with French leaders. For a direct report on that...and the prospects of the NATO conference...we switch to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

Tape runs 5:25

Returns on cue to ERM in NY

Tomorrow, this reporter will be flying to Paris to join his colleagues in covering the NATO meeting. Atmospherics, [redacted] permitting, I shall be reporting back to you on this program throughout most of next week. Sitting in for me here, while I am gone, will be my ~~good and capable~~ old friend, Larry Lesueur.

A West German spokesman...in Bonn...today denied reports that West Germany has decided in favor of setting up American missile bases on German soil. The spokesman said a decision, one way or the other, has not been reached. Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party said today...in

its newsletter...that West Germany will not decide this matter at the NATO meeting. "Such a decision," it said, "can only be expected after a detailed discussion of the problem with Parliament and all other competent bodies."

Russia has warned West Germany and other West European countries that they run "a grave risk" in establishing missile bases on their territory. ~~Yesterday, Moscow sent a separate note to each member of the United Nations, asking them to support the Soviet program of "peaceful coexistence."~~ And last night...in the United Nations political committee...Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov proposed a friendship treaty with the United States and peaceful cooperation. Today...in the political committee... Ambassador Lodge made the American reply. The United States, he said, wants to work with Russia for peace "but mere coexistence while one side tries to bury the other is not the answer." Lodge said, "We would be delighted to be able to believe that one speech here at the United Nations... delivered by coincidence on the eve of the NATO meeting...means that the trend which has been building up in Russia for forty years has been reversed." But until we see a "real" change, he said, "we're from Missouri. We want to be shown."

The State Department said today that it was "shocked" by the bombing of American property last night in Greece. A time-bomb wrecked the United States Information Service library in Athens. /An American air installation near Athens was damaged by two other bombs, and four American servicemen were injured. /The Greek government has ordered the "most severe measures" against those responsible.

President Sukarno of Indonesia appeared at a special news conference to disprove the Netherlands Radio report...of last night...that he had been deposed and was a prisoner of the Indonesian Army. /Sukarno did not deny the announcement...made in Jakarta...that he may soon go abroad for reasons of health. ~~The Indonesian Army chief of staff today ordered a halt to the further seizure of businesses operated by the Dutch. The Associated Press correspondent...reporting this development...adds that the effect of this order "remains to be seen."~~

The Senate preparedness subcommittee today resumed its hearings with regard to the United States missile program. The first witness, William Holaday...who is the Pentagon missiles director...stood by his statement (of December 5) that the United States "has the hardware today which is easily capable of launching large satellites." He could not amplify the

statement, he said, in a public hearing...because it might help the Russians. Holaday did say the United States is "planning" to put up a satellite weighing half a ton. And he conceded "we made a mistake" in not using the Army's Jupiter-C missile in an effort to place a satellite in orbit as early as September, 1956.

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Word for Today

The NATO conference will open on Monday with speech-making. Alfred Nobel, founder of the Nobel Peace Prize, once remarked, "Long speeches will not insure peace." And half a century ago...when Theodore Roosevelt received the Nobel Prize...he said, "Words count only when they give expression to deeds, or are to be translated into them."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, December 13, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower is due in Paris tomarrow morning, and he is expected to make a statement at that time. He limited himself today at the airport to exchaning greetings with Vice President Nixon and others who came to see him off.

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SCHOENBRUN: Secretary of State John Foster Dulles met tonight for almost an hour with his opposite number French Foreign Minister Christian Pinean and with the Chief of Government Felix Gaillard. A close associate of the French Prime Minister, who was present at the meeting told me that it was and I quote "extremely cordial, in fact," he said, "it surprised me and delighted me - an excellent meeting." This is really news and good news too, for until now there was anything but cordial relations between French Premier Gaillard and the Americans. Mr. Gaillard has been taking a very tough line. A few days ago, he made a speech to the French-American Society of Paris in the presence of the American Ambassador talking about the danger of neutralism in his country. It was a shapp speech, very critical of American policy. Mr. Gaillard, the youngest Premier in French history, only 38-years old has been playing the role of l'enfant terrible, the dynamic youth. He's been particularly critical of American policy in respect to Africa. Mr. Gaillard has protested American and British shipments of arms to Tunisia - a country that supports the Algerian rebels. And he has said, that America's refusal to support French policy in North Africa cannot help but have an unfavorable influence on French attitudes toward NATO.

Solidarity, the French say, is a two-way street, you cannot expect France to cooperate with you and grant you missile bases for example, in the interests of American security, while you Americans take steps that are dangerous to French security in North Africa.

Despite this tense and hostile attitude these past few weeks, the French now tell me, that today's talks were extremely friendly the French informant said, however, "we did not solve any problems, we did not enter into the substance of many questions before us yet, we did succeed in creating the kind of atmosphere in which these problems can be considered, you might say, that we're having a friendly disagreement on some issues," Well, this is good news, for it appeared until now that the disagreement was not very friendly.

The disagreements are on the following points and they reflect some of the major issues of the NATO Summit conference. First, missile bases. The French feel that the entire strategy of the world has changed, America used to be the invulnerable support area of NATO offering its nuclear deterent in exchange for American leadership of the Alliance, now, however, the French say, America is no longer vulnerable, indeed it's mome vulnerable then Europe and desperately needs European bases for security. Therefore, American leadership is less exclusive. America ought to treat its allies as equals and share its atomic deterent with them. France wants to share atomic secrets and the atomic warhead in exchange for bases, that's one of the issues, for America is offering the missile but not the warhead to its NATO allies and is not willing to share atomic secrets.

The second major issue is political consultation on a global bases. France thinks that NATO ought to be the principal alliance of the West taking precedence over SEATO and the Bagdad Pact of which France is not a member and recognizing certain zones of influence

of its partners such as; North Africa for France. America does not admit this concept.

These are the principal areas of Franco-American disagreement plusthe fact that, the French suspect that there is a kind of Anglo-American club from which they are excluded. It is among the principal issues of this conference. The issues have not changed, but at least tonight, they do not threaten to break up the Alliance or to sabotage the conference, thanks to the cordial talks held here today.

That's the story from the French-American conference. Now, a report on how the British see this from my colleague, CBS NEWS London correspondent Charles Collingwood who is here to cover the NATO conference. Charles.

COLLINGWOOD: The French and some of the smaller countries have talked about an Anglo-American plot to dominate the NATO alliance. At about this stage, the Americans and British rather wish they could. At the Embassies and hotels as they fill with the delegations of the 15 NATO countries, Paris is buzzing with talk about missiles and bases and whose finger is on the trigger and what about Algeria and Cyprus and etc. Even before the conference has begun the various national spokesmen are busily telling reporters not for attribution all their fears, anxities and disagreements with the current state of things. The British and Americans and really quite a few of the other nations, are anxious that the Heads of Government emphasize the things they agree on rather then the things they disagree on. The British and Americans, who do see eye to eye on most things - at this juncture at least, are under no illusions that a brief meeting of the Chief men of the West held in the full glare of publicity is going to produce definitive and detailed specifications for the renaissance of NATO. They feel that if NATO can be revived in spirit, the detailed agreements on what is to be done will follow naturally. But the

NATO meeting still has not got a clear lead or a clear sense of direction. If that is going to come, it will come from the United States, and we will see whether it is coming after President Eisenhower arrives in Paris tomarrow.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

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ED. TRANS. N. M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and good luck!

Lesueur for Murrow Mon., Dec. 16, 1957

Good evening, everyone. Here's what happened today:

The NATO summit meeting opened in Paris. FOR A [redacted] report on the latest developments, AT ONCE we switch to Ed Murrow in the French capital.

Tape runs 7:00
Ends on cue: "--this is Ed Murrow in Paris."

In his speech, President Eisenhower called on the 15 NATO countries... in the spirit of self-sacrifice... to make AN heroic effort to defend their way of life. Together, he said, "we possess today the most powerful military establishment in the world." But he warned against complacency,

declaring that it is "imperative" to take the necessary defense measures while the margin of power is still ours." Mr. Eisenhower reviewed the Western disarmament proposals. He invited Russia to join in bringing under Rational control..."the vast physical forces which cast a pall over the world." But until such control can be established, he said, "we must continue to create and sustain...within the free world...the necessary strength to make certain of the common security."

There were statements of policy...as the conference opened...by OTHER heads of government. The Dutch prime minister said the Netherlands is prepared to accept the American offer to set up intermediate-range ballistic missile bases on Dutch soil, if NATO military leaders deem it necessary for the defense of the free world. Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany suggested that a decision, as to missile bases, be deferred until next spring. He said it might be a good thing to negotiate with Russia... on the diplomatic level. TO see just what lies behind Premier Bulganin's latest flurry of messages. Said the old chancellor, "I should see no objection TO AN ATTEMPT to inquire from the Soviet government what precise conceptions form the basis for these proposals." Premier Gerhardsen of NORWAY

~~Norway~~ suggested direct diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Russia, if necessary, on the subject of disarmament. And he was cool, toward the idea of setting up bases for intermediate range missiles on Norwegian soil. The proposal has aspects, he said, which the NATO governments "have (not) had sufficient time and opportunity to consider." Later, the prime minister of Denmark said flatly that his country will not permit the construction of missile bases on its territory. British Prime Minister Macmillan agreed with Chancellor Adenauer, that the West should "not be unwilling" to discuss Bulganin's latest proposals. which hint at the need for another East -West meeting, and call, again, for an end to nuclear tests. And the young French premier, Felix Gaillard, called for an expansion of NATO responsibilities. NATO, he said, should react to Russian subversion in any part of the world--- whether in North Africa or the Middle East. And he reiterated the French demand for more political consultation within NATO.

Paul-Henri Spaak, the secretary-general of NATO, announces that the conference will run an extra day. .that it will wind up Thursday morning, instead of Wednesday night.

Today...at Cape Canaveral, Florida...the Air Force began the "countdown" for launching AN Atlas intercontinental missile--and then, suddenly, called off the test. No official reason was given.

The Senate preparedness subcommittee continued its public hearings today on the United States missile program. Garrison Norton, the assistant secretary of the Navy for air, said the Navy wanted to conduct the recent Vanguard satellite test in secret...but was overruled by Murray Snyder, assistant secretary of defense.

Vice President Nixon told an Air Force Association meeting today that the United States has...and will continue to have...over-all military superiority. Nixon said that if inter-service rivalry has caused delays, the public is entitled to know. He said, "There can be no sacred cows where defense is concerned."

And here in New York, the eight-day-old subway strike has ended. The striking motormen voted...a little more than an hour ago...to go back to work at once...on the basis of a new settlement plan advanced by Mayor Wagner.

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. Now a word from George Bryan.

As the French say, "There's nothing so permanent as the Temporary."

And the entire 15 nation summit conference in Paris meets [redacted] inside A PRE-FABRICATED BUILDING [redacted] erected temporarily seven years ago... Its wooden floors were quickly reinforced to handle the suddenly-summoned NATO summit conference. One french official explained to the visiting newsman, "If the floor falls in, that's our responsibility...But if the BAR caves in, that's your responsibility..."

This is Larry LeSueur....goodnite..

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LARRY LE SUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Monday, December 16, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

LE SUEUR: The NATO Summit meeting opened in Paris. For a report on the latest developments we switch at once to Ed. Murrow in the French capital.

MURROW: This is Paris. President Eisenhower decided not to attend the NATO State dinner tonight. News Secretary Hagerty told us, that he had spoken with the President and with Dr. Snyder - that the President was fine. Had just decided that tonight he would be a 9:30 or 10:00 boy. Hagerty declined to say whether the President had been examined by Dr. Snyder. Mr.Hagerty said, "that the President was due to see the Italian Premier at nine tomarrow morning, Chancellor Adenauer at 9:30 and then he is scheduled to visit his old headquarters at SHAPE. This afternoon, in a closed session, the President and Mr. Dulles set forthe the American proposals. In essence, they are as follows: We stand pact on our previous disarmament proposals. We want re-unification of Germany and the rights of the Western powers in Berlin must be maintained.

The President promised that the United States would come at once and with all appropriate force to the assistance of any NATO nation subjected to armed attack. "This,"he said, "is the resolve t of the United States, of all parts and of all parties. An attack against one is an attack against all." There must be more consultation between NATO members. Eisenhower will propose to Congress that our development loan fund be increased from the present three hundred million by an additional six hundred and twenty-five million. He will also ask Congress to give the export-import bank an additional two billion.

Mr. Dulles then talked about retalitory powers. He said, "we are willing to participate in a NATO atomic stock pile.

Nuclear warheads would be deployed under United States custody and in the event of war, the Supreme Allied Commander would release them for use. We are prepared to make available to other NATO countries intermediate range ballistic missiles, but each country would have to reach an agreement with the United States - with respect to material, training and what Mr. Dulles called, "other necessary arrangements."

We think, there ought to be some talk about which country should develop and produce specific weapons. We might then support and finance the making of certain weapons in Europe. We think our allies should have more information about nuclear weapons and Congress will be asked to pass the necessary legislation to make this possible. We are prepared to contribute to a talent development program to train 500 scientist from the NATO countries, also, if Congress agrees, we will give our allies information about nuclear submarines - like the Nautilus and the Sea Wolf. But, over shadowing everything else here in Paris tonight, is the question whether President Eisenhower will be able to meet his commitments tomarrow.

We watched him at fairly close range this morning. The room in the Palais de Chaillot was dull and drab. The walls a dreary dispirited yellow. The round table in the center about 25 feet in diameter was covered with blue felt. There was a blue and white star in the center of the table - it was surrounded by 16 chairs, upholstered in red leather and there were 3 complete circles of chairs surrounding the table. A few hundred photographers occupied raised positions at two ends of the room. The red lights of the television cameras winked on and off, as they were tested. A small man walked around between the second and third row of chairs - they were upholstered in brown not red and put green porcelain bowls down on a brown carpet to serve as ash trays. At seven minutes before the hour of noon, President Eisenhower walked in followed by Mr. Dulles. He blinked 3 times when the hard lights hit him... took 14 steps to the

chair, that had the little cardboard American flag in front of it. Light gray shit, blue tie with white figures, dark rimmed glasses in hand, the President then became the center of a little whirl pool of heads of Government. Shook hands with MacMillan of Britain and with Selwyn Lloyd. Germany's erect old Chancellor Adenauer came over to shake hands and Eisenhower slapped him on the back. The President stood with hands on hip or leaned on a chair. Smiled much, but the eyes were tired. There was a high flush high on his cheeks. A bell rang dimly in the distance and heads of Government sat down. Eisenhower slumped slightly to the left, resting his left elbow on the arm of the chair. Behind him, sat Dulles, McElroy, Twinning, Staws, Hagerty and the rest. Bech of Luxembourg began to speak. The President put on his headphones for the simultaneous translation, then took them off. Sometimes he looked at Bech at other times merely stared at the blue cloth on the table. Then it was time for French Premier Gaillard. Eisenhower tried the headphones again, motioned to Dulles who came up and tried to help him adjust the thing. Apparently, Dulles wasn't of much help, for the President soon removed them, and sat there with his elbows on the table - fingers interlaced and twisting gently but without tension. And then, it was time for the President to speak. The eyes of the other men at the table and of those in the 3 circles of seats surrounding the table swiveled around to Eisenhower. There sat the man who had said to atleast a few intimates, that if he could not come to this meeting, he would quit, he would resign the Presidency. His voice was clear but not loud. He had excellent command of his copy and frequently looked up from his script and bit off phrases in the old Eisenhower fashion. He transposed and interperlated words as he went along, read some exceedingly difficult sentences and had wit trouble with perhaps seven or eight words, which he previously would have handled with ease. He had trouble with "inevitable and irristable" he mispronounced"decay and abherrent."

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To this reporter, the President appeared to tire a bit, at the end of his 19 minute speech, but he finished strong and clear. Again, ignoring his script and addressing himself directly to Premier Gaillard across the table. The President pocketed his glasses and smiling and shaking hands - left the room.

History is seldom determined by speeches. Today's speech was largely a reaffermation of generalities. If the American delegation has any new bold plan for strengthening NATO or for creating greater interdependence amongst its members, that plan was not revealed today. The speech will not determine the outcome of this conference or determine the shape of the future. But it was a very gallant effort.

This is Ed. Murrow in Paris.

LE SUEUR: In his speech, President Eisenhower ...

Ed. Trans. N.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The Nato summit meeting opened in Paris. For a report on the latest developments, we switch at once to Ed Murrow in the French capital.

MURROW: This is Paris. President Eisenhower decided not to attend the NATO State dinner tonight. News Secretary Hagerty told us, that he had spoken with the President and with Dr. Snyder - that the President was fine. Had just decided that tonight he would be a 9:30 or 10:00 boy. Hagerty declined to say whether the President had been examined by Dr. Snyder. Mr. Hagerty said, "that the President was due to see the Italian Premier at nine tomorrow morning, Chancellor Adenauer at 9:30 and then he is scheduled to visit his old headquarters at SHAPE. This afternoon, in a closed session, the President and Mr. Dulles set forth the American proposals. In essence, they are as follows: We stand pat on our previous disarmament proposals. We want reunification of Germany and the rights of the Western powers in Berlin must be maintained.

The President promised that the United States would come at once and with all appropriate force to the assistance of any NATO nation subjected to armed attack. "This," he said, "is the resolve of the United States, of all parts and of all parties. An attack against one is an attack against all." There must be more consultation between NATO members. Eisenhower will propose to Congress that our development loan fund be increased from the present three hundred million by an additional six hundred and twenty-five million. He will also ask Congress to give the export-import bank an additional two billion.

Mr. Dulles then talked about retaliatory powers. He said, "we are willing to participate in a NATO atomic stock pile. Nuclear warheads would be deployed under United States custody and in the event of war, the Supreme Allied

Commander would release them for use. We are prepared to make available to other NATO countries intermediate range ballistic missiles, but each country would have to reach an agreement with the United States - with respect to material, training and what Mr. Dulles called, "other necessary arrangements."

We think, there ought to be some talk about which country should develop and produce specific weapons. We might then support and finance the making of certain weapons in Europe. We think our allies should have more information about nuclear weapons and Congress will be asked to pass the necessary legislation to make this possible. We are prepared to contribute to a talent development progaam to train 500 scientists from the NATO countries, also, if Congress agrees, we will give our allies information about nuclear submarines - like the Nautilus and the Sea Wolf. But, over-shadowing everything else here in Paris tonight, is the question whether President Eisenhower will be able to meet his commitments tomorrow.

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nineteen minute speech, but he finished strong and clear. Again, ignoring his script and addressing himself directly to Premier Gaillard across the table. The President pocketed his glasses and smiling and shaking hands, left the room.

History is seldom determined by speeches. Today's speech was largely a reaffirmation of generalities. If the American delegation has any new bold plan for strengthening NATO or for creating greater interdependence amongst its members, that plan was not revealed today. The speech will not determine the outcome of this conference or determine the shape of the future. But it was a very gallant effort.

This is Ed Murrow in Paris.

LESUEUR: In his speech, President Eisenhower called on the 15 NATO countries ...in the spirit of self-sacrifice to make an heroic effort to defend their way of life. Together, he said, "we possess today the most powerful military establishment in the world." But he warned against complacency, declaring that it is "imperative" to take the necessary defense measures "while the margin of power is still ours." Mr. Eisenhower reviewed the Western disarmament proposals. He invited Russia to join in bringing under rational control ..."the vast physical forces which cast a pall over the world." But until such control can be established, he said, "we must continue to create and sustain...within the free world...the necessary strength to make certain of the common security."

There were statements of policy...as the conference opened...by other heads of government. The Dutch prime minister said the Netherlands is prepared to accept the American offer to set up intermediate range ballistic missile bases on Dutch soil, if NATO military leaders deem it necessary for the defense of the free world. Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany suggested that a decision, as to missile bases, be deferred until next spring. He said it might be a good thing to negotiate with Russia... on the diplomatic level...

to see just what lies behind Premier Bulganin's latest flurry of messages. Said the old chancellor, "I should see no objection to an attempt to inquire from the Soviet government what precise conceptions form the basis for these proposals." Premier Gerhardsen of Norway suggested direct diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Russia, if necessary on the subject of disarmament. And he was cool toward the idea of setting up bases for intermediate range missiles on Norwegian soil. The proposal has aspects, he said, which the NATO governments "have not had sufficient time and opportunity to consider." Later, the prime minister of Denmark said flatly that his country will not permit the construction of missile bases on its territory. British Prime Minister MacMillan agreed with Chancellor Adenauer that the West should "not be unwilling" to discuss Bulganin's latest proposals...which hint at the need for another East-West meeting and call again, for an end to nuclear tests. And the young French premier, Felix Gaillard, called for an expansion of NATO responsibilities. NATO, he said, should react to Russian subversion in any part of the world---whether in North Africa or the Mdddle East. And he reiterated the Frenchdemand for more political consultation within NATO.

Paul-Henri Spaak, the secretary-general of NATO, announces that the conference will run an extra day...that it will wind up Thursday morning, instead of Wednesday night.

Today...at Cape Canaveral, Florida...the Air Force began the "countdown" for launching an Atlas intercontinental missile---and then, suddenly, called off the test. No official reason was given.

The Senate Preparedness Subcommittee continued its public hearings today on the United States missile program.. Garrison Norton, the assistant secretary of the Navy for air, said the Navy wanted to conduct the recent Vanguard satellite in secret...but was overruled by Murray Snyder, assistant secretary of defense.

Vice President Nixon told an Air Force Association meeting today that the

United States has...and will continue to have...over-all military superiority. Nixon said that if inter-service rivalry has caused delays, the public is entitled to know. He said, "There can be no sacred cows where defense is concerned."

And here in New York, the eight-day-old subway strike has ended. The striking motormen voted...a little more than an hour ago...to go back to work at once...on the basis of a new settlement plan advanced by Mayor Wagner.

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. Now a word from George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: As the French say, "There's nothing so permanent as the Temporary." And the entire 15 nation summit conference in Paris meets inside a pre-fabricated building erected temporarily seven years ago...Its wooden floors were quickly reinforced to handle the suddenly-summoned NATO summit conference. One French official explained to the visiting newsmen, "If the floor falls in, that's our responsibility...But if the bar caves in, that's your responsibility.

This is Larry LeSueur...goodnite.

Lesueur for Murrow Tues., Dec. 17, 1957

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

It was decided...at the NATO summit meeting...to refer Premier Bulganin's recent proposals to the NATO permanent council. The task of the permanent council will be to work out a common policy toward these proposals, which include a demand for new East-West talks. Both Britain and West Germany feel that the possibility of new diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union, should be explored. The NATO heads of government also agreed today to continue pressing for a reunified Germany...and recorded their unanimous support for the Western disarmament proposals, which Russia has turned down. They also agreed that negotiations on disarmament should somehow be resumed. French Premier Pineau reportedly suggested that this be done, if necessary, on the

foreign ministers level. President Eisenhower was about 40 minutes late in getting to the afternoon session. News Secretary Hagerty said HIS delay was NOT due to illness. The session, he explained, was still dealing mainly with the drafting of proposals---with "papers". It had not progressed to MATTERS OF SUBSTANCE, and Mr. Eisenhower had not planned to attend until it did. Hagerty said it was his understanding that British Prime Minister Macmillan was not attending either. But when the meeting began, Mr. Eisenhower was the only head of government who was NOT present. He finally decided to go "in order to quiet apprehension." Hagerty said the President was "feeling fine". And this was borne out tonight when Mr. Eisenhower attended a formal dinner given by President Coty of France. (In a few minutes, we will switch to Paris for Ed Murrow's report on the NATO meeting).

Secretary of State Dulles has made news with a new article he wrote for Life Magazine. Dulles said...in this article...that the United States should step up its missile program. That there should be an intensification of the mutual security programs, both military and economic, and a higher degree of interdependence with our allies. But what stands out MOST about Mr. Dulles' article is his warning against accepting Russian promises.

Dulles said Russia is "gravely in default" on its PROMISES. And in view of the past record, he said, the only kind of world-wide armistice agreement we can rely upon is an armistice we ourselves can enfore. He said the East-West struggle has NEWLY entered a "prolonged and more intensive phase".. and what the Russian leaders want right now, most of all, is to achieve a success by diplomatic means." Dulles wrote this article BEFORE Premier Bulganin made his latest proposals. But Mr. Dulles' views are certain to be felt in Paris. where some of our staunchest allies are calling for a new diplomatic approach to Russia.

Today...on its third try...the Air Force successfully launched the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile. The huge 100-ton rocket is designed to deliver a hydrogen warhead to a target as far away as 5-thousand miles. But the Defense Department says today's launching was "a limited-range test of several HUNDRED miles." According to the official announcement, "The missile flew its prescribed course and landed in the pre-selected impact area"--presumably somewhere far out in the SOUTH Atlantic but NOT the full distance for which the powerful three-stage rocket was designed. On the two PREVIOUS occasions WHEN the Atlas was test-fired at Cape Canaveral, the rocket misbehaved...and had to be destroyed shortly after rising from its launching pad. The Atlas tested TODAY rose 2-thousand feet and disappeared FROM SIGHT within a minute after take-off. Today's successful test CAME almost FOUR MONTHS after the Russians announced that they had successfully tested THEIR intercontinental ballistic missile.

Secretary of the Air Force James Douglas told the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee today that the United States will have an OPERATIONAL intercontinental ballistic missile within "two" years. And the Air Force, he said, expects to equip some units with INTERMEDIATE range ballistic missiles by a year from now. Douglas' testimony CAN NOT be described as reassuring. He conceded there is "a very real possibility" that Russia will be able...within the next year...to shoot a rocket, at least TO THE "vicinity" of the moon. The United States, he said, can do the same thing, if it wants to, "within the forseeable future." He did not set any date. ~~The Air Force chief of staff...General White...told the subcommittee that the United States must get about the business of conquering outer space. And the Air Force VICE chief of staff, General LeMay...SAID not enough is being done to meet the needs of the Strategic Air Command. SAC, he said, needs more B-52 bombers...and higher pay in order to keep its experienced men.~~

[redacted]

And now...for Ed Murrow's report on the NATO summit conference, we switch direct to Paris.

Tape runs 6:20

Ends on cue: "This is Ed Murrow in Paris."

We'll have Ed [redacted], [redacted]ing another report from Murrow tomorrow night.

This is LL, ~~for~~ see he back in a moment with a footnote to The News - Now a word from George Bergan

fifty-four years ago today, man took his first flight in a powered aircraft. And on the North Carolina beach where orville wright first flew, ground was broken TODAY for a museum. And in Washington, the Smithsonian unveiled a statue to Billy Mitchell, stormy prophet of air warfare. By co-incidence, this country today launched its first ocean-spanning rocket...while overhead, to the east, 500 miles up, a russian sputnick passed over, testifying to the sudden dawn of the space-age...

This is Larry LeSueur...Goodnite.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LARRY LE SUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Tuesday, December 17, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

LE SUEUR: And now, for Ed. Murrow's report on the NATO Summit conference, we switch direct to Paris.

MURROW: This is Paris. This is a rather low pressure conference, so far. The President's plane was pressurized at sea level and at the end of two days, there are no signs that the conference is going to fly very high into the area of hope and accomplishment. The position of the American delegation has altered substantially since its arrival in Paris. Our spokesmen now say, "we're in no hurry to press our allies to accept intermediate range missiles, since it will be 18 months before we're in a position to deliver them." The emphasis on the military aspect and the military possibilities of this conference are now being de-emphasized. The stated purpose of this unusual meeting of head of Government was to strengthen NATO and to emphasize the interdependence of its members. It is clear that the nature of the threat which created NATO has changed. The cement that bound it together was fear - fear of the Soviet Union, that fear persists, but the efficacy of American retaliatory power is now in doubt. The United States is now vulnerable - but our allies are not more vulnerable than they were a year or two ago. In the recent past, we were in the position of helping them to help themselves - now, we are asking as well as giving. We need them as a contribution to our own defense. Many of them have less than complete trust in the stability of our leadership. The French want us to recognize the dominance of their position in North Africa, which we continue to refuse to do. The Italians, the British and the French would like a joint policy for the Middle-East. We haven't one of our own, except the Eisenhower doctrine, which events have demonstrated will not prevent Russian penetration of the Middle East; as for example, in Syria. The military men talk of a balanced force inside NATO,

under which each nation would contribute forces in accordance with its aptitude, industry and geographical location. But since, we haven't been able toachieve this inside the Pentagon, it's rather difficult to see how it can be done with 15 sovereign nations.

The American delegation came here with a plan to plant missiles on the territory of our allies, they don't want this done, at least not yet. This conference is quite clearly being influenced by what might be called 'a red letter.' There is no chair at the round table for Bulganin or for Khrushchev, but the shadow is here. Itis clear that many of our allies, certainly a majority, feel that we - the United States have been self righteously inflexible in our dealings with the Soviet Union. These allieswant to talk with the Russians some more, before freezing the present military and economic conflict in its present position. Todays seconds were secret. There was talk about the re-unification of Germany, the Bulganin letter, disarmament, the Middle-East and Africa. It was agreed that each nation would make its own reply to Bulganin's letter, which combined threat and promise, but that the final NATO communique would also deal with that letter in a general manner.

French Foreign Minister Pineau suggested today, that the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, Canada and France, sit down and talk disarmament with the Russians. Selwyn Lloyd of Britain agreed to this. The American briefing officer, who was not present at the meeting, said he didn't know anything about this. The American briefing officer also said, "that Eisenhower did not speak at todays meeting,"but the Secretary General, Mr. Spark said that he did. And the French briefing officer said, that he spoke on every issue. The American briefing officer said, "there was a discussion of the Middle-East, but that Israel was not mentioned, but we were allowed to know, that the President suggested certain changes in the statement to be issued regarding Africa. One man, who has

had access to all the principals in this meeting told me today that the best that could be hoped for from this conference was, "a reaffermation of the basic principals of NATO."

During yesterdays closed session, there was a passing reference to Cyprus by Premier Melas of Greece, and the assembled statesmen and their subordinates froze. The degree of candor - even in secret discussions does not appear to be considerable. The conference will undoubtedly result in an announcement of closer political cooperation, a new scientific advisor for the Secretary General of NATO. There will be more money - the United States has already promised that. On the subject of missiles, the final agreement will merely recognize the availability of missiles for use by NATO members.

There is a certain atmosphere of age and uncertainty about this conference. Adenauer is past 80. Gaillard is not likely to grow old in office. The political tides do not run with MacMillan in Britain and there is but a heart beat between Eisenhower and Nixon. A chage in Administration in any of these countries might upset whatever balance is created here. There is another point worth considering, yesterday, the United States drew several billion dollars on that blue covered table, and so far as one reporter can judge, none of our allies was very much impressed. What is here involved is not so much dollars as destiny, and most of our allies are clearly of a mind, to talk again with the Russians before facing up to the question, that President Eisenhower posed yesterday, will we in freedom pay the price necessary to preserve freedom. No nation is threatening to run out on NATO, what we're seeing is a demonstration of the difficulity of running a coalition and the hazards of trying to do to much to soon at a conference of this kind without adequate preperation. Some of Mr. Eisenhower's advisors are now saying, that the principal accomplishment of this conference may be to give added moral impetus to NATO.

If that should turn out to be all that is accomplished, then the impetus moral or otherwise is likely to be in the direction of neutralism.

President Eisenhower appeared vigorous, alert and in excellent spirit when he visited his old headquarters at SHAPE this morning.

This is Ed. Murrow in Paris.

LE SUEUR: We'll have another report from Ed. Murrow tomarrow night.

ED. TRANS.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1957
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regarding Africa. One man, who has had access to all the principals in this meeting told me today that the best that could be hoped for from this conference was, "a reaffirmation of the basic principles of NATO."

During yesterday's closed session, there was a passing reference to Cyprus by Premier Melas of Greece, and the assembled statesmen and their subordinates froze. The degree of candor - even in secret discussions does not appear to be considerable. The conference will undoubtedly result in an announcement of closer political cooperation, a new scientific adviser for the Secretary General of NATO. There will be more money- the United States has already promised that. On the subject of missiles, the final agreement will merely recognize the availablility of missiles for use by NATO members.

There is a certain atmosphere of age and uncertainty about this conference. Adenauer is past 80. Gaillard is not likely to grow old in office. The political tides do not run with MacMillan in Britain and there is but a heart beat between Eisenhower and Nixon. A change in Administration in any of these countries might upset whatever balance is created here. There is another point worth considering. Yesterday, the United States threw several billion dollars on that blue table, and so far as one reporter can judge, none of our allies were very much impressed. What is here involved is not so much dollars as destiny, and most of our allies are clearly of a mind, to talk again with the Russians before facing up to the question, that President Eisenhower posed yeaterday, will we in freedom pay the price necessary to preserve freedom. No nation is threatening to run out on NATO, what we're seeing is a demonstation of the difficulty of running a coalition and the hazards of trying to do too much too soon at a conference of this kind without adequate preparation. Some of Mr. Eisenhower's advisers are now saying, that the principal accomplishment of this conference may be to give added moral impetus to NATO. If this should turn out to be all that is accomplished, then the impetus moral or otherwise is likely to be in the direction of neutralism.

President Eisenhower appeared vigorous, alert, and in excellent spirit when he visited his old headquarters at SHAPE this morning.

This is Ed Murrow in Paris.

LESUEUR: We'll have another report from Ed Murrow tomorrow night.

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news - Now a word from George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: Fifty-four years ago today, man took his first flight in a powered aircraft...and on the North Carolina beach where Orville Wright first flew, ground was broken today for a museum...and in Washington, the Smithsonian unveiled a statue to Billy Mitchell, stormy prophet of air warfare... By co-incidence, this country today launched its first ocean-spanning rocket... while overhead, to the east, 500 miles up, a Russian suptnik passed over, testifying to the sudden dawn of the space-age...

This is Larry LeSueur...Goodnite.

Lesueur for Murrow Wed., Dec. 18, 1957

Good evening, everyone.... Here's what happened today:

The Army has launched a large ~~missile~~ rocket from the test base at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The missile has not been officially identified. One report calls it the Jupiter ballistic missile, which has a range of about 15-hundred miles. Another report simply says that the Army has just launched "one of its mightiest ballistic missiles," and there is even speculation that another attempt has been made to launch an earth satellite. NONE of these reports is official---only speculation. The Pentagon says it will have no immediate comment.

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In Paris today, the NATO countries

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today.

[redacted]s CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTED [redacted]...the United States offer of intermediate-range ROCKET [redacted]e bases for Western Europe. The chiefs of government also agreed in principle to accept nuclear stockpiles and to step-up scientific cooperation and research. A scientific committee will be appointed...representing all fifteen members of the alliance... [redacted] with a chairman who will serve as counsellor to the NATO secretary general, Paul-Henri Spaak. It was also agreed...in the political field...to make a new approach to Russia for a resumption of negotiations on disarmament. And the door is left open for exploring the possibility of new [redacted] talks with Russia on other subjects, DIVIDING

dividing the East and West. A final resolution recommended increased economic cooperation among NATO members. Details on the location of the MEDIUM-RANGE ROCKET bases will be worked out later. This is a matter to be negotiated separately by the United States with each NATO country. And, of course, no bases will be imposed on any country against its will. Paul-Henri Spaak told reporters...after today's session. "Everything goes well, and the heads of government have reached final agreement on almost all points. Some details on A FEW things," he added, "have to be completed tomorrow." ONE of these details is how to approach Russia for new disarmament talks. ITS being suggested that this does not necessarily have to be done within the framework of the U.N. WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAVE REFUSED TO TALK WITH THE DISARMAMENT COMMISION - But it might, for example, be taken up on the foreign ministers level.

President Eisenhower will leave Paris by air late tomorrow...and arrive in Washington early Friday. Secretary of State Dulles will fly home by way of Madrid, where he will confer on Friday with Generalissimo Franco. Next Monday night, both President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles will report to the American people on the NATO conference in a half-hour broadcast on radio and television.

Ed Murrow is covering the NATO summit meeting...and for his analysis of what's [redacted] happening there, we switch now to Paris.

Tape runs 6:20

Ends on cue: "This is Ed Murrow in Paris."

Russia's Nikita Khrushchev declared today that the deployment of nuclear weapons among the West European countries "is, in reality, a mortal blow to their security." He warned in a letter to the British WEEKLY "New Statesman and Nation", that...in EVENT of war..."shattering retaliatory attacks on the territories of those countries in which atomic bases are situated will be inevitable." But war, Khrushchev said, is NOT inevitable. And he renewed the Kremlin plea for "coexistence".

~~One part of the Khrushchev letter was aimed directly at Britain.~~ Referring to the fact that American nuclear weapons already are based on British soil, he said, "Just suppose that by the merest chance---say, for example, as a result of an incorrectly misunderstood order---death-dealing weapons of war are used from American military bases." In such an event, he said, "a crushing retaliatory blow would follow immediately...and the British people might find themselves suddenly in a situation of atomic war."

Khrushchev is NOW prosecuting a war of NERVES.

America's first FULL-SCALE reactor for producing PEACEFUL atomic power began feeding electricity today into the lines of the Duquesne Light Company in Pittsburgh. The electricity was generated by the nuclear power plant in nearby Shippingport, overlooking the Ohio River. The first flow of electricty...though on a small, test SCALE...marks a landmark in OUR power development. // the output will be GRADUALLY increased.

Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission said today that the production of useful power from the "hydrogen" bomb FUSION reaction is "still remote." Strauss denied as "completely false" reports that Britain HAS suppressed an announcement of ITS success in the control of fusion, at his request. Development of economic thermonuclear power, STRAUSS said, is still in The REMOTE FUTURE.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson announceed today that government price supports for dairy products will be reduced to the legal minimum, beginning next April first.

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The State Department has CANCELLED the passports of those 24 American youths who visited Red China last summer...and still have not come home. The department announces that, henceforth, their passports are "valid only for direct and immediate return to the United States." The 24 are among the group of 42 Americans who attended the Youth Festival in Moscow...and then went on to Peiping, despite the State Department ban on travel to Red China. Right now, the 24 youths are scattered in Italy, India, England and France. The OTHER Americans who made the trip either have returned to the United States, or are on their way. // 25

The premier of Indonesia held a news conference today...and laid it on the line. Indonesia, he said, has now OFFICIALLY taken over all major Dutch enterprises in the island republic. The premier served notice that if the Dutch want compensation, they will have to give up West New Guinea. But in ANY case, he said, Indonesia will see to it that the Netherlands never regains its powerful economic position in that part of the world.

That's L.L. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News —

Now a word from Jerome Bryan.

Soviet Premier Bulganin may not be sitting-in XX with the 15 NATO leaders at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, but some people ~~[illegible]~~ have gotten the impression that he is...A letter was addressed to Bulganin there today..it was from an old french peasant woman. XXX it said. The roof of my farmhouse is caving in and I have no money. Since Russia today is one of the largest, richest and most powerful nations in the world...surely it would be nothing for you to send me enough money for repairs.

This is Larry LeSueur---Good nite..

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS: (LARRY LE SUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Wednesday, December 18, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

LE SUEUR: Ed. Murrow is covering the NATO Summit meeting and for his analysis of whats happening there, we switch now to Paris.

MURROW: This is Paris. The final communique on this conference will be issued tomarrow afternoon. President Eisenhower will leave for Washington at 6,P.M. Paris time tomarrow. At the end of the third day of this conference, it is possible to conclude that it is not going to fail. It won't achieve what the American delegation had hoped, but a formula has been found. There is still some argument going on about the wording of the final communique, but it will be announced tomarrow that missiles and nuclear weapons will be made available to the members of NATO. Who gets them, who pays for them, where they will be placed, how soon they will be delivered - all these matters will be left undefined. In some cases, the arrangements will be negotiated by General Norstad, the Supreme Commander. In others, they will have to be direct agreements between the United States and the individual countries concerned. There will be language about closer political and economic and scientific cooperation and about the division of military responsibility. The two words to be applied to the achievements of this conference will be tentitive and slow. Nothing dramatic or decisive is going to happen immediately. That is because there is really no technique, no ground rules, no set procedures for running a conference of this kind. It is wholly unlike the American Congress, the British Parliament or any of the European legislative assemblies. The conference has not cought fire - has not been inspired or dominated by any individual or nation. The agreements announced tomarrow will be pmimarily a re-statement of aspirations, no nation will give up any real measure of sovereignty and NATO will not be

substantially strengthened. It may become stronger and more cohesive in the future, but that will be determined by events during the coming months or years.

There has been achieved here no agreement on a joint policy for the Middle East or for Algeria, nor for that matter for Formosa or for Cyprus. The issues and the areas that have heretofore caused friction between the allies remain unresolved, except insofar as the political and military leaders may have come to understand each other's problems and policies a little better as the result of informal conversation. There has been no sense of urgency and no real effort to resolve these problems that have caused the Alliance to itch! The British agree with most of our continental allies - that we must never abandon the possiblity of some kind of agreement with the Soviet Union. They're persuaded that in a democracy the people must be convinced that every honorable effort is being made to find some solution other then mutual annihilation. They recognize that strength is required for successful negotiations, but they do not share the opinion held by our State Department that the Russians are going to crack up as a result of internal stresses and strains. The British believe that some division of military effort can be accomplished, such as a common radar pool, but they agree with other military experts that such developments will be very slow in coming.

The British have expressed their willingness to do some more talking with the Russians about disarmament, but they are not willing to depart from the Western proposals advanced in London last summer. Proposals which the Russians have flatly rejected, and the United States delegation agrees entirely with the British on this point.

The British view is that the Russian purpose remains that of dividing the NATO countries, and that the neutralization of Germany would in effect mean the destruction of NATO. One gets the

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impression that the British - who for so long exercised the balance of power on the continent of Europe - now see themselves in the role of experienced mediator between the United States and our continental allies. They are, as of today, certainly the most robust and reliable ally we have.

Germany has occupied a rather special position at this conference. Not only because of the personality of Adenauer, but because Germany is the economic dynamo of Europe. It is the most strategic piece of real estate and until the question of the re-unification of Germany is settled, they'll be no real peace on this continent. There are very long memories here and there is fear, that the Germans might once again cast their lot with the Russians. For the hard fact is, that the Russians could give re-unification and the West cannot.

There is a basic and fateful question underlying all these marathon conversations and negotiations here in Paris. It has to do with Russia and it involves two words - capability and intention. That the Russians have the capability of destroying utterly our European allies is not doubted. That leaves the question of their intentions and that's the important thing, that's the nub of the disagreement. Capability is not really important where the intention is not in doubt. For example, the British are a nuclear power, they have in theory the capability of destroying Western Europe or the industrial complexes of the United States, but no one thinks they intend doing it - therefore, their capability is not regarded as a threat. Most of our NATO allies want to do some more probing about Russia's intentions before they commit themselves to the grim, expensive and prolonged competition necessary to bring into balance the capability for destruction. There is no disposition on the part of our allies to doubt Russian capability, but they are clearly in no haste to take risks or to make sacrifices until they make up their minds more completely on the subject of Russian intentions.

In some quarters, this may be called appeasement, but the fact is, that the countries nearest to Russia's crushing capability, frankly, such as Germany, Norway and Denmark have decided that they are prepared to take the risk.

This is Ed. Murrow in Paris.

LE SUEUR: Russia's Nikita Khrushchev declared today ...

Ed. Trans. N.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The Army has launched a large rocket from the test base at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The missile has not been officially identified. One report calls it the Jupiter ballistic missile, which has a range of about 15-hundred miles. Another report simply says that the Army has just launched "one of its mightiest ballistic missiles," and there is even speculation that another attempt has been made to launch an earth satellite. None of these reports is official---only speculation. The Pentagon says it will have no immediate comment.

In Paris today, the NATO countries conditionally accepted the United States offer of intermediate-range rocket bases for Western Europe. The chiefs of government also agreed in principle to accept nuclear stockpiles and to step up scientific cooperation and research. A scientific committee will be appointed...representiig all fifteen members of the alliance...with a chairman who will serve as counsellor to the NATO secretary general, Paul-Henri Spaak. It was also agreed...in the political field...to make a new approach to Russia for a resumption of negotiations on disarmament. And the door is left open for exploring the possibility of new talks with Russia on other subjects, dividing the East and West. A final resolution recommended increased economic cooperation among NATO membrrs. Details on the location of the medium-range rocket bases will be worked out later. This is a matter to be negotiated separately by the United States with each NATO country. And of course, no bases will be imposed on any country against its will. Paul-Henri Spaak told reporters...after today's session..."Everything goes well, and the heads of government have reached final agreement on almost all points. Some details on a few things," he added, "have to be completed tomorrow." One

of these details is how to approach Russia for new disarmament talks. It's being suggested that this does not necessarily have to be done within the framework of the U.N....where the Russians have refused to talk with the disarmament commission - but it might for example, be taken up on the foreign ministers level.

President Eisenhower will leave Paris by air late tomorrow...and arrive in Washington early Friday. Secretary of State Dulles will fly home by way of Madrid, where he will confer on Friday with Generalissimo Franco. Next Monday night, both President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles will report to the American people on the NATO conference in a half-hour broadcast on radio and television.

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There has been achieved here no agreement on a joint policy for the Middle East or for Algeria, nor for that matter for Formosa or for Cyprus. The issues and the areas that have heretofore caused friction between the allies remain unresolved, except insofar as the political leaders may have come to understand each other's problems and policies a little better as the result of informal conversation. There has been no sense of urgency and no real effort to resolve these problems that have caused the Alliance to itch. The British agree with most of our continental allies - that we must never abandon the possibility of some kind of agreement with the Soviet Union. They're persuaded that in a democracy the people must be convinced that every honorable effort is being made to find some solution other than mutual annihilation. They recognize that strength is required for successful negotiations, but they do not share the opinion held by our State Department that the Russians are going to crack up as a result of internal stresses and strains. The British believe that some division of military effort can be accomplished, such as a common radar pool, but they agree with other military experts that such developments will be very slow in coming.

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commit themselves to the grim, expensive and prolonged competition necessary to bring into balance the capability for destruction. There is no disposition on the part of our allies to doubt Russian capability, but they are clearly in no haste to take risks or to make sacrifices until they make up their minds more completely on the subject of Russian intentions.

In some quarters, this may be called appeasement, but the fact is, that the countries nearest to Russia's crushing capability, frankly, such as Germany, Norway, and Denmark have decided that they are prepared to take the risk.

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This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. Now a word from George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: Soviet Premier Bulganin may not be sitting-in with the 15 NATO leaders at the Palais de Chaillot in Paiis, but some people have gotten the impression that he is...A letter was addressed to Bulganin there today...it was from an old french peasant woman. It. said, "The roof of my farmhouse is caving in and I have no money. Since Russia today is one of the largest richest, and most powerful nations in the world...surely it would be nothing for you to send me enough money for repairs."

This is Larry Lesueur---Good nite.

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., Dec. 19, 1957

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

The first NATO summit conference ended with the issuance of a communique... summing up agreements reached during four days of talks. For a first-hand report, we switch immediately to Ed Murrow in Paris.

(Tape runs 7:23
Ends on cue: "This is Ed Murrow
in Paris.")

President Eisenhower will arrive in Washington tomorrow morning. Secretary of State Dulles is returning by way of Spain, where he will confer with Generalissimo Franco. And on Monday night, both the President and the Secretary of State will report to the American people. CBS Radio will carry their report at 8:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Chairman Green of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said tonight that Mr. Dulles will be invited to testify before the committee ~~soon~~ just as soon as Congress reconvenes. SENATOR Green said: "The NATO communique is couched in such general terms that it is difficult to tell precisely what ~~XXX~~ were the results. NATO," he said, "will not be strengthened...nor will Soviet aggression be deterred...by a flow of words." Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota... ~~who is~~ a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee...charges that the United States...in Paris..."aired its weaknesses" in a face-saving agreement. "Acceptance in principle," he says, "does not mean fulfillment in details." Another Democratic member of the committee...Fulbright of Arkansas...says the NATO meeting "revealed for all to see how inadequate and inept our foreign policy has been." ~~Fulbright also feels that the military aspect of the conference was over-emphasized. "We can't let our guard down," says Fulbright, "but there is no reason why we can't negotiate with Russia while we continue to build up our strength."~~ On the other hand, Senator Wiley of Wisconsin...who is the top-ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee...calls the Paris meeting "another important landmark in collective security. "~~Critics who [illegible] the results," he says,~~

"should [redacted] Wiley is supported by Republican Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa, who says the conference gave "a reasonable unity to NATO"...and that it showed [redacted] "a determination to continue to explore "all" problems."

The first American official to arrive back in Washington from the NATO conference WAS Donald Quarles, the deputy secretary of defense. Quarles said he felt the NATO talks went "very well"...that there was "harmony" in understanding the problems and "blocking-out" real solutions." [redacted] And he advised The reporters who talked to him to be "cautious" about assuming that West Germany will refuse to allow missile bases on her territory.

The Air Force launched its Thor missile today at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The Defense Department says the test was "a success"...that the intermediate range ballistic missile "flew its prescribed course and landed in the pre-selected impact area." The Pentagon, incidentally, has announced [redacted] that the test of the Army Jupiter missile yesterday was NOT a success. It said: "The missile failed to complete its full flight because of mechanical difficulties."

In Moscow, it's announced that Russia...next year...will spend MUCH MORE [redacted] ON scientific research. [redacted] [redacted] per cent.

A [redacted] 1958. But, [redacted] (can be accepted [redacted]) [redacted] made in terms of rubles. [redacted] rubble is worth about 25 cents...but this is an [redacted] value. Consequently [redacted] on the Russian budget, [redacted] the [redacted] previous years [redacted] is being spent in a [redacted] they are not entirely trustworthy. The Supreme Soviet or rubber stamp parliament also was told today that Russia plans...next year..to increase the output of heavy industry by more than 8 percent and production of consumer goods by just 6 percent.

In Washington, Secretary of Labor Mitchell told a news conference today that...in terms of the national economy...he expects 1958 to be "a reasonably good year." Mr. Mitchell [redacted] foresees more strikes and some more [redacted] unemployment. But, he said, there is no prospect of large-scale, prolonged unemployment. And he expects an improvement in the situation around [redacted] the middle of the year.

All major railroads in the country TODAY asked the Inter-state Commerce Commission ~~today~~ for permission to raise their freight rates "on a selective basis." No figures were announced.

~~A~~ a federal judge in Washington today sentenced John Frank, Former FBI agent, to serve FROM eight months to two years in prison.. for failing to register as an agent of the Dominican Republic in the United States. ~~Frank was allowed to remain~~ free on bond. ~~pending~~ an appeal.

In Paris the 15 western allies agreed "in principle" on continental rocket bases. ~~But that doesn't actually commit any European nation to the stationing of American rockets on its soil. That's been left [redacted]~~

Just before he left for Paris, Mr. Dulles was asked what he would think of A POSSIBLE agreement "in principle" on rocket bases...

He said he didn't favor agreements "in principle." Recalled his first diplomatic experience at Versailles in 1919, where they mostly spoke french. Said whenever he heard of an agreement "en principe" he always felt discouraged..

[redacted]

" Because," said Mr. Dulles, " I knew it would probably never get anywhere."

This is LL - Good Nite

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. Now a word from George Bryan.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (LARRY LE SUEUR SUBSTITUTING)

Thursday, December 19, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

LE SUEUR: For a first hand report we switch immediately to Ed. Murrow in Paris.

MURROW: This is Paris. The final communique re-dedicates the Alliance to the principals of the North Atlantic Treaty. Our unity and our strength are indespensable to our own security and to the peace of the world. The Alliance remains ready to discuss any reasonable proposal for comprehensive and controlled disarmament. NATO must organize its political and economic strength in order to counter Russian moves in other parts of the world. The communique re-guarantees the security of Berlin, calls upon the Russians to honor their pledge - made at the Summit meeting in July of 1955 - when they promised the re-unification of Germany by means of free elections.

On the Middle East, NATO believes that the stability of this important area is vital to world peace. And about the same thing is said in regard to Africa. The situation in Indonesia is viewed with concern. Plans are being made for closer political consultation between the members of NATO. The Alliance prefers that any disarmament talks with Russia be held within the framework of the United Nations. If nothing is achieved there, then there could be a meeting at the Foreign Ministers level.

Stocks of nuclear warheads and intermediate range missiles will be established. Plans are being made for the standardization and integration of NATO weapons and forces - particularly in Certain aspects of air and naval defense. There will be further measures to promote the coordination of research development and manufacture of modern weapons.

Each Government agrees to reappraise its program for scientific and technical education and fundamental research. A NATO science committee will be established forthwith. And, there is a long section advocating closer economic relations between the member nations.

It amounts to an agreement in principle. An agreement in principle is basically an agreement not to disagree in public. It leaves everybody free to place his own specific interpretation upon the principle. For example; the agreement in principle on missiles and nuclear stock piles leaves the Germans, the Norwegians and the Danes completely free to reject the weapons. Likewise, it leaves the British free to go ahead with the construction of at least four launching sites which they are preparing to do.

What will now happen is this. General Norstad, the Supreme Commander will figure out where he and his staff would like to locate the missiles and stock pile the weapons. In making his decision, he will obviously have to combine military and political judgement - in some cases, he may have to advance military reasons to support a political position taken by one of our allies. Once a nation has agreed to receive the hardware, then a special treaty will have to be worked out between that country and the United States. There is an awful lot of tedious and tiresome negotiating ahead. This conference has not strengthened the military force of NATO. If its recommendations are carried out, that military force may be increased but not for a couple of years. Meanwhile, there is no reason to assume that the Russians will stand still. In the absence of any agreement, they too will be increasing their strength. What the West has lost is something that can't be bought with dollars or with agreement in principal - for what we have lost is time. Most of our allies, including the British want to use the time while we're

trying to catch up, to do some probing of Russian intentions. If the American delegation learned only one thing at this conference, it must have been, that our allies deplore, aregret and resent what they regard the American practice of dismissing all Russian suggestions for parleys as mere prepoganda, unworthy of our attention or serious consideration. It has to be remembered that every head of Government here is faced with the Parliamentary opposition at home, he must have regard for the changing tides of public opinion. The British for example, went along with the proposition to talk some more with the Russians - partly because British public opinion has recently (indistinct) by the knowledge that our strategic bombers based on British airfields had been flying about over their heads loaded with hydrogen bombs. There will be plenty of room for disagreement between the allies as to the form and conduct of the exploratory talks with the Russians. But, we in the United States will be inclined to say, that we spent many months and much effort producing the best plan we could at the London conference. The Russians turned these plans down flatly, now, why should we rush about trying to develop other plans and proposals each time the Russians say no.

Some of our continental allies, however, will want to take a long hard look at the possibility of a neutralized Germany or some kind of agreement that would deny nuclear weapons to Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

One of the interesting side lights of this conference, has been the really substantial influence of Mr. George Kennan's broadcast upon continental leaders. Neither the British nor ourselves like his speeches, but his words have carried great weight on the continent. Before President Eisenhower took off late this afternoon

he issued a statement saying he was sorry he couldn't have stayed longer, he was happy that the work here had been conducted frankly in friendship and cooperation. The President said, "he felt the discussions and the decisions should make war less likely." He was confident that the American people and the people of the other NATO nations will endorse and support the decisions taken. He ended his message, "good bye and see you again." Most people who have watched him here will probably agree that he meant it, he would like to come back again. He bore up well under thestrain of this trip. The achievements of this conference were not sensational, but some progress was made, and President Eisenhower in calling upon the military leaders - late in life, would like to have history remember him as a man who contributed to the cause of peace.

My colleague from Moscow, Dan Schorr flew in yesterday and I am going to ask him to tell us briefly what he thinks the Russian reaction will be to this communique and the developments here.

SCHORR: Well, Ed., it seems to me that the Russian reaction will be very soon in coming. The Supreme Soviets their version of a Parliament is meeting now and there will probably be a foreign policy address made in the course of their discussion. When they asked for talks and proposeda nuclear free Central Europe, it was not merely for the purpose of having talks - it was for the purpose of heading off missile bases, and it seems to me that they will judge their success in this conference to the extent that they have headed off those bases. What they want really is (indistinct) ...? A decleration that there will be no nuclear missile bases in Western Europe. As it now looks, we still plan to establish them in at least some of the countries - there is a decleration of principal that you spoke of that they could be established in any country. To that extent, it is unsatisfactory to the Russians. The way they will

counter this, it seems to me, will be to pick at the weakest point. We have said in NATO - talks and nuclear weapons both. They will say, you can't have the two. And the one establishes a poor atmosphere for the other, and they will demand that we give up entirely the idea of nuclear bases, missile bases in Western Europe. That will probably start soon.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Dan Schorr.

This is Ed. Murrow in Paris.

LE SUEUR: President Eisenhower will arrive in Washington tomarrow morning.

Ed. Trans. N.M.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone...Here's what happened today:

The first NATO summit conference ended with the issuance of a communique ...summing up agreements reached during four days of talks. For a first-hand report, we switch immediately to Ed Murrow in Paris.

MURROW: This is Paris. The final communique re-dedicates the Alliance to the principles of the North Atlantic Treaty. Our unity and our strength are indispensable to our own security and to the peace of the world. The Alliance remains ready to discuss any reasonable proposal for comprehensive and controlled disarmament. NATO must organize its political and economic strength in order to counter Russian moves in other parts of the world. The communque re-guarantees the security of Berlin, calls upon the Russians to honor their pledge - made at the Summit meeting in July of 1955 - when they promised the re-unification of Germany by means of free elections.

On the Middle East, NATO believes that the stability of this important area is vital to world peace. And about the same thing is said in regard to Africa. The situation in Indonesia is viewed with concern. Plans are being made for closer political consultation between the members of NATO. The Alliance prefers that any disarmament talks with Russia be held within the framework of the United Nations. If nothing is achieved there, then there could be a meeting at the Foreign Ministers level.

Stocks of nuclear warheads and intermediate range missiles will be established. Plans are being made for the standardization and integration of NATO weapons and forces - particularly in certain aspects of air and naval defense. There will be further measures to promote the coordination of research development and manufacture of modern weapons. Each government agrees to reappraise its program for scientific and technical education and

fundemental research. A NATO science committee will be established forthwith. And, there is a long section advocating closer economic relations between the member nations.

It amounts to an agreement in principle. An agreement in principle is basically an agreement not to disagree in public. It leaves everybody free to place his own specific interpretation upon the principle. For example; the agreement in principle on missiles and nuclear stock piles leaves the Germans, the Norwegians and the Danes completely free to reject the weapons. Likewise, it leaves the British free to go ahead with the construction of at least four launching sites which they are preparing to do.

What will now happen is this. General Norstad, the Supreme Commander will figure out where he and his staff would like to locate the missiles and stock pile the weapons. In making his decision, he will obviously have to combine military and political judgment - in some cases, he may have to advance military reasons to support a political position taken by one of our allies. Once a nation has agreed to receive the hardware, then a special treaty will have to be worked out between that country and the United States. There is an awful lot of tedious and tiresome negotiating ahead. This conference has not strengthened the military force of NATO. If its recommendations are carried out, that military force may be increased but not for a couple of years. Meanwhile, there is no reason to assume that the Russians will stand still. In the absence of any agreement, they too will be increasing their strength. What the West has lost is something that can't be bought with dollars or with agreement in principle -- for what we have lost is time. Most of our allies, including the British want to use the time while we're trying to catch up, to do some probing of Russian intentions. If the American delegation learned only one thing at this conference, it must have been, that our allies deplore, regret and resent what they regard the

American practice of dismissing all Russian suggestions for parleys as mere propaganda, unworthy of our attention or serious consideration. It has to be remembered that every head of Government here is faced with the Parliamentary opposition at home, he must have regard for the changing tides of public opinion. The British for example, went along with the proposition to talk some more with the Russians - partly because British public opinion has recently (indistinct) by the knowledge that our strategic bombers based on British airfields had been flying about over their heads loaded with hydrogen bombs. There will be plenty of room for disagreement between the allies as to the form and conduct of the exploratory talks with the Russians. But, we in the United States will be inclined to say, that we spent many months and much effort producing the best plan we could at the London conference. The Russians turned these plans down flatly, now, why should we rush about trying to develop other plans and proposals each time the Russians say no.

Some of our continental allies, however, will want to take a long hard look at the possibility of a neutralized Germany or some kind of agreement that would deny nuclear weapons to Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

One of the interesting sidelights of this conference, has been the really substantial influence of Mr. George Kennan's broadcast upon continental leaders. Neither the British nor ourselves like his speeches, but his words have carried great weight on the continent. Before President Eisenhower took off late this afternoon he issued a statement saying he was sorry he couldn't have stayed longer, he was happy that the work here had been conducted frankly in friendship and cooperation. The President said, "he felt the discussions and the decisions should make war less likely." He was confident that the American people and the people of the other NATO nations will endorse and support the decisions taken. He ended his message, "Good bye and see you again." Most people who have watched him here will probably

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MURROW: Thank you very much, Dan Schorr. This is Ed Murrow in Paris.

LESUEUR: President Eisenhower will arrive in Washington tomorrow morning. Secretary of State Dulles is returning by way of Spain, where he will confer

with Generalissimo Franco. And on Monday night, both the President and the Secretary of State will report to the American people. CBS Radio will carry their report at 8:30 P.M. Eastern Standard Time.

Chairman Green of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said tonight that Mr. Dulles will be invited to testify before the committee just as soon as Congress reconvenes. Senator Green said, "The NATO communique is couched in such general terms that it is difficult to tell precisely what were the results. NATO," he said, "will not be strengthened...nor will Soviet aggression be deterred...by a flow of words." Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota...a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee ...charges that the United States...in Paris..."aired its weaknesses" in a face-saving agreement. "Acceptance in principle," he says, "does not mean fulfillment in details." Another Democratic member of the committee... Fulbright of Arkansas...says the NATO meeting "revealed for all to see how inadequate and inept our foreign policy has been." On the other hand, Senator Wiley of Wisconsin...who is the top-ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee...calls the Paris meeting "another important landmark in collective security. Wiley is ss supported by Republican Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa, who says the conference gave "a reasonable unity to NATO"...and that it showed "a determination to continue to explore all problems."

The first American official to arrive back in Washington from the NATO conference was Donald Quarles, the deputy secretary of defense. Quarles said he felt the NATO talks went "very well"...that there was "harmony" in understanding the problems and "blocking-out real solutions." And he advised the reporters who talked to him to be "cautious" about assuming that West Germany will refuse to allow missile bases on her territory.

The Air Force launched its Thor missile today at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The Defense Department says the test was, "a success"...that the intermediate

range missile "flew its prescribed course and landed in the pre-selected impact area." The Pentagon, incidentally, has announced that the test of the Army Jupiter missile yesterday was not a success. It said: "The missile failed to complete its full flight because of mechanical difficulties."

In Moscow, it's announced that Russia...next year...will spend much more on scientific research. The Supreme Soviet or rubber stamp parliament also was told today that Russia plans...next year...to increase the output of heavy ind ustry by more than 8 per cent and production of consumer goods by just 6 per cent.

In Washington, Secretary of Labor Mitchell told a news conference today that...in terms of the national economy...he expects 1958 to be "a reasonably good year." Mr. Mitchell foresees more strikes and some more unemployment. But, he said, there is no prospect of large-scale, prolonged unemployment. And he expects an improvement in the situation around the middle of the year.

A federal judge in Washington today sentenced John Frank, former FBI agent to serve from eight months to two years in prison...for failing to register as an agent of the Domincan Republic in the United States.

In Paris the 15 western allies agreed "in principle" on continental rocket bases. Just before he left for Paris, Mr. Dulles was asked what he would think of a possible agreement "in principle" on rocket bases... He said he didn't favor agreements "in principle." Recalled his first diplomatic experience at Versailles in 1919, where they mostly spoke French.. said whenever he heard of an agreement "en principe" he always felt discouraged. "Because," said Mr. Dulles, "I knew it would probably never get anywhere."

This is Larry LeSueur. Goodnite.

Lesueur for Murrow Fri., Dec. 20, 1957

Good evening, everyone... Here's what happened today:

The National Education Association called on the Federal Government to give public schools the "massive financial support necessary for national survival." The association proposes that Congress vote the federal money necessary to provide at least 20-thousand scholarships a year for college undergraduates...and 3-thousand fellowships a year for graduate study. Congress is ALSO asked to vote at least 25-million dollars a year for strengthening STATE departments of education. Some of THIS money would go for raising teachers' salaries. The National Education Association estimates the program...if adopted...would require expenditure of a billion dollars next year, and then increase in cost...as the program is expanded...until it entails more than FOUR billion dollars in 1962.

The program would be on a CONTINUING basis. And, as such, it represents a sharp departure from previous N.E.A. proposals...which centered on federal aid for school construction and were of a temporary, emergency nature. The legislative commission of the N.E.A. argues that federal financial support for education at all levels has become a national necessity. "There can be no doubt," it says, "that present world conditions require bold answers."

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Secretary of Defense McElroy came back from Paris today...and said - he is asking Congress for an ADDITIONAL billion dollars for his department for "THIS" fiscal year. McElroy said the extra money is needed now for missile development. The present fiscal year expires next June 30 —

and what McElroy wants is a SUPPLEMENTAL appropriation.//.in addition to whatever may be needed for defense in the NEXT fiscal year. Total defense spending for THAT year is expected to run close to 40-billion dollars.

Secretary of State Dulles stopped off in Madrid today.//.on his way home from the NATO conference.//.and talked with Generalissimo Franco for two hours and 20 minutes.// Dulles said he gave Franco "an intimate report and interpretation of the conference."// The question of establishing missile bases in Spain, he said, was [redacted] not discussed.

The steps taken by Britain's Conservative Government at the NATO summit meeting were approved in the House of Commons today by a vote of 289 to 251. The balloting came after a brisk five-hour debate, in which the Labourites accused Prime Minister Macmillan of surrendering too much British SOVEREIGNTY. They had misgivings...in particular...about the establishment of American intermediate-range missile bases in Britain. Labourite Leader Aneurin Bevan demanded that the bases be "under the complete control of the British people, through the British government." And he again decried the presence...over British territory...of American aircraft carrying hydrogen bombs. Bevan doubted that the international situation justified such measures. "It seems to me," he said, "to BE a state of mobilization only one step short of war itself." Prime Minister Macmillan declared, in reply, that the American bombers were simply trying to achieve "the highest state of readiness." "And I for one," he said, "am glad that it is so. If you have a deterrent, it seems to me that the more prepared and ready it is, the more likely it is to do its work." As for control of the American missile bases--that is, the launching of ROCKETS from Britain--Macmillan said the government DOES have complete veto power.

In Russia, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said today that the Paris conference showed the existence of "serious differences" among the NATO allies. "The cause of these differences," said Pravda, "lies in the fact that each country is perfectly willing to cede to OTHERS the right of installing missile bases--that is, the right of committing suicide." The government newspaper Izvestia said the conference "had been unable to by-pass the vitally important problem of strengthening the cause of peace"...as represented by the Bulganin letters. This--was Russia's reference to the expressed willingness of the NATO countries to discuss disarmament on the foreign ministers level...and the NATO communique statement that they "are always ready to settle international problems by negotiation, taking into account the legitimate interests of all."

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[redacted] government announces that living costs went up in November to reach a new all-time high. The cost of living has now risen every month for the last 15 months, EXCEPT in October when there was no change. The government says the new increase...of four-tenths of one percent in the consumer price index...was due primarily to higher auto prices. The cost of clothing and services ALSO rose in November, with FOOD prices showing a seasonal decline. Today's development means an automatic pay raise for a million workers in the steel, aluminum, aircraft and meat-packing industries...whose income is pegged to living costs. The wage boosts range from one to five cents an hour.

For some time a campaign has been waged in Washington to release the top-secret Gaither Committee Report on the relative strength of the United States and the Soviet Union. This is the report that stunned official Washington at the time of the Sputniks with its estimate of what it will cost in money and effort to catch up with the Soviet Union in missiles and to stay abreast in world power. Some of it involves military security and cannot be published. But it is argued that everything else should be broadcast if the public is to know its peril and give full support to the radical changes needed in national policy.

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military budget through 1970, reaching the sum of 46-billion dollars by 1960 and 61, an increase of 8 billions over the present defense expenditure. It calls for an additional 5-billions a year for several years to build civilian shelters against radiation dangers. It recommends a sweeping reorganization of the Pentagon command system and of the current roles and missions of the armed services. It points to the need for much greater preparedness to fight limited wars. It calls for a far larger outlay for basic scientific research, and an increased foreign aid program, especially for the economic assistance of underdeveloped countries. It stresses the importance of maintaining our present alliances, and it repudiates the concept of "fortress America".

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The Gaither Committee was ready with its report at the crucial moment, but that was quite fortuitous. It had been set-up to estimate the need of a gigantic civil defense program. The Civil Defense Administration had asked for a 40-billion-dollar shelter program. The President had thrown up his hands, but asked the National Security Council to study the question. So the committee was set up, with a membership of scientists, educators and business men, to examine the need for shelters. First, it came to the conclusion that shelters from blast from direct or near-hits by nuclear bombs were impractical, and the need was for shelters against radiation and fall-out. But

once it began studying defense against nuclear missiles, it saw it had to go further. It needed to know the values of war deterrents in general. Finally, it realized it had to make a study of national policy across the board. 4

It drafted its conclusions in a Washington Then complacently dedicated - to the economy crusade spearheaded by Secretaries Humphrey and Wilson. Military expenditure was being cut back, including scientific research and missile development, and a tax cut for next year's budget was eagerly hoped for. The committee might or might not have shaken Washington with its findings without the Sputniks. But the Soviet Union came along with the alarm clock and the top men of the Administration at least, listened with closest attention to its findings. Now it remains to be seen whether the full report - minus the outright security features - will be permitted to reach the American people with its gloom and its recommendations.

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 23, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles will report to the nation tonight on last week's NATO conference. Their broadcast will be carried by most of these CBS Radio stations at 8:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. Mr. Eisenhower met this morning with the National Security Coumcil...and, presumably, the subject matter of tonight's report was discussed.

The President said this afternoon...at the annual Christmas tree lighting ceremony...that "peace and goodwill are words only...hollow and empty...unless we confirm them in courage, self-sacrifice, patience, sweat and toil." Mr. Eisenhower noted that he would be reporting to the American people on the NATO conference later this evening. "But," he said,

"let me say here, in dedication to peace...in our determination and readiness collectively to sustain that peace...that we are firmly joined with our NATO partners, as indeed we are with other friendly countries around the world."

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his call for new East-West talks... but, this time, did not go into detail. (I should like to discuss this question of negotiating with Russia in a few minutes).

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This was a distinct success for Soviet diplomacy, and some might have expected immediate evidence that Moscow was ready to take a comparable step of its own. The opportunity was there. The Supreme Soviet was in session and both Party Boss Khrushchev and Foreign Minister Gromyko were to make speeches. Now the speeches have been duly made, and it must be said that the West has not been much enlightened by them.

Khrushchev in particular seasoned what he had to say with a heavy dose of distortion of the United States and its policy. Where Gromyko sought to score off Secretary Dulles, Khrushchev's picture of the United States is a land -- to use his words -- "where a small but influential bunch of monopolists want to intensify the cold war so that it will grow into a shooting war."

There was much more in this vein. This, of course, is familiar Moscow bombast, but its use does not suggest that Khrushchev much wants or hopes for negotiations. He pulled out of the files all the recent peace offers the Soviet Union has made and proposed them all anew. He told the Supreme Soviet that it was only the refusal of the West to compromise that made agreement on them impossible.

If that had been all that was said, the Soviet victory in Paris would not seem to have meant much to those who worked so hard to bring it about. But a few phrases in Khrushchev's speech, and several passages in Gromyko's did leave the door open by a crack.

Khrushchev urged top level negotiations that start off with the recognition of the status quo in the world. Recognition of the status quo may be the Kremlin's present objective. He proposed a summit meeting ~~on~~ this ~~[illegible]~~ preceded by a conference between the United States and the Soviet Union alone. He said he was sure that if agreement could be reached with the United States - without, he stressed, prejudicing the interest of other countries -- the world would change for the better. This meeting with the United States seems to be the second Kremlin objective.

Khrushchev, however, warned against making disarmament conditional on political solutions, such as the unification of Germany. So that closes the door on the approach to which the West has been committed. Khrushchev made a great play on the idea that the history of the two competing social systems -- capitalist and communist -- should be decided, not by rockets and nuclear bombs, but "by the fact of which system insures greater material and spiritual benefits to man." Thus stated, Washington could not ask for a better formula. But with political solutions ruled out, the formula gets nowhere.

The key to the Kremlin's thinking may be found in the Gromyko speech. He seemed to recognize it to be futile to seek far-flung political agreements, and urged that some progress, even if slight, be sought in what he called "mutual undertakings of a moral nature." Disarmament, he argued, can only come as the result of lessened tensions, and the tensions cannot be lessened by tackling disarmament first. He rejected outright the NATO proposal for a conference on the foreign minister level on disarmament. He proposed instead either a special session of the United Nations Assembly or an international disarmament conference, presumably meaning one to which Red China would come. And he also plugged for a summit conference.

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Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles will report to the nation tonight on last week's NATO conference. Their broadcast will be carried by most of these CBS Radio stations at 8:30 P.M., Eastern Standard Time. Mr. Eisenhower met this morning with the National Security Council...and, presumably the subject matter of tonight's report was discussed.

The President said this afternoon...at the annual Christmas tree lighting ceremony...that "peace and good will are words only...hollow and empty...unless we confirm them in courage, self-sacrifice, patience, sweat and toil." Mr. Eisenhower noted that he would be reporting to the American people on the NATO conference later this evening. "But", he said, "let me say here, in dedication to peace...in our determination and readiness collectively to sustain that peace...that we are firmly joined with our NATO partners, as indeed we are with other friendly countries around the world."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The leaders of Russia are being "difficult" again...this time in the matter of resuming disarmament talks. I have found this quotation in Harper's Weekly. It says: "It is a gloomy moment in history. Russia hangs like a cloud, dark and silent upon the horizon of Europe. Of our troubles, no man can see the end." This appeared in Harper's a hundred years ago---in 1857.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 24, 1957

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resignation...did not say whether a successor to Richards will be named.

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And he added that "thanks to the development of science and technology" this can be done at lower cost.

American officials in Washington...who decline to be identified... call the new Khrushchev statement a maneuver aimed at convincing the NATO countries of peaceful Soviet intent. They say it is logical to assume that the Russians...because of modern weapons...might be able to reduce their ground forces to some degree.

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Mr. Eisenhower said...in the course of the broadcast...that a real start toward international peace and security cannot be made until there is "clear evidence of Communist integrity and sincerity in negotiation and action." Mr. Dulles...in effect...rejected Khrushchev's proposal of last week-end for a special meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. "Eighty-two nations," he said, "obviously cannot be a negotiating body." Both the President and Secretary of State emphasized that the object of NATO is peace...and that the decisions taken in Paris

were designed to further peace and the security of the free world.

The Eisenhower-Dulles report has brought unfavorable reaction from Democratic members of Congress. House Speaker Rayburn complains that there was little in it that is new. And Senator Mansfield of Montana says, "I wish they had told us what they expect of us in the line of sacrifice and courage in the years ahead."

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mostly from Canada, Venezuela and the Middle East. The ~~avowed purpose is~~ to cut down on these imports in order to bolster the American oil industry...so that the ~~industry will be~~ geared to ~~maximum full~~ production in case of national emergency. The program was first instituted last ~~July~~ on the order of the President.

The White House announces that the first meeting of the new Civil Rights Commission will be held in Washington on January 3rd. The announcement comes ~~mm~~ just 24 hours after President Eisenhower ~~mmm~~ named President John Hannah of Mighigan State University as chairman of the commission.

Here in New York, the Long Island Railroad strike has been called off. ~~less than two hours after it started.~~ The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen says, "All grievances have been settled." The grievances concerned working rules for holidays.

This reporter has tried to make clear from time to time that these broadcasts are in no sense the work of one man. The information received from C.B.S. correspondents at home and abroad form a substantial part of these reports.

At this time of year many of our foreign correspondents come home, not for the holidays but in order that we may all sit down and check notes, and prepare a few broadcasts.

Over the years this reporter has received [redacted] countless voice and cable messages from the chief of our Paris bureau, David Schoenbrun. He is here in the studio tonight, and I think I can say without embarrassing him that he has generally been first with the news, whether he has been working in Paris, North Africa or Indo-China; and he has a habit of seeing to it that in addition to being first, he first gets it right. His recent book - "As France Goes" - will tell you as much about that country as you'll find between the covers of any book in the English language.

I was in Paris last week with Schoenbrun, reporting the NATO conference, but tonight on Christmas Eve we have decided not to talk about international crises, or missiles, but rather to range over a few subjects that are of interest to us and perhaps to you.

1) What's the common quality you find amongst Europeans these days? Not just the French - all of them.

2) What's the common fear?

3) You've been abroad for about twenty years, looking at your own country from the outside. If you were granted a Christmas wish for the country, what would it be?

4) What's the basic difference in attitude between Europeans and Americans?

George Bryan

The Russian threat has to be met on several fronts -- economic and political as well as military. On this night before Christmas... when few creatures are stirring...one recalls a couplet written 200 years ago by Alexander Pope: "The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole can never be a mouse of any soul."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Tuesday, December 24, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... But tonight on Christmas Eve we've decided not to talk about international crises or missiles, but rather, to range over a few subjects that are of interest to us and, perhaps, to you. Welcome home, David.

SCHOENBRUN: Thank you, Ed.

MURROW: David, what's the common quality you find amongst the Europeans these days, not just the French, all of them.

SCHOENBRUN: I think, Ed, it's an overwhelming desire for peace. These people have had war, they don't believe there's going to be another one, and if there is, they hope - in fact, I think they're determined - to stay out of it. Peace is what binds all Europeans together, of all nations, and I think of all parties.

MURROW: Is this true in North Africa as well?

SCHOENBRUN: Yes, Ed, I think it's true. That may sound paradoxical because there's a war on in North Africa, in Algeria to be specific, but it's a peculiar kind of a war. There're less casualties in Algeria in a month than there are on the highways of France, in a weekend. If there were a real war in Algeria, Ed, if the French people had their hearts in it it would be over in no time at all. France is so strong they could wipe the rebels out. Their heart is not in it. Their pride has been hurt. They don't want to get out of Algeria and accept a public defeat. They don't know a way out. I don't think it contradicts my first statement, peace is what they want.

MURROW: Alright, David, what's the common fear in Europe?

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, I think the overriding fear is fear of disease and of depression. What these people want is security; physical security,

economic and financial security. I think I could make a suggestion, perhaps, to my own country, coming home here on Christmas Eve, and that is, instead of spending all of our money now in a panic - to make missiles, and Sputniks - perhaps we should put most of our money into a cure for cancer. I think we'd lick the Russians hands down in the cold war if we were the first ones to come up with a cure for this scourge of the human race.

MURROW: Well, David, you've been abroad now for about twenty years, but you come home frequently and have a chance to look at your own country, but most of the time you spend looking at it from the outside. If you were granted a Christmas wish, for the country, what would it be?

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, I guess it would be that we would recapture our pioneering spirit. Our country is becoming middle-aged, I'm afraid. We're getting rigid. You were at that Paris conference with me and you saw some of the things that were said by our President and our Secretary of State. Let's pick the Middle East for example. What were they in favor of in that final communique? They were in favor of stability. Our country is in favor of no change. This is ... is not American. I'd like to see our country recapture its spirit of adventure, its willingness to gamble, its belief in the future and I would like them also to recapture a bit of the rugged individualism that used to make America a unique country. I find a tendency towards conformism; the suburban life; putting Christmas wreaths on ... in order to impress your neighbors instead of believing in Christmas itself.

MURROW: You have a feeling that we're all living inside picture windows, is that right?

SCHOENBRUN: That's right, Ed, we've lost our privacy. Privacy

is a very rare thing. You can only get privacy now living anonymously in a big apartment house, in a big city. I think privacy is something we should cherish. I think we should like to spend more time with our own families and impress each other with our love and understanding and interest in each other and recapture the art of conversation - the true meaning of community - instead of this thing that I heal all the time when I come home, 'Where do we go now?' 'What do we do now?' 'What picture shall we see?' 'What's on the television set?' 'Who's on radio?' - as though people were afraid to be alone. Why are they so afraid to be alone with each other? That's something we used to have in the backwoods days and,I think, modern communications, for all the tremendous good that it has done in bringing more enlightened facts to the public has taken away our privacy and our ability to use our minds, Our muscles of the brain, I think, are growing soft.

MURROW: Well, David, what you said about communications may well be regarded by some as fouling our own nest, but I must say on this Christmas Eve that I agree with you entirely. And I hope you have a pleasant leave in this country. Thanks very much, David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: Thank you, Ed.

Ed. trans. P. O.

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Here in New York, the Long Island Railroad strike has been called off. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen says, "All grievances have been settled." The grievances concerned working rules for holidays.

This reporter has tried to make clear from time to time that these broadcasts are in no sense the work of one man. The information received from C.B.S. correspondents at home and abroad form a substantial part of these reports.

At this time of year many of our foreign correspondents come home, not for the holidays, but in order that we may all sit down and check notes, and prepare a few broadcasts.

Over the years this reporter has received countless voice and cable messages from the chief of our Paris bureau, David Schoenbrun. He is here in the studio tonight, and I think I can say without embarrassing him that he has generally been first with the news, whether he has been working in Paris, North Africa or Indo-China; and he has a habit of seeing to it that in addition to being first, he first gets it right. His recent book - "As France Goes" will tell you as much about that country as you'll find between the covers of any book in the English language.

I was in Paris last week with Schoenbrun, reporting the NATO conference, but tonight on Christmas Eve we have decided not to talk about international crises, or missiles, but rather to range over a few subjects that are of interest to us and perhaps to you. Welcome home, David.

SCHOENBRUN: Thank you, Ed.

MURROW: David, what's the common quality you find amongst the Europeans these days, not just the French, all of them.

SCHOENBRUN: I think, Ed, it's an overwhelming desire for peace. These people have had war, they don't believe there's going to be another one, and if there is, they hope - in fact, I think they're determined - to stay out of it. Peace is what binds all Europeans together, of all nations, and I think of all parties.

MURROW: Is this true in North Africa as well?

SCHOENBRUN: Yes, Ed, I think it's true. That may sound paradoxical because there's a war on in North Africa, in Algeria to be specific, but it's a peculiar kind of a war. There're less casualties in Algeria in a month than there are on the highways of France, in a weekend. If there were a real war in Algeria, Ed, if the French people had their hearts in it it would be over in no time at all. France is so strong they could wipe the rebels out. Their pride has been hurt. They don't want to get out of Algeria and accept a public defeat. They don't know a way out. I don't think it contradicts my first

statement, peace is what they want.

MURROW: All right, David, what's the common fear in Europe?

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, I think the overriding fear is fear of disease and of depression. What these people want is security; physical security, economic and financial security. I think I could make a suggestion, perhaps, to my own country, coming home here on Christmas Eve, and that is, instead of spending all of our money now in a panic - to make missiles, and Sputniks - perhaps we should put most of our money into a cure for cancer. I think we'd lick the Russians hands down in the cold war if we were the first ones to come up with a cure for this scourge of the human race.

MURROW: Well, David, you've been abroad now for about twenty years, but you come home frequently and have a chance to look at your own country, but most of the time you spend looking at it from the outside. If you were granted a Christmas wish, for the country, what would it be?

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, I guess it would be that we would recapture our pioneering spirit. Our country is becoming middle-aged, I'm afraid. We're getting rigid. You were at that Paris conference with me and you saw some of the things that were said by our President and our Secretary of State. Let's pick the Middle East for example. What were they in favor of in that final communique? They were in favor of stability. Our country is in favor of no change. This is ...is not American. I'd like to see our country recapture its spirit of adventure, its willingness to gamble, its belief in the future and I would like them also to recapture a bit of the rugged individualism that used to make America a unique country. I find a tendency towards conformism; the suburban life; putting Christmas wreaths on ... in order to impress your neighbors instead of believing in Christmas itself.

MURROW: You have a feeling that we're all living inside picture windows, is that right?

SCHOENBRUN: That's right, Ed, we've lost our privacy. Privacy is a very rare thing. You can only get privacy now living anonymously in a big apartment house, in a big city. I think privacy is something we should cherish. I think we should like to spend more time with our own families and impress each other with our love and understanding and interest in each other and recapture the art of conversation - the true meaning of community - instead of this thing that I feel all the time when I come home, "Where do we go now?""What do we do now?" "What picture shall we see?" "What's on the television set?" "Who's on radio?" - as though people were afraid to be alone. Why are they so afraid to be alone with each other? That's something we used to have in the back-woods days and, I think, modern communications, for all the tremendous good that it has done in bringing more enlightened facts to the public has taken away our privacy and our ability to use our minds. Our muscles of the brains I think, are growing soft.

MURROW: Well, David, what you said about communications may well be regarded by some as fouling our own nest, but I must say on thisChristmas Eve that I agree with you entirely. And I hope you have a pleasant leave in this country. Thanks very much, David Schoenbrun.

SCHOENBRUN: Thank you, Ed.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russian threat has bo be met on several fronts -- economic and political as well as military. On this night before Christmas...when few creatures are stirring...one recalls a couplet written 200 years ago by Alexander Pope: "The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole can never be a mouse of any soul."

Goodnight and good luck".

V ed 1

December 25, 1957

~~(Via Western Union)~~

~~Edward R. Murrow~~

~~Pawling, N.Y.~~

This is the news:

President Eisenhower led the nation in a quiet observance of Christmas. The President and First Lady exchanged their personal gifts last night, according to their custom. And today they were joined at the White House by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and the four grandchildren. Again there was an exchange of presents, followed by a Christmas dinner notable for the 38-pound Maryland turkey and the trimmings.

Mr. Eisenhower plans to leave tomorrow or Friday for his Gettysburg farm. The White House indicates he may remain there until after New Year's, working on messages to be delivered to Congress when it reconvenes.

(more)

9

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(more) 29

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In Rome, Pope Pius prayed for world peace in three Christmas masses and then gave his papal blessing to a throng of 60-thousand persons gathered in St. Peter's Square.

In Korea, it was a white Christmas...and American servicemen attended special ~~Christmas~~ services. Cardinal Spellman is in Korea, as he has been at Christmas for six of the past seven years. Other American troops in West Germany gave parties for needy children. Among those attending were four thousand refugees from behind the Iron Curtain.

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The Chinese Communist news agency reports the celebration of Christmas by Protestant and Catholic congregations in Shanghai, with masses and special candlelight services. Similar services reportedly were held in Peiping.

45

~~Merry Christmas. More to come.~~

Bliss

~~December 25, 1957~~

~~(Via Western Union)~~

~~Edward R. Murrow~~
~~Pawling, N.Y.~~

~~Second Story.~~

Red China today announced that production of grain in 1957 ~~reached a new all-time high. It said total grain production~~ under the ~~five-year program...ending this year...exceeded the goal~~ set, despite serious floods in 1954 and 1956.

In Moscow today, the Soviet government sent diplomatic notes to all foreign embassies...with regard to the so-called "peace resolution" adopted by the Supreme Soviet. The resolution proposed a halt to nuclear tests as of January first, a nuclear-free zone in Germany, and a non-aggression pact between countries belonging to NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The notes contain the full text of this resolution. And Russia asks that it be sent...not only

(more)

58

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Prime Minister Ben Gurion said today, "Israel must secure defensive weapons, some of which are only available in West Germany." Ben Gurion's government has been under attack...by left-wing parties...for dealing with the Germans. The prime minister declared flatly today that the mission to purchase modern defensive arms in West Germany has not been cancelled. Israel has ~~a large currency reserve in West Germany, under its reparations agreement.~~

58

(more)

A colleague of mine has returned to this country from assignment in the Middle East, and I have asked him to describe a small historic piece of the geography of that part of the world...and how it typifies the history of the present. Here is Winston Burdett.

(~~Informatively, Burdett tape runs five minutes and six seconds.~~ ends on cue, "Now here again is Ed Murrow." I think, Ed, that mood of Burdett's piece---which is beautifully done---is such that you can follow tastefully with your ~~mm~~ nativity reporting story. I figure your story runs thirty-six lines, or two minutes and fifty seconds. Then give normal cue to Bryan---that you will be back in moment with Word for Today, etc. A disk will ~~then~~ be played, ending with Bryan returning to you on cue "Now here is Mr. Murrow with the Word for Today." Word runs thirty seconds. Bryan reads twenty-second closing in New York. The only real difference in tonight's show is that instead of the usual long opening commercial, Bryan's opening runs only fifteen seconds. Will have complete run-down to ~~give Gene and Electra before airtime.~~ No sweat. Now here is Word).

~~(more)~~

W. Burdett..... Holy Land Story.

15:06

In the heart of the city of Jerusalem there is a famous place called the Mandelbaum Gate. It is a twentieth-century monument; and, in the nine years since the Arab-Israeli war, it has acquired some of the fascination of a historic landmark. The Mandelbaum Gate is the only place in Jerusalem-- indeed, the only point along the entire 390-mile frontier between Israel and Jordan, where there is authorized movement and passage between the two countries. It is not really a gate at all-- just a ruined, open place among bombed-out buildings... a little no man's land about a hundred yards wide... where Israeli and Jordanian sentries face each other across a waste of barbed-wire and sandbagged walls, concrete dragon's teeth and snipers' barriers. I have been on both sides of the Gate, but I've never had permission to go through. On a normal day, there's very little traffic: a United Nations Jeep now and then, racing through on its way to the UN Truce Headquarters up on the hill; every so often a foreign diplomat, in his limousine; and, rarely, a foreign tourist, on foot. There are three or four soldiers on guard at each post, and a big Welcome to Israel sign in front of the Israeli sentry-box. The only real difference is that the road into Israel is wide-open; while on the Jordan side, cars and trucks have to weave carefully between half a dozen tank-traps.

Every two weeks, the no man's land between the two posts springs to life. That is when a truck convoy from Israel comes through to carry supplies and replacements to the Israeli police garrison that guards the Hebrew University and Hadassa Hospital on top of Mount Scopus, inside Jordan. While Jordanian officers look on, UN inspectors examine everything the Israelis bring with them, from gas tanks to wallets; every egg and every piece of soap is counted, and put down on a manifest. The inspection takes about three hours, and then the little convoy moves on with three or four UN Jeeps as escort, two or three trucks with supplies, and two big steel vans inside which

the Israeli policemen are locked, so they can see nothing during their short journey into Arab Jordan. The only opening in these vans is a narrow slit for the driver. The only thing he sees is the wheels of the UN Jeep ahead of him; and so the grotesque little convoy sets out, the two vans looking like some blindfold prehistoric animals, with big scaley backs, treading warily through the narrow streets of [redacted] Jerusalem, and then up a winding road into open countryside and across the bare [redacted] hills that fold around the city.

Once a year, the border precautions at Mandelbaum Gate are relaxed. It is across this same little no man's land that Christmas pilgrims pass from Israel to visit the holy places in Jordan... the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Gethsemane, the Mount of Olives, Bethlehem. A new world awaits the pilgrims on the Arab side, the biblical world of [redacted] old [redacted] Jerusalem, a glittering host of domes and spires and battlements; looking like a picture-book city in the clear light that pours down on the Judean hills. The number [redacted] of pilgrims from year to year varies with the political temperature. Only a few hundred went through last year in the aftermath of the Suez crisis. This year, there were more than five thousand- the happiest Christmas in a long while; and if Mary had come to Jerusalem this year, once again she would have found the inns filled.

Christmas was observed [redacted] along another Arab-Israeli frontier. There were lighted Christmas trees and dancing around open fires at the camps of the United Nations troops in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai desert. There was also a Christmas present for the European troops in the U.N. Emergency Force Hindu soldiers of the Indian battalion took over patrol duties up and down the Gaza border, so that Danes and Swedes and Norwegians, Canadians, Brazilians and Colombians could celebrate the holiday. The UN troops have one of the loneliest jobs in the world, [redacted] keeping watch at their forty [redacted] posts along the Gaza demarcation line and down across the Sinai deser

to Sharm-el-Sheik at the mouth of the Gulf of Aquaba. Each post is three or four tents on the side of a desert hill; and a mobile patrol is on 24-hour duty up and down the desolate border. But the morale of the UN troops is high; and oddly enough, the most popular post is the loneliest one of all-- Sharm El Sheik-- perhaps because it has the sea beneath it, and a spectacular backdrop of red and yellow peaks and crags.

The man who commands the UN troops, Dag Hammarskjold, spent Christmas Eve in Gaza, visiting the Swedish, Colombian and Yugoslav battalions at their camps. Hammarskjold told the Danish troops: "We all feel near to peace while among you."

He had good reason to feel proud. The first experiment in an international force to keep the peace has been successful-- far more successful than most people believed possible at Christmas time a year ago.

And now here again is Ed Murrow.

XXXXX

This is one night of the year when a mere reporter, with an imperfect knowledge of the past and none of the future, may be permitted to remind himself and his listeners, be they many or few, of one of the world's greatest pieces of reporting - by St. Matthew and St. Mark. (They collaborated on the story.) They tell us, according to the King James' version of their report, that "when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the King: "Behold there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying: 'Where is he that is born King of the Jews? For we have seen his star in the east and have come to worship him.'" St. Luke reported that when Mary brought forth her first son, she wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them - and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them: "Fear not, for behold I bring you tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the City of David, the Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

Note well that the first thing the angel said was, "Fear not." Meanwhile, Herod had dispatched his wise men to search diligently for the young child. And the star which they saw in the east went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. When they saw the star they rejoiced, with exceeding great joy. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary, his mother. And they fell down and worshipped him. And when they had opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts - gold, frankincense and myrrh.

The shepherds had been promised by the angel that they would find a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes. And, suddenly, there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying, "glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will toward men." And so the wise men and the shepherds found Mary and Joseph and the

and the babe lying in the manger.

St. Matthew and St. Luke were good reporters. And they said...they reported that the shepherds were sore afraid. The sights they saw and the circumstances must have impressed and shaken those shepherds more than modern shepherds were shaken by the announcement of the hydrogen bomb, or Sputniks or intercontinental missiles. And yet, those two good reporters agree that the first words of the angel were, "Fear not!" Their reporting has survived every effort to suppress it. And the angel's advice was never more timely.

Whenever we search for words that combine strength, beauty and hope, we are led back to that one book. It seems to me that we in this country are committed, in good company, to combat evil things. And you will find in that same book and in the same mood you will find these phrases: "Whom shall I fear? Of whom shall I be afraid?" It seems to me that these sentiments are appropriate on this evening.

Word for Today

It is written...in ~~the~~ Poor Richard's Almanack, by Benjamin Franklin...

"Let no pleasure tempt thee, no profit allure ~~them~~ thee, no ambition corrupt thee, no example sway thee, no persuasion move thee to do anything which thou knowest to be evil. So shalt thou live jollily, for a good conscience is a continual Christmas."

Goodnight and good luck!

~~End of script. Line count just about right.~~

Bliss

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Wednesday, December 25, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: A colleague of mine has returned to this c untry from assignment in the Middle East and I have asked him to describe a small historic piece ofthe geography of that part of the world, and how it typifies the history of the Present. Here is Winst n Burdett.

BURDETT: In the heart of the city of Jerusalem, there is a famous place called the Mandelbaum Gate. It is a 20th century monument and in the 9 years since the Arab-Israeli war, it has acquired some of the fascination of a historic landmark. The Mandelbaum Gate is the only place in Jerusalem - indeed the only paint along the entire 390 mile frontier between Israel and Jordan where there is authorized movement and passage between the two countries. It is not really a gate at all, just a ruined open place among bombed out buildings, a little no-man's land about 100 yards wide, where Israeli and Jordanian sentries face each other across a waste of barbed wire and sandbagged walls, concrete dragons teeth and snipers barriers. I've been on both sides of the gate, but I've never had permission to go through. On a normal day, there is very little traffic. A United Nations jeep now and then racing through on its way to the UN truce headquarters up on the hill, every so often a foreign diplomat in his limousine and now and then a foreign tourist on foot. There are three or four soldiers on guard at each post and a big Welcome to Israel sign in front of the Israeli sentry box.

The only real difference is, that the road into Israel is wide open, while on the Jordan side, the cars and trucks have to weave carefully between half a dozen tank traps. Every two weeks, the no-man's land between the two posts springs to life - that

is when the truck convoy from Israel comes through to carry supplies and replacements to the Israeli police garrison that guards the Hebrew University and Hadassah Hospital on top of Mt. Skopus inside Jordan. While Jordanian officers look on, UN inspectors examine everything the Israeli's bring with them - from gas tanks to wallets - every egg and every piece of soap is counted and put down on a manifest. The inspection takes abuut 3 hours and then the little convoy moves on, 3 or 4 UN jeeps as escort, 2 or 3 trucks with supplies and 2 big steel vans inside which the Israeli policemen are locked, so they can see nothing during their short journey into Arab-Jordan. The only opening in these vans is a narrow slit for the driver, the only thing he sees is the wheels of the UN jeep ahead of him, and so the grotesque little convoy sets out - the two vans looking like some blindfolded prehistoric animals with big scaly backs threading warly through the narrow streets of Jerusalem and then up a winding road into open country side and across the bare hills that fold around the city.

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Christmas was observed along another Arab-Israeli frontier, there were lighted Christmas trees and dancing around open fires at the camps of the United Nations troops in the Gaza strip in the Sinai desert. There was also a Christmas present for the European troops of the UN Emergency force. Hindu soldiers of the Indian battalion took over patrol duties up and down the Gaza border, so that Danes and Swedes and Norwegians, Canadians, Brazilians and Columbians could celebrate the holiday.

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United Nations troops in the Gaza strip in the Sinai desert. There was also a Christmas present for the European troops of the UN Emergency force. Hindu soldiers of the Indian battalion took over patrol duties up and down the Gaza border, so that Danes and Swedes and Norwegians, Canadians, Brazilians and Columbians could celebrate the holiday.

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The man who commands the UN troops - Dag Hammarskjold spent Christmas Eve in Gaza visiting the Swedish, Columbian and Yugoslav battalions at their camps. Hammarskjold told the Danish troops, "We all feel near to peace while among you." He had good reason to feel proud, the first experiment in an international force to keep the peace has been successful, far more successful than most people believed possible at Christmas time a year ago.

And now here again is Ed Murrow.

MURROW: This is one night of the year when a mere reporter, with an imperfect knowledge of the past and none of the future, may be permitted to remind himself and his listeners, be they many or few, of one of the world's greatest pieces of reporting - by St. Matthew and St. Mark. (They collaborated on the story.) They tell us, according to the King James' version of their report, that "when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the King: "Behold there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying: 'Where is he that is born King of the Jews? For we have seen his star in the east and have

have come to worship him.'" St. Luke reported that when Mary brought forth her first son, she wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them - and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them: "Fear not, for behold I bring you tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the City of David, the Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

Note well that the first thing the angel said was, "Fear not." Meanwhile, Herod had dispatched his wise men to search diligently for the youg child. And the star which they saw in the east went before them, till it came and stood over' where the young child was. When they saw the star they rejoiced, with exceeding great joy. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary, his mother. And they fell down and worshipped him. And when they had opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts, gold, frankincense and myrrh.

The shepherds had been promised by the angel that they would find a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes. And, suddenly, there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying, "glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will toward men." And so the wise men and the shepherds found Mary and Joseph and the babe lying in the manger.

St Matthew and St. Luke were good reporters. And they said...they reported that the shepherds were sore afraid. The sights they saw and the circumstances must have impressed and shaken those shepherds more than modern shepherds were shaken by the announcement of the hydrogen bomb or sputniks or intercontinental missiles. And yet, those two reporters agree that the first words of the angel were, "Fear not!" Their reporting has survived every effort to suppress it. And the angel's advice was never more timely.

Whenever we search for words that combine strength, beauty, and hope, we are led back to that one book. It seems to me that we in this country are

committed in good company, to combat evil things. And you will find in that same book and in the same mood you will find these phrases: "Whom shall I fear? Of whom shall I be afraid?" It seems to me that these sentiments are appropriate on this evening.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is written...in Poor Richard's Almanackby Benjamin Franklin..."Let no pleasure tempt thee, no profit allure thee, no ambition corrupt thee, no example sway thee,no persuasion move thee to do anything which thou knowest to be evil. So shalt thou live jollily, for a good conscience is a continual Christmas."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 26, 1957

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Anup Singh

The so-called Afro-Asian solidarity conference got underway in Cairo today -- about five hundred delegates from thirty-seven nations. They do not officially represent their governments, and the whole purpose of the conference is to prepare a series of anti-Western resolutions, denouncing colonialism, imperialism and the testing of nuclear weapons. For a first-hand report on what happened today we switch now to Frank Kearns in Cairo.

(Tape runs 2 mins.
Ends on cue: "---to Ed Murrow in N.Y.")

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred in Cairo today with Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi...and was scheduled to have dinner tonight with President Nasser. The 3 percent surcharge, voted by the General Assembly, to meet the cost of clearing the Suez Canal, may have been discussed...along with other matters, which have not been announced.

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unacceptable...because, he says, "it touches upon the principle of independence."

In Paris, the leaders of France's major political parties (except those of the extreme Right and Left) today approved changes in the constitution...aimed at curing the instability of French governments. One proposal would change the procedure followed for conducting votes of confidence in the National Assembly, making it more difficult to overthrow a premier. Another proposal would make it easier for the president of the republic to dissolve parliament...either at the request of the premier, or on his own initiative. To become effective, these proposals must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote in the Assembly. It could also be done through a national referendum.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science met today in Indianapolis. Its president, Dr. Paul Sears, urged an exchange of basic research ideas between Russia and the countries of the West. He said, "There is a great deal to be gained and nothing to be lost from such an exchange." He added that he was not referring to secret military data, or installations. "I'm talking," he said, "about experiments in basic research---in theoretical science."

Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

murrow-schorr dec.26,1957

DAN SCHORR - MOSCOW

Gaby - ask Ediphone to tell you how Mr. Murrow introduced Dan. It was just a couple of sentences. EB.

MURROW: Do you think the Russians are serious about negotiating disarmament with Nato--either jointly or separately?

SCHORR: Yes, Ed, I think they are. Their immediate objective is to head off West European missile bases, which would offset their lead in intercontinental missiles. For this purpose, I think they would talk to Nato countries--preferably one at a time because that makes it easier to play one off against the other.

But, apart from that, I think they are anxious to get some agreement that would reduce the arms burden.

MURROW: Since they now have--or claim to have-- superirity over us in missiles, why are they so ~~anxious~~ eager for an agreement?

SCHORR: Because, Khrushchev is ~~under~~ caught in an economic squeeze. After the Hungarian rebellion, the Kremlin has to increase its aid to Hungary and the other satellites. Big commitments have also been made to underdeveloped countries like Syria and Egypt. At home, for domestic reasons, Khrushchev has had to promise a better life for the consumer. ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ Crops this year have not been too good, and some bugs have developed in the industrial reorganization program. Khrushchev badly needs to release some resources, and the way to do it

is by reducing the crushing burden of arms.

MURROW: Is that, you think, why Khrushchev has announced a further cut in armed forces manpower?

SCHORR: Yes, I think so. Khrushchev is trying to make ends meet in much the way that the Eisenhower administration did. We talked of a "bigger bang for a buck." Khrushchev, in effect, is talking--if I can use a phrase of Eric Sevareid--of a "bigger rumble for a ruble." Oddly, Khrushchev linked the manpower cut to Nato's promise not to use force--a promise Nato has made many times before. I think the manpower cut had already been decided, and Khrushchev simply took this as a convenient pretext. But it is significant that Khrushchev's reaction to the Nato decisions has been much milder than was expected. And I think this reflects his need for some kind of accommodation.

MURROW: Because of domestic economic troubles?

SCHORR: Yes, but economic troubles in Russia can't be considered in a vacuum. The farm and industrial programs, which are now having troubke--not disastrous trouble, mind you, but trouble--these programs are linked personally to Khrushchev. So is the policy of coexistence and disarmament. If his policies fail, Khrushchev will have trouble

holding onto power. The two purges this year--the Malenkov-Molotov purge, which he engineered, and the ouster of Marshal Zhukov, which I think was engineered in spite of Khrushchev--have narrowed the base of his support. He needs to show some success in his policy or the more orthodox doctrinaire Communists, like Suslov, who laannched the attack on Zhukov, may be at him.

MURROW: Well, let's get backx to disarmament. WhatThe Soviets oppose a foreign ministers' conference. What kind of parley to they want?

SCHORR: They're talking of a worldwide conference, but that's mainly propaganda--intended to appeal to China, India and other uncommitted countries. What Khrushchev really wants is a face to face meeting with President Eisenhower. He's made clear that he thinks in terms of power politics--and that the settlement must be made by the two countries with the real power. You'll notice that, before the Supreme Soviet, Khrushchev left it to Gromyko to talk of a worldwide meeting, but when he himself spoke , he talked about a meeting with the U.S.

MURROW: And does he think there would really be something to talk about?

SCHORR: I think that now he does. The Soviet press has been paying some attention to George Kennan's proposal for a neutralized strip in Central Europe, and apparently the Russians are persuading themselves--perhaps optimistically--that this idea is gaining support in the United States.

MURROW: Well, then, can we count on the Russians to relax a little?

SCHORR: No, not at all. While probing for disarmament and talking peace, the Russians are keeping their guard up--and, in fact, raising their guard. I'll give you one example--not disclosed before.

Recently, Soviet reservists--that is, men who have served their 3-year conscription period--were called back to induction centers and given new pre-mobilization instructions. They were told that in case mobilization is ordered, they must report to designated places at 3 A.M. the next day. If they can't reach those places--presumably because of bombing--alternate assembly places are listed. They must bring food with them for a 48-hour journey.

The reservists were told, verbally, not to fly into a panic over these instructions, but to take them seriously and not to tell anyone about them--not even their families. The instructions were summarized in a page pasted into their reservists' booklets. Now this pre-mobilization plan is not new. It was the plan in effect under Stalin and discontinued after his death in 1953. Its significant that it has now been revived.

I dom not know if this was connected with the Turkish-Syrian war scare, or whether it has a longer-range significance. But it has spread ~~xxxx~~ nervousness among the millions of reservists who felt that mobilization plans were being stepped up. So, you see, Ed, Russia is certainly not relaxing.

George Bryan

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Thursday, December 26, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

MURROW: For a first hand report on what happened today, we switch now to Frank Kearns in Cairo.

KEARNS: Egypt's Parliament building is dark and silent tonight, but the conference corridors and chambers are still ringing with cries against the West in general against the United States in particular. Delegates to the Afroasian conference here just wound up their first days work a short time ago and everyone of the speakers has blasted the West. India's Dr. Enuteing?, one of the powers behind the conference described the Eisenhower Doctrine as a suttle sinister type of liberal imperalism. He also called for evacuation of all foreign troops from all African and Asian countries plus the re-unification of Korea and Vietnam.

The Indonesian delegation's leader lambasted colonialism. The Sudanese speaker called for an end to racial discrimination. He named and submitted the special report on imperialism, Egypt's so-called Red major Comrade Murray Ben accused America of trying to dominate the Middle-East. He too, attacked the Eisenhower Doctrine, charging that it is as he put it, "a political military alliance which gives insignificant aid in return for submission to America. The Algerian spokesman beerted American financial aid to France and military aid which he says, "was being used Against Algerian nationalists." This Algerian, incidentally, received the loudest applause of any speaker today. The man who got the 2nd warmest welcome was the leader of Russia's big delegation - 17 members and one of the highlights of tomorrow's plenary will be a special economic report by Soviet Russia. Another speaker tomorrow will be a speech by the widow of a Japanese fisherman killed in the Bikini H-bomb fall out. Plenty delegates are blasting nuclear weapons, guided missiles and missile bases. But, as one observer pointed out tonight, there is no criticism of Russian bases, text

or nuclear tests.

Now, back to Ed. Murrow in New York.

E. R. MURROW: United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred in Cairo today with Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi and was scheduled to have dinner tonight with President Nasser.

Our Moscow correspondent Daniel Schorr is home for a bit. First of all, welcome Dan and thanks for everything you have supplied this program over the last few years.

First question. Do you think the Russians are serious about negotiating disarmament with NATO either jointly or separately?

SCHORR: Yes Ed., I think they are. I think their immediate objective is to head off West European missile bases which would off-set their lead in inter-continental missiles and for this purpose I think they would talk to NATO countries, preferably one at a time, because that makes it easier to play one off against the other. But apart from theirfear of West European missile bases, I think they are just anxious to get some agreement that would reduce their arms burden.

E. R. MURROW: Well Dan., since they now have or at least they claim to have superiority over us in missiles, why are they so eager for an agreement?

SCHORR: Because, I think Khrushchev is cought in an economic squeeze. After the Hungarian rebellion the Kremlin had to increase aid to Hungary and to the other satellites and big commitments have also been made to under developed countries like Syria and Egypt. At home, for domestic reasons, Khrushchev has had to promise a better life for the consumer. Well, crops this year haven't been to good and some bugs have developed in the indurstrial reorganisation program. Khrushchev badly needs to release some resources and the way to do it is to reduce the crushing arms burden.

E. R. MURROW: Well Dan., do you think that's why Khrushchev has announced a further cut in armed forces manpower in Russia?

SCHORR: Yes Ed., I do. I think Khrushchev is trying to make ends meet in much the same way that the Eisenhower Administration did. You remember we talked of a bigger bang for buck?

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SCHORR: Well, Khrushchev in effect is talking and I am borrowing a phrase now from Eric Sevareid, he's talking of a bigger rumble for a ruble. Oddly enough, Khrushchev linked to the manpower cut to NATO's promise not to use force. A promise that NATO has made many times before. Actually, I think the manpower cut had already been decided upon and Khrushchev simply took it as a convenient pretext. But it's significant that Khrushchev's reaction to the NATO decisions has been much milder than we expected, and I think this reflects his need for some kind of accomodation.

E. R. MURROW: Because of his domestic economic troubles?

SCHORR: Yes sir. Ya., but economic troubles in Russia can't be considered just in a vacuum by themselves. The farm and the industrial programs which are now in trouble - I mean not disastrous trouble, but trouble, these programs are linked personally to Khrushchev. So is the policy of co-existance and disarmament. If his policies fail, Khrushchev will have trouble holding on to power. The two purges this year, the Malenkov-Molotov purge - which he engineered and the ouster of Marshal Zhukov - which I think was engineered in spite of Khrushchev, these have narrowed the base of his support. He needs to show some success in his policy or the more orthodox doctrinarire Communist like Suslov, who launched the attack on Zhukov, they'll be at him.

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SCHORR: No. If I have given that impression I apologize I think that while they are probing for disarmament, while they are talking peace, the Russians are keeping up their guard and in fact - raising their guard. Let me give you one example, something I think hasen't been disclosed before. Recently, Soviet Reservists - that's the men who have served their 3-year conscription were called back and given new pre-mobilization instructions. They were told that in case mobilization is ordered, they must report to designated places at three o-clock in the morning of the next day, if they can't reach those phaces, presumbably because of bombing, alternate assembly places are listed. They must bring food with them for a 48-hour journey. They are told verbally not to fly into a panic over these instructions, but to take them seriously and not to tell anyone about them not even their families. Then, these instructions were summerized in a page pasted into the Reservists booklets. Now, this plan isn't new, it was a pre-mobilization plan in effect under Stalin discontinued after his death

in '53. What is significant is that it is now been revised. I don't know If this is connected with the Turkish-Syrian war scare or what, but it has spread nervousness among the millions of Reservists who felt that mobilizatio plans were being stepped up. So you see Ed., Russia is not relaxing.

E. R. MURROW: Well it's certainly clear from what you have just reported Dan., that they are not relaxing and as you said, that is information that has not heretofore been available and as you say, you don't place any specific interpretation upon it, is that right?

SCHORR: That's right.

E. R. MURROW: Thank you very much Daniel Schorr from Moscow.

This is Ed., Murrow., I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Now, here is George Bryan.

Ed. Trans. N. M.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 27, 1957

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Democratic Senator Chavez of New Mexico predicted today that a 40-billion-dollar defense budget will get rough treatment in Congress "so long as the President proposes a huge give-away in the form of foreign aid." Chavez is chairman of the Senate subcommittee on military appropriations. He said increased military spending alone "is not the answer to today's needs."

The Wall Street Journal reported today that President Eisenhower plans to ask Congress for a special 500-million-dollar fund, which he could use at his discretion to exploit any break-through in the missile-satellite field. News Secretary Hagerty refused this afternoon to confirm or deny the report. He told reporters, "All I can say is that the defense side of the budget has not been determined." He added, "I think it will be shortly."

Hagerty talked to correspondents in Gettysburg...where President Eisenhower has gone to spend six or seven days, resting and working on the messages to be delivered to Congress in the next few weeks. Hagerty said he is "quite sure" the President will not reply this week-end to the letter received from Soviet Premier Bulganin before the NATO summit conference. The White House said yesterday that Mr. Eisenhower is "working on a reply."

Bulganin proposed...among other things...the creation of a de-nuclearized zone in Central Europe. Under this proposal, Russia, Britain and the United States would agree not to stock nuclear weapons in either East or West Germany, Czechoslovakia or Poland. The Associated Press says that American officials in Washington are giving this part of the Bulganin letter "intensive study"....that the plan is regarded as unacceptable in its present form, but that it is an idea which may be pursued later as a means of reducing tension.

In his letter, Bulganin also proposed a new high-level East-West meeting, a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, and a halt to nuclear testing as of January first. Washington sources report

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a difference of opinion between Secretary of State Dulles and Harold Stassen on how to respond to Russia's disarmament proposals. (Stassen is President Eisenhower's special adviser on disarmament). Stassen reportedly is urging the Administration to follow up the Soviet bid by making new proposals of its own. And Dulles is said to be against taking such a step, [redacted] on grounds that there is little likelihood of [redacted] success at this time. James Reston of the New York Times says that Mr. Stassen "apparently is determined to force the question to a debate in the National Security Council." And that he will not resign...voluntarily... until the issue has been resolved.

Moscow Radio said today that the NATO proposal for a foreign ministers meeting on disarmament is a hopeful sign of good relations between Russia and the West. The broadcast [redacted] did not say that Russia would agree to such a conference---Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko already has turned down the proposal. And only yesterday, [redacted] Pravda said a foreign ministers meeting would only be used by the West [redacted] "to make more anti-Soviet accusations."

Yugoslavia today publicly supported Russia's proposal for an East-West summit conference.

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The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans today reversed a lower court ruling that Dallas, Texas, must integrate its schools next month. The Court of Appeals said [redacted] the Dallas school system "should be accorded a reasonable further opportunity to meet their primary responsibility of integrating."

MURROW: Shortly before Dan Schorr returned from Moscow for the annual Years of Crisis program, I ~~suggested~~ told him on the telephone that Americans were puzzled and concerned about the army of scientists and engineers that Russia had trained...and I suggested to him that, with all the worry and speculation, it might be valuable to have a first-hand look at how the Soviets train their scientists. He is here with me tonight to give his report.

Dan, first off, how do you account for the success of Soviet scientific education? Is the course as tough as we hear?

SCHORR: Its a tough course, all right. But that isn't the whole story. At Moscow University, the average science student studies six years for his degree. In the first three years, its a rough six days a week, with 12 hours of classes, lab and homework...and with rigidly prescribed courses. In his second three years, the student gets two or three "free" days a week for work on his specialty. At the end, he has to write an original paper defending a thesis. But there are other factors ...the process of selecting students by competitive examinations...and the fact that every student who makes the grade

gets a stipend so that he doesn't have to worry about how he will live while he studies. Here, Ed, is how Dimitri Ivanenko, professor of nuclear physics, summed it up to me:

TAPE: I suppose there are 3 main points.....ending:
I suppose there are 3 main points, you see. (15 sec.)

Incidentally, Prof. Ivanenko also told me that the process of selection is so successful that no more than 10 to 15 percent of the students flunk out after they've been accepted.

MURROW: Judging from what you and the professor said, the economic factor is important. Are the stipend, and the prospect high pay after graduation, what tend to attract young Russians into science?

SCHORR: They are a factor, Ed, but one that I think we have somewhat exaggerated here in the United States. Science students told me that after graduation, as researchers they get about 1700 rubles a month--that's $170 at the tourist rate of exchange, no more than a skilled factory worker gets. They seemed surprised at the questions about pay, as though this was not an important element in their thinking. They put the emphasis on something

which I think was typified by this remark of Nikolai Mitskevich, 26-year-old postgraduate student in nuclear physics from Samarkand in Central Asia....groping for his words in English:

TAPE: It is I suppose.t...the perfection of natural laws. I like very much the beauty of natural laws. (21 seconds)

What young Mitskevich was trying to express is that scientists everywhere like science. They are fascinated by the problems it presents, and their greatest reward is the glimpse into the orderly realm of the natural universe. You'll notice, Ed, that Mitskevich, like many of the young scientists I spoke to, didn't talk Communist ideology. They talked about their work. The conditions have been created for them to be effective in that work. They have the labs and the facilities andthe opportunities. All that scientists really need is to be let loose in their work.

MURROW: Well, then, is the young Soviet scientist free to work as he wishes? Isn't there any control by the regime?

SCHORR: Sure there is, and the Soviet researcher is far from free. After graduation, the student has to repay the State for his free education and stipend by working for at least

three years at an assigned place. But the Soviet student is a product of the Soviet system and he accepts that as a matter of course. His assignment may not always be where he likes, but it is usually of a sort that gives him scope for his work.

Take, for example, Vladimir Golubov, who is getting an assignment in a place that many of us would think unpleasant.

TAPE : I should prefer to go to Siberia.....(out cue): I should like to go there. (26 seconds.)

In Novosibirsk, the Russians are building a new scientific research center. I don't think that Vladimir Golubov, who collects jazz records and likes the theatre, is going to Siberia without misgivings, despite the brave front he put up. But he's going willingly. Remember, Ed, that these are selected students...selected not only on the basis of merit, but for loyalty to the regime. Khrushchev has warned that students showing signs of rebelliousness will be replaced by people from factories who will show loyalty to the regime. And this has had its effect.

MURROW: Are you saying, then, that Soviet science is basically loyal to the Communist regime?

SCHORR: Not entirely, Ed. The young ones go along because that is their only way to achieve the education they want. But science and education are fundamentally in conflict with the strait-jacket of Communist ideology. The authorities have a hard time getting students to attend--and when they attend, to pay attention--to the prescribed courses in Marxism, Leninism and that sort of thing.

And, as they get along in science, many find that the structure of Communist ideology is not based on the reason that they find in their own scientific fields. I think it significant that Alexander Topchiyev, secretary of the Academy of Sciences, has had to issue a stern warning to scientists who, in his words, ignore the ideological struggle. He has said that "vagueness, neutrality, non-partisanship" are "intolerable"...an indication that there is a lot of neutrality and non-partisanship.

I have the impression that the scientists are, by and large, impatient with Communist gobbledygook, restive under party control. They are happy to make Sputniks because that is the work they love,

but not so happy about the politics that go with the Sputniks. Some day the Soviets may find that the science they have nurtured is a frankenstein monster. I don't want to overdramatize this, but we have already seen the rebellions of the writers, the composers, the army--all so far contained. But wait until the Kremlin faces, as I think it will some day, the revolt of the Sputnik-makers.

George Ryan

Word for Today

to the capital

The Russians have made no mistake in estimating the importance of education. And it is no less important in this country if freedom is to survive. Thomas Jefferson once said, very truly, "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS

Friday, December 27, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

E. R. MURROW: Shortly before Dan Schorr returned from Moscow for the annual YEARS OF CRISIS program, I told him on the telephone, that Americans were puzzled and concerned about the army of scientists and engineers that Russia had trained, and I suggested to him that, with all the worry and speculation, it might be valuable to have a first hand look at how the Soviets trained their scientists. Dan Schorr is here with me tonight to give his report.

Dan, first off, how do you account for the success of Soviet scientific education? Is the course as tough as we hear?

SCHORR: It's a tough course alright, Ed, but that isn't the whole story. At Moscow University, the average science student studies 6-years for his degree. In the first 3-years, it's a tough 6-days a week with 12-hours of classes, lab and homework and with rigidly prescribed courses. In his 2nd 3-years, the student gets 2 or 3-free days a week for work on hiespeciality. At the end, he has to write an original paper defending a thesis. But, there are other factors. The process of selecting students by competitive examinations and the fact that every student who makes the grade gets a stipend so that he doesn't have to worry about he'll live while he studies.

Here Ed, is how Dimitri Ivanyenko, Professor of nuclear physics summed it up to me.

IVANYENKO: I suppose 3 ... 3 main points you see. Good competition, have program and will develop a program and economical conditions for education during education. I suppose 3 ... 3 main points you see.

SCHORR: Incidentaly, Professor Ivanyenko also told me that

the process of selection is so successful that no more than 10 to 15% of the students flunk out after they've been accepted.

E. R. MURROW: Well, judging from what you say, Dan, and what the Professor said, the economic factor is important. Are the stipend and the prospective high pay after graduation what tend to attract young Russians into science?

SCHORR: Ed, they are a factor, but one that I think that we have somewhat exaggerated here in the United States. Science students at Moscow University told me, that after graduation, as researchers they get about 1700 rubles a month - that's a $170.00 at a tourist rate of exchange, no more than a skilled factory worker gets. They seemed surprised at the questions about pay - as though this was not an important element in their thinking. They put emphasis on something which I think was typified by this remark of Nikoli Mitskavich, 26-year old post-graduate student in nuclear physics from Samarkan in Central Asia. He's groping for his words in English.

MITSKAVICH: (indistinct) ... if it is possible to say so in English life of science to study ... to study the profound nature allows. I like very much the beauty of the natural laws.

SCHORR: What young Mitskavich was trying to express I think, is that scientists everywhere like science. They are fascinated by the problems it presents - their greatest reward is the glimpse into the orderly realm of the natural universe. You'll notice, Ed, that Mitskavich like many of the young scientists I spoke to, didn't talk communist ideology, they talked about their work in science. The conditions have been created for them to be effective in that work. They have the labs and the facilities and the opportunities. All that scientists really need is to be let loose in their work.

MURROW: Well, Dan, is the young Soviet scientist free to work as he wishes. Isn't there any control by the regime?

SCHORR: Oh, sure there is, and the Soviet researcher is far from free. After graduation, the student has to repay the State for his free education and his stipend by working for at least 3-years at an assigned place. But, the Soviet student is a product of the Soviet system and he accepts that as a matter of course. His assignment may not always be where he likes, but it's usually of a sort that gives him scope for his work. Take for example, Vladimir Golubov, whose getting an assignment in a place, that many of us would think unpleasant.

GOLUBOV: I should prefer to go to Siberia and work there as a social worker in physics.

SCHORR: Why Siberia? Are they opening up ... (inter.)

GOLUBOV: I want to go there as a patriot.

SCHORR: As a patriot.

GOLUBOV: yes.

SCHORR: They are opening a new scientific city in Novosibirsk.

GOLUBOV: Yes,yes.

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SCHORR: I don't think Golubov who collects jazz records and likes theatre is going to Siberia without misgivings inspite of his brave front, but he is going willingly. Remember, Ed, that these are selected students, ~~selected~~ not only on the basis of merit but for loyalty to the regime. Khruschchev has warned that students who show signs of rebellion will be replaced by people from factories who will be loyal to the regime and that has had its effect.

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E. R. MURROW: Thank you very much Dan Schorr.

This is Ed. Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

Ed. Trans.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians have made no mistake in estimating the importance of education to their system. And it is no less important in this country if freedom is to survive. Thomas Jefferson once said, very truly, "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 30, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today approved a four-year education program with the emphasis on science. The program was drawn up under the direction of Secretary of Welfare Folsom and submitted to the President this morning in Gettysburg. Over the four years, the plan would cost the Federal Government about a billion dollars with the states putting up an additional 800-million. It would provide 10-thousand scholarships a year for promising high school students who want to attend college. Preference would be shown to students of science and mathematics...but not to the exclusion of students interested in other subjects. One thousand fellowships would be provided "to encourage more able college students to continue into graduate study." After the first year, the number of fellowships would be increased.

Federal money would be provided for counseling students in preparation for higher education. /And there would be grants to states...on a matching basis...to test the aptitude of students between the seventh and ninth grades. Also, matching funds would be available to help the states obtain more science and mathematics teachers. /Folsom told reporters...after seeing the President this morning...that the four-year program is necessary to meet the country's "critical security needs."/ He said education is "more crucially important than ever before." But the "main support" of education, he said, "must come in the future, as in the past, from state, local and private sources."

Republican Senator Ives of New York says "the whole idea of the education program is excellent." /But it is impossible, he says, to predict how the plan will fare in Congress in light of the uncertainty over the budget picture. /Another Republican senator...John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky... believes the Administration program is too limited. "Much more is required," he says, "if we're to have an educational system of real quality to meet today's needs." Democratic Senator O'Mahoney says it's another case of "too little and too late." And William Carr, executive secretary of the

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National Education Association accuses the Administration of failing to make "a realistic appraisal" of the nation's school needs.

White House News Secretary Hagerty said today that President Eisenhower will send a special message to Congress on his education program.

The State Department announces that when Secretary Dulles goes to Turkey next month for the Baghdad Pact meeting he will also a make a brief stop-over in Iran. The department says that Dulles wants "to acquaint himself first-hand with Iranian thinking on recent international developments." Iran is a member of the Baghdad Pact, and Dulles will stop over there on his way to the Baghdad Pact meeting.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel announced today that he will resign within the next 24 hours because of the split in his coalition government. The government crisis began two weeks ago, when Ben Gurion accused two cabinet ministers...belonging to the leftist Labor Unity Party...of "leaking" information on his plan to send a mission to West Germany to buy arms. ~~The leftists have continued to oppose the sending of such a mission, and Ben Gurion said today he was resigning because he had been "unable to repair [illegible] the damage."~~ When Ben Gurion does resign, the Israeli president

is expected to ask him to form a new government.

The Afro-Asian conference in Cairo is reported drafting a series of resolutions reflecting Soviet foreign policy. The resolutions are due to be presented on Wednesday, at the conclusion of the conference. And they are said to include a demand for the elimination of foreign military bases and an immediate end to nuclear weapons tests. The economic committee of the conference reportedly is ready to approve a resolution calling for the nationalization of private property, as proposed last week by the Soviet delegate. Forty countries are represented at the Cairo meeting [redacted] in a non-official capacity.

Premier Gaillard of France has told U.S. News and World Report...in a copyrighted interview...that he favors a summit conference with the [redacted] Soviet Union. Gaillard, however, added a condition. And that is that the meeting "be prepared in advance in a manner sufficient to assure that it would not be purely a [redacted] forum for propaganda, either for one side or the other." He suggested that a foreign ministers meeting be held "as soon as possible" to pave the way for an eventual conference of heads of government.

Reports from London tonight say that British Prime Minister Macmillan has drafted a note to Soviet Premier Bulganin...leaving the door open for a summit conference on Cold War issues.

Russia announced today that the first Sputnik...launched in October... is losing altitude and "will cease to exist in the first days of January." The satellite presumably will burn itself out...like a meteor...in the dense layer of atmosphere surrounding the earth. Moscow makes no reference to the life-expectancy of the second satellite that was launched in November.

In Washington, Democratic Representative Porter of Oregon today urged the Defense Department to take steps to insure...through an information program...that World War Three is not set off by accident. Porter said "fallible" human beings are in control of nuclear weapons. "Aside from mechanical defects," he said, "an accidental explosion could be caused by drunkenness, mental breakdown, misguided idealism or treason."

Edward R. Murrow: December 30, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The first basic proposal of the Eisenhower Administration for keeping the United States abreast of the Soviet Union was unveiled today in a four-year program for the expansion of education. It is a billion-dollar program spread over four years, and this, it may be assumed, is the most that the Administration is planning to do in the fields covered. What Congress will do with this figure remains to be seen. If past experience is a guide, it will subtract from it rather than add to it. It is easier to persuade Congress to spend money on weapons than on schools and scholarships.

The first question to be asked is whether a billion-dollar program is large enough. The increased spending on weapons will come to many billions in four years. If the recommendation of the Gaither committee is followed, the increase in defense ~~expenditure~~ spending will rise to 8 billion dollars a year. That would be 32 billions in four years. Admittedly, catching up with the Russians in weapons is far more urgent, in terms of national security, than education. But it is not thirty-two times more urgent. Education is also vital to national security, as the Soviet Union demonstrated by getting ahead in developing long-range rockets. That was the result of the Soviet Union's

investment in scientific and technical education.

The United States is spending on education about two percent of its national income, in round numbers just under seventeen billion dollars. The Soviet Union is spending probably six to seven percent of its national income on education. Our national income is probably three times as large as that of the Soviet Union, so that the total outlay on education in the two countries may be about even. But in the field of scientific and technical education the Soviet Union is already turning out more engineers than we are - fifty thousand to our thirty thousand.

It is often pointed out that the rate of economic growth in the Soviet Union is slowing down and is sure to slow down still more, as though this means that the Soviet Union will never catch up with us in volume of output and standard of living. But at this moment, the economy of the United States is not expanding at a normal rate, and in some respects is actually falling behind. What matters quite as much as weapons, in keeping ahead of the Soviet Union, is the maintenance of steady economic expansion in this country. And for this, education, particularly the education of scientists, engineers and technicians, is vital.

If and when our expansion moves upward again at a normal rate, we must

be sure we are educating enough technical and engineering manpower to staff our own economy in the years ahead. And this we are not doing, not at present, and not with the booster given by the Folsom program. The Soviet Union, however, does appear to be keeping its educational program in line with the rate of its economic expansion. And the time may come when the Soviet Union will be in a position to raise its standard of living as well as to take over the servicing of a large part of the under-developed world.

The program announced by Secretary Folsom aims at setting up ten thousand annual scholarships for college students. This does not mean that every worthy student will be able to go to college, which is theoretically possible in the Soviet Union. Mr. Folsom said that two hundred thousand of the ablest students in the United States now stop their education below the college level. In four years we may have forty thousand more scholarship students in college. This will help us turn out as many engineers and other specialists as the Soviet Union, but it will not guarantee that we can. And it does not take care of all the gifted students available.

It should be noted that the Folsom program does not stress scientific and mathematical education exclusively. It is the pride of American education that, at its best, it turns out well-rounded graduates, not only

capable in their specialties, but also grounded in the humanities. This makes for able citizens as well as able specialists, which is essential to the health of the American democracy. The Soviet system substitutes for the humanities a compulsory study of Lenin and Marx.

Our educational task is still bigger than the Russians. We have to offer our students just as good a training in science or engineering as they do, and in addition give them a grounding in the humanities. This means that we must spend more in effort and money than they are spending. In these terms the Folsom program is no more than a good start. It does not assure that we shall stay ahead in the future. It does not allow for our own expansion in population and production, nor for the possibility of a more rapid economic growth than ours, by the Soviet Union. It isn't that we cannot afford to spend more on education. If the Russians can spend six percent of their national income on it, we can too. But this is well beyond the scope of the Folsom program or anything else being mentioned in Administration circles.

Back in a moment.

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Word for Today

It would seem that ~~America~~ we need to get ~~its~~ our priorities straight with regard to education. Elbert Hubbard said, "This will never be a civilized country until we expend more money for books than we do for chewing gum." And many centuries ago, when Sparta was frightening the Athenians, Pericles said, "I am more worried about our own faults than about the plans of our enemies."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today approved a four-year education program with the emphasis on science. The program was drawn up under the direction of Secretary of Welfare Folsom and submitted to the President this morning in Gettysburg. Over the four years, the plan would cost the Federal Government about a billion dollars with the states putting up an additional 800-million. It would provide 10-thousand scholarships a year for promising high school students who want to attend college. Preference would be shown to students of science and mathematics ...but not to the exclusion of students interested in other subjects. One thousand fellowships would be provided "to encourage more able college students to continue into graduate study." After the first year, the number of fellowships would be increased. Federal money would be provided for counseling students in preparation for higher education. And there would be grants to states...on a matching basis...to test the aptitude of students between the seventh and ninth grades. Also, matching funds would be available to help the states obtain more science and mathematics teachers. Folsom told reporters... after seeing the President this morning...that the four-year program is necessary to meet the country's "critical security needs." He said education is "more crucially important than ever before." But the "main support" of education, he said, "must come in the future, as in the past, from state, local, and private sources."

Republican Senator Ives of New York says "the whole idea of the education program is excellent." But is impossible, he says, to predict how the plan will fare in Congress in light of the uncertainty over the budget picture. Another Republican senator...John Serman Cooper of Kentucky... believes the Administration program is too limited. "Much more is required," he says, "if we're to have an

educational system of real quality to meet today's needs." Democratic Senator O'Mahoney says it's another case of "too little and too late." And William Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association accuses the Administration of failing to make "a realistic appraisal" of the nation's school needs.

White House News Secretary Hagerty said today that President Eisenhower will send a special message to Congress on his education program.

The State Department announces that when Secretary Dulles goes to Turkey next month for the Baghdad Pact meeting he will also make a brief stop-over in Iran. The department says that Dulles wants "to acquaint himself first-hand with Iranian thinking on recent international developments." Iran is a member of the Baghdad Pact, and Dulles will stop over there on his way to the Baghdad Pact meeting.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel announced today that he will resign within the next 24 hours because of the split in his coalition government. The government crisis began two weeks ago, when Ben Gurion accused two cabinet ministers...belonging to the leftist Labor Unity Party...of "leaking" information on his plan to send a mission to West Germany to buy arms. When Ben Gurion does resign, the Israeli president is expected to ask him to form a new government.

The Afro-Asian conference in Cairo is reported drafting a series of resolutions reflecting Soviet foreign policy. The resolutions are due to be presented on Wednesday, at the conclusion of the conference. And they are said to include a demand for the elimination of foreign military bases and an immediate end to nuclear weapons tests. The economic committee of the conference reportedly is ready to approve a resolution calling for the nationalization of private property, as proposed last week by the Soviet delegate. Forty countries are represented at the Cairo meeting in a non-official capacity.

Premier Gaillard of France has told U.S. News and World Report...in a copyrighted interview...that he favors a summit conference with the Soviet Union.

Gaillard, however, added a condition. And that is that the meeting "be prepared in advance in a manner sufficient to assure that it would not be purely a forum for propaganda, either for one side or the other." He suggested that a foreign ministers meeting be held "as soon as possible" to pave the way for an eventual conference of heads of government.

Reports from London tonight say that British Prime Minister Macmillan has drafted a note to Soviet Premier Bulganin...leaving the door open for a summit conference on Cold War issues.

Russia announced today that the first Sputnik...launched in October...is losing altitude and "will cease to exist in the first days of January." The satellite presumably will burn itself out...like a meteor...in the dense layer of atmosphere surrounding the earth. Moscow makes no reference to the life-expectancy of the second satellite that was launched in November.

The first basic proposal of the Eisenhower Administration for keeping the United States abreast of the Soviet Union was unveiled today in a four-year program for the expansion of education. It is a billion-dollar program spread over four years, and this, it may be assumed, is the most that the Administration is planning to do in the fields covered. What Congress will do with this figure remains to be seen. If past experience is a guide, it will subtract from it rather than add to it. It is easier to persuade Congress to spend money on weapons than on schools and scholarships.

The first question to be asked is whether a billion-dollar program is large enough. The increased spending on weapons will come to many billions in four years. If the recommendation of the Gaither committee is followed, the increase in defense spending will rise to 8 billion dollars a year. Thatwould be 32 billions in four years. Admittedly, catching up with the Russians in weapons is far more urgent, in terms of national security, than education. But it is not thirty-two times more urgent. Education is also vital to national security,

as the Soviet Union demonstrated by getting ahead in developing long-range rockets. That was the result of the Soviet Union's investment in scientific and technical education.

The United States is spending on education about two percent of its national income, in round numbers just under seventeen billion dollars. The Soviet Union is spending probably six to seven percent of its national income on education. Our national income is probably three times as large as that of the Soviet Union, so that the total outlay on education in the two countries may be about even. But in the field of scientific and technical education, the Soviet Union is already turning out more engineers than we are - fifty thousand to our thirty thousand.

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If and when our expansion moves upward again at a normal rate, we must be sure we are educating enough technical and engineering manpower to staff our own economy in the years ahead. And this we are not doing, not at present, and not with the booster given by the Folsom program. The Soviet Union however, does appear to be keeping its education program in line with the rate of its economic expansion. And the time may come when the Soviet Union will be in a position to raise its standard of living as well as to take over the servicing of a large part of the under-developed world.

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow
CBS RADIO NETWORK

Tues., Dec. 31, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

President Tito of Yugoslavia said today...in a New Year's statement... that the world needs an East-West settlement if it is to survive. Tito criticized the recent NATO meeting for its preoccupation with missile bases and the distribution of nuclear weapons. But, at the same time, he praised President Eisenhower for making a "constructive" proposal on aid to underdeveloped countries. Tito said, "The eleventh hour has now struck for a much broader meeting at the highest level, at which all countries...large and small...should be represented." This is a time, he said, for "goodwill and conversations."

President Heuss of West Germany issued a New Year's statement, calling on the leaders of East and West to free themselves of the "handcuffs of slogans and ideologies" and parley. He said western countries, particularly the United States, must be prepared to engage in "intelligent secret diplomacy" to reach world accords. The Nineteenth Century pronouncement by Von Clausewitz that war is merely an extension of

politics, he said, is dead. The West German president said that now "war has become a statement of the bankruptcy of a nation's political policies."

Sir Winston Churchill said...in London...that NATO "should not limit to Europe the scope of mutual assistance and sympathy among its members." "We cannot," he said, "have the closest exchanges here and be indifferent to the interests of our friends in their problems overseas." Churchill made no direct reference to such problems as those of France in Algeria and of the Netherlands in Indonesia. He expressed this view in a New Year's message to the Primrose League, a Conservative Party organizatio of which he is grand master. Churchill said, "The New Year can be a period of hope and gain for the free world."

(3)

~~December 31, 1957~~

(Via Western Union)

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

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"The idea," said Meany, "that the Communists fear an American balanced budget more than an arsenal of modern weapons is ridiculous." He said American workers "are prepared to shoulder their just share of the cost of preparedness." But, he said, "we ~~[illegible]~~ insist that it be apportioned on the basis of equal sacrifice." Meany said ~~[illegible]~~ organized labor will continue to seek higher wages because it believes that "the long-run good health of our economy depends upon consumer spending and consumer buying power."

(more)

(4)

In Gettysburg today, President Eisenhower worked on the budget message he will send to Congress on January 13th. Mr. Eisenhower was joined in the task by Budget Director Brundage. And Dr. James Killian, the President's scientific adviser, sat in on the conference...which lasted more than two hours. News Secretary Hagerty said afterwards that...with two or three exceptions...the budget for practical purposes in now complete. Hagerty said, "The President expects to present a budget which will be in balance and, we hope, allow for a small surplus." It will be a record peacetime budget, perhaps in the neighborhood of 74-billion dollars. When a reporter asked if it would mean higher taxes, Hagerty said, "Not that I know of." But he added that there will be no tax reductions. Hagerty confirmed that the President personally will read the State of the Union message to Congress on January 9th. The message, he said, will run half as long as usual---only about 30 minutes. He said this is not being done to conserve Mr. Eisenhower's energy...but "to put things in proper perspective." The State of the Union message will concentrate on matters related to defense. Other subjects...normally included...will be dealt with in the budget message.

(more)

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(5)

A federal judge...in El Paso, Texas...today dismissed the government's perjury case against Clinton Jencks, the former union official who had been convicted of filing a false non-Communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board. Last June, the Supreme Court upset the conviction... ruling that reports made to the F.B.I. by prosecution witnesses should have been made available to the defense. The Supreme Court ordered a new trial. In dismissing the case today, Federal Judge Thomason acted on the motion of the Justice Department...asking that it be dropped. The department said it would rather have the case dismissed than open the F.B.I. files.

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80

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¶ The effect of the Dulles trip on some of our Western friends also will be considerable. They do not much like the heavy military accent of American aid policy, which they think emphasises American reluctance to seek middle ground with the Soviet Union. Part of Mr. Dulles' foreign policy wa s quietly but unmistakably reversed at the recent NATO meeting in Paris. Now the Dulles trip will appear to be a resumption of his former activities and purposes. At least it will be read as demonstrating that he has not undergone any change of heart or thinking as the result of his Paris experience.

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Probably the worst result of the trip is that it will seem to support the ca se being made against the United States by speakers at the Afro-Asian conference. This meeting has turned out to be a Soviet field day. Indeed the Soviet success has been so sweeping as to set up a small reaction in favor of truth and sobriety. Some of the resolutions condemning the West have even been moderated a t the insistence of Egytian and Indian leaders. The Egyptians ~~insisted on~~ led one resolution ~~being~~ dropped altogethe r which denounced the United States for alleged atrocities in South Korea . Egyptians and India ns

joined in modifying a resolution that would have held the United States responsible for racial discrimination. The Indian representative argued that the United States government had taken action against such discrimination, and if any government was to be named it would have to be South Africa.

However the conference did adopt a Soviet proposal for a holiday in nuclear testing to start at once, while efforts are made to work out an agreement on halting the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Again it is shown how inadequately the western disarmament proposals have been dramatized and publicized. For it is the United States who pressed to have the manufacture of nuclear weapons stopped forthwith under adequate international inspection, and offered to suspend tests as soon as the Soviet Union agreed to it.

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9-D-5
(Ladies Rm)

TELEVISION AND POLITICS

by Edward R. Murrow

You have done me much honor by inviting me here tonight, and "Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks." The wounded walls of this venerable building retain the echoes of words that have lifted men's hearts and inspired them to a sense of duty, and to deeds which will live in men's minds so long as the English language endures.

To stand here is a frightening experience for one who is accustomed to face only a camera or a microphone, for there is no case upon the record of either of those instruments yawning, falling asleep, or discoursing with its neighbor. You are a captive audience. We are met in a city where this reporter left all of his youth and much of his heart.

I am to try to talk to you about television and politics. Both professions involve curious contradictions, and when combined represent a dangerous mixture. Being without substantial credentials in either area, being without political affiliation or technical skill - knowing only that the long waves are short and the short waves are long - I take refuge in a remark of my fellow-countryman who said: "It is better to know less than to know so much that ain't so". So much that we think we know about both television and politics ain't so. My own attitude towards politicians has ranged from sympathy to affection, although as a political reporter I have found the late Vice President Barkley's advice to be sound. He counselled: "A political reporter must be agin everybody, some".

Your political storm has passed - ours is approaching; no doubt the results will not be as bad as they seem. For we both believe in progress by persuasion,

and we both believe with Dean Inge that even though counting heads is not an ideal way to govern, at least it is better than breaking them.

I must speak primarily of politics and television in terms of my own country, hoping that I am sufficiently far from home to pose as an expert.

But duty demands that I first deliver a message from my grandfather. He was an officer on Stonewall Jackson's staff during our Civil War. In my youth, he was a venerable, bearded old gentleman, many times wounded and entirely unreconstructed. It may be that he was not as venerable as he appeared to me, but as you will know from our recent history, we are more inclined to venerate, to attribute special qualities to old soldiers, than are you. My grandfather once said: "If you ever get to that England country, look carefully; they must be right stout people. Why, they tell me that during the war there was a place called Manchester where they wove cotton, and their young 'uns were hungry. And yet when we managed to get a smidgeon of cotton out through the northern blockade, they wouldn't weave it. Now," he said, "as I understand it, they weren't against us, they were just against slavery, and they let their young 'uns go hungry for a principle. They helped to whip us, no doubt about that. But they must be real stout folks." The old man's grandson had the high honor of seeing their grandchildren demonstrate that they were as stout and steady, as grim and gay as their ancestors. No one who lived among you during those days, when most men save Britons despaired of Britain's life, will ever be quite the same.

I remember driving in the country behind Dover in the late autumn of 1940, with Gerald Barry. All road signs had been removed. The Germans were expected on the beaches the first foggy morning. We were lost. Mr. Barry asked a farmer in a field for directions. The farmer asked, as he had been instructed to do by

the wireless, for our identity cards. We presented them, received clear and concise directions, and then thinking to have a little fun with the farmer, Mr. Barry said: "And where is your identity card?" The farmer laughed and said: "No fear, I know who I be." You all knew who you were, where you came from, and whither you were going. You didn't talk much about it, but to me it seemed you were engaged in the business of being worthy of your ancestors and digging new root-holds in freedom for your descendants.

Tonight we are to examine politics and television, and it must be done in the light of perpetual crisis. Having undertaken massive research on this subject, you will excuse me for not saying that the television camera has revolutionized politics, and that it is an all-seeing X-ray eye which will make it inevitable that the voter will sort out the charlatan from the statesman. Nor shall I remind you that in my country we have more television sets than bathtubs. For candor compels me to confess that I do not know what this fascinating statistic proves. Television has been variously described as the opiate of the people, a group of midgets in a black box, and the most powerful instrument of communication yet devised. It was to "revolutionize politics" but it hasn't. I do know of one Senator who was badly beaten in the last election who is entirely convinced that the major reason for his defeat was that he so far forgot himself as to correct his wife's pronunciation during a television program. He was inundated with furious letters from female viewers, and is persuaded that they voted him out of office. The moral of this story probably is that a penalty must be paid for correcting one's wife in front of a television camera or anywhere else.

There is also the case of a politician who ran for public office four times, always assisted by his wife. Three times he won; once he was defeated. In all

three victorious campaigns his wife was pregnant; the occasion when he went down to defeat, she wasn't. It would seem that no general law regarding television and politics can be formulated as a result of this experience.

Probably the single most effective use of television in politics occurred in my own country during the 1952 presidential campaign. General Eisenhower was the Republican nominee, having been selected after a bitter Convention battle over Senator Taft - not because he was better qualified but because leaders of the Republican Party thought he had a better chance of winning. Richard Nixon, a relatively obscure Senator from California, was the Vice Presidential candidate. The two men were campaigning in different parts of the country when it was disclosed that a group of California citizens had raised a special fund for Senator Nixon, and it amounted to approximately eighteen thousand dollars. This disclosure created a political storm equal to that produced in your country by the Zinoviev Letter. What came to be known as the "Nixon Fund" was to be used to pay for transportation, hotel expenses, telephone tolls, Christmas cards, advertising and general publicity. When the storm broke, excited politicians of both Parties took counsel. The Democrats demanded that the Republicans jettison Nixon as their candidate. Many Republican newspapers echoed the demand. Candidate Eisenhower echoed uncertainty. Many professional Republican politicans said privately that Nixon must go or the Party would be lost. Many personal friends and political cronies urged Nixon to resign for the good of the Party. Nixon and his advisors finally decided that he should make a nation-wide television explanation. The necessary arrangements were made, and the tension and suspense mounted. Would the Senator quit or try to ride out the storm? He hadn't made up his own mind until a few hours before air time. When he faced the cameras he talked from notes, made an explanation of the fund which probably would not entirely have satisfied a

Royal Commission, said he didn't think he ought to quit because he wasn't a quitter, and "incidentally" said Nixon, "Pat is not a quitter." At this point the camera panned around to show Mrs. Nixon's profile. "After all", said the Senator, "her name was Patricia Ryan and she was born on St. Patrick's Day, and you know the Irish never quit." Nixon admitted that he had received one gift after his election to the Senate. He spoke as follows: "It was a little cocker spaniel dog - black and white spotted - and our little girl Tricia, the six-year-old, named it Checkers. And you know, the kids love that dog, and I just want to say this right now, that regardless of what they say about it we're going to keep it." Checkers was not present in the studio.

As the clock ran out,the candidate for Vice President, with tears in his eyes and voice, was saying: "Wire and write to the Republican National Committee on whether you think I should stay or get off, and whatever their decision is, I will abide."

The result was sensational - telegrams, telephone calls, came pouring in; Eisenhower and Nixon staged a reunion, posed for pictures with arms around each other; and said Eisenhower to Nixon: "You're my boy!" No Hollywood writer would have dared write such a script, but it worked. Without question, Nixon was saved by television, although any fair-minded observer would probably have to give some of the credit to his wife, the Irish and to Checkers. Still the fact remains that the climate of opinion could not have been changed so quickly had television not been available to transmit throughout the country this amazing performance, which caused many to weep, and only a few to laugh.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, of Wisconsin, could not play upon the human emotions with the same skill as his friend, Richard Nixon. The trail that he left

on the face of my country will not soon fade, and there may be others who will try to follow in his footsteps. His weapon was fear. He was a politically unsophisticated man with a flair for publicity; and he was powerfully aided by the silence of timid men who feared to be the subject of his unfounded accusations. He polluted the channels of communication, and every radio and television network, every newspaper and magazine publisher who did not speak out against him, contributed to his evil work and must share part of the responsibility for what he did, not only to our fellow citizens but to our self-respect. He was in a real sense the creature of the mass media. They made him. They gave nation-wide circulation to his mouthings. They defended their actions on the grounds that what he said was news, when they knew he lied. His initial appearances on television were in the role of a man whose sole desire was to oust communists from government and all responsible positions. That was his announced objective. The overwhelming majority of people undoubtedly sympathized with him. It has been said repeatedly that television caused his downfall. This is not precisely true. His prolonged exposure during the so-called Army-McCarthy Hearings, certainly did something to diminish his stature. He became something of a bore. But his downfall really stemmed from the fact that he broke the rules of the club, the United States Senate, when he began attacking the integrity, the loyalty of fellow Senators, he was censured by that body, and was finished. The timidity of television in dealing with this man when he was spreading fear throughout the land, is not something to which this art of communication can ever point with pride, nor should it be allowed to forget it.

Being aware that I am in the presence of my masters in science, politics and television, it is my purpose to contend only that the development of television is potentially more important than the development of the zipper. This may be an

unreasonably optimistic view, for we may all remember that Rutherford, who first understood nuclear transmutations, held the view - regarded as reasonable at that time - that no practical use would be found on this minor planet for nuclear energy. In this perilous present we may discover that television and politics can be blended in such a way as to produce a more informed and enlightened electorate.

The politician in my country seeks votes, affection and respect, in that order. This is not unique or surprising. His is a trying profession, for the politician must spend an inordinate amount of time with bores. He has practically no mechanism to keep them at a distance. He is even less protected than the bus driver who at least has his "No Talking" sign, or the doctor with his stethoscope. The politician of necessity leads an isolated life, so far as his colleagues are concerned, because most of them are his rivals. Many of them are men of undoubted charm, ability and incredible energy, and yet too often they lack purpose or appetite for anything beyond their own careers. With few notable exceptions, they are simply men who want to be loved. They are, by and large, not specialists but general practitioners. They require supreme confidence in their own intelligence and ability. Few among them can make an objective appraisal of ability such as Andre Gide did when he was asked by a foreigner: "Who is France's greatest poet?" And he replied: "Victor Hugo, alas!"

As professionals, politicians are hard-working, not particularly dissolute. Some even prefer success to pleasure. But when it comes to television, the politician is severely handicapped. He is trained in the art of inexactitude. His words tend to be blunt or rounded, because if they have a cutting edge they may later return to wound him.

The politician has little time for contemplation or solitude. He fears to

step off the escalator, lest others pass him by. There have been a few exceptions. Prime Minister Nehru, who may be said to have been indoctrinated, contends that all politicians would be better off for a few years in jail. Ben Gurion may retire for a spell to his kibbutz in the Negev, confident that he will be recalled. Tiberius went away for seven years before reaching the pinnacle of his power. But today most politicians do not have time even to prepare those well-rehearsed improvisations that are so effective on television. They must choose between talking at length and precisely, and probably boring their audience; or talking briefly and misleading the audience. One United States Senator attempted to establish ground rules for political performances on television by introducing a bill that would have required all politicians who wore makeup or used visual aids of any kind (referred to in the trade as "idiot cards"), to make public announcement of the fact. This proposal did not become law.

In fact there are very few laws, either in politics or in television. And this is undoubtedly a good thing, otherwise elections would be decided by those who constantly burn candles on the altar of public opinion polls. Stimson Bullitt, in his little book, "What it means to be a politician", writes: "People often resent a politician for his failure to be both delicately responsive to public wishes, and a self-sustaining leader who leads. He disappoints them if he is not at once a thistledown on the breeze and a game fish that swims upstream. Hiram Gill was elected Mayor of Seattle on a "closed town" platform. He kept his promise and was dismissed from office at the next election. He ran again on an "open town" platform, was elected, kept this promise, and was again defeated. This confused Gill, who just wanted to be Mayor. Another attitude which makes for disappointed citizens and exasperated politicians, is people's dislike of a cocksure manner, and their concurrent wish that a politician be sure he knows the

answers, since they did not elect him to doubt and ponder. They want a humble Messiah. A politician also knows that many of his constituents wish him to perform the functions of his profession, yet be above politics, where President Eisenhower tried to be, and where they think President Lincoln was. There is a common wish that he be both subservient and dignified; that he run petty errands and run them as though he were descending Sinai with tablets of stone."

In a free society, politics essentially involve the resolution of conflict. It is part of television's duty to define, illuminate and illustrate the nature of the conflict - to supply the voter with the raw material upon which informed opinion may be based. Thucydides said: "We both alike know that into the discussion of human affairs the question of justice arises only where the pressure of necessity is equal; that the strong take what they can, and the weak grant what they must." The true function of television in politics is to operate a market place in which ideas may compete on an equal footing. It is true that the voter may elect to purchase the secondrate, shopworn or shoddy idea. He may mistake a mobile countenance for an agile mind. He may vote for Profile rather than for Principle. An unruly lock of hair may be more effective than a disciplined mind. There is no way to guarantee that television will prevent the voter from being as wrong as he has been so often in the past. Television offers no guarantee that demagogues can be kept from political power. It merely provides them with wider and more intimate, more immediate circulation. I would suggest that the evidence so far indicates that television can retard or accelerate a trend in public opinion, but it cannot reverse it. The hope so fondly held by enthusiasts a few years ago, the hope that television would make certain that the voter would sort out the phony from the statesman, is not proved. I would doubt that under today's system of communication a Lincoln or a Jefferson could be nominated or elected. According

to all reports, Jefferson had a most abrasive voice, and did not suffer fools gladly. While being interviewed on some panel program he might have told a particularly obnoxious questioner just what he thought of him, and that, of course, would have been fatal. Mr. Lincoln did not move gracefully, was not a handsome man, had a wife who was no political asset, and he was a solitary man. In our present society, he probably would have been examined at an early age by a psychiatrist, received an unfavorable report, have been told his attitude toward "togetherness" was altogether wrong, and advised to enter a trade school if he could gain admittance. On the other hand, it is conceivable that Woodrow Wilson might have won his fight for the League of Nations, and thereby changed world history, had he been able to use the tools of television and radio. He was a rather pedantic persuader, and these instruments wouldn't have changed him, but they would have given his ideas wider circulation; and the efforts of those who attempted to distort those ideas, might have had less success. It is part of the brief history of television that circulation is directly related to controversy.

But it is well to bear in mind that no large section of the public demands more information or a better presentation of it. Public affairs is a form of specialization. It is <u>not</u> recreation. The public as such does not feel the call to specialize, even in its own good. On the whole, it is unenterprising - it wants its fun. By the time most people turn on the television set, the work of the day is over. There is a welcome break in drudgery. Most people, after working hours, prefer to be called away from reality, not made to face it. There is a limit upon the attention the public is willing to devote to politics. This would be true even if television fulfilled its functions to the utmost. Television by itself does not usher in the democratic millenium, and its inability to do so is not its own peculiar failure. It is due to the unwillingness of men and women, even in the

highly developed democracies of Britain and the United States, to take more trouble to govern themselves better.

Both radio and television started as novelties, not as sociological or political devices. Their social importance was not at first imagined. They cost a great deal of money to develop. The pioneers in what Americans call "the industry" were businessmen and financiers, not scholars, statesmen or politicians. They still do not put public service first, for the simple reason that in my country it must pay its way. Business success has to come first.

In a competitive society, political broadcasts must compete. Generally they don't. For example, when Secretary of State Herter returned from the Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers - a conference which had dominated the headlines and news reports for many weeks - he made a fifteen-minute report to the nation on television. It was delivered at 9 o'clock at night, was broadcast by two of the three television networks. It secured a total audience of approximately thirteen million. At the same time, the third network presented an assembly-line predictable Western, a thrilling distortion of our history called "Rifleman". According to the measurement, slightly more than twenty-two million people viewed this contribution to escapism.

In 1957, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles delivered a half-hour report on the Summit Conference. They did a little better than Secretary of State Herter. They were competing with a bunch of "good guys" and "bad guys" in a Western epic called "Wells Fargo". The gun slingers had almost precisely the same audience as the word slingers.

In 1958, President Eisenhower spoke solo for half-an-hour to a Republican gathering. A non-politico on another network - fellow named Bat Masterson, who

wears a bowler hat and goes about bashing people over the head with a gold-headed cane, was viewed by more than twice the number of people who watched the President. And on the third network, a personable young singer named Patti Page atrracted the attention of a few million more citizens than the President.

During the 1956 Presidential campaign, the average audience for all night-time political programs was roughly sixty percent below the average audience for regular entertainment programs.

As you know, we Americans have a great fondness for facts and figures, the kind of research that involves knowing more and more about less and less. During our last presidential campaign, both major Parties began to buy the last five minutes of a popular entertainment program. They were sort of hitch-hiking with their political message at the end of a popular program. It worked pretty well, too. But this produced trouble for the entertainment program immediately following; for it seems that about fifteen percent of the people went away during that five-minute period, and they didn't come back for the following program. This was bad - bad for the networks and for the sponsor of the following show.

There isn't much evidence that the advent of television has altered traditional voting habits. In certain areas there was no television during the 1952 campaign. By 1956 the magic box had arrived, but it produced no significant change in the traditional pattern of voting.

The television viewer is not fascinated by political orations. This may be due in part to the absence of meaningful controversy. The voter isn't interested. One of our most distinguished jurists - Judge Learned Hand - has remarked: "Doubtless things might become uncomfortable enough to arouse them, but, given

reasonable opportunity for personal favors, and not too irksome control, they are content to abdicate their sovereignty and to be fleeced, if the shepherds will only shear them in their sleep."

It may be that television magnifies all the facets of personality, the defects along with the merits. This ability of television to magnify the components of personality is not necessarily pure gain. A man's weaknesses may be brought to light, which is all to the good. But that is not all that happens, because a public leader in the age of television must be popular as well as sincere. He must have a quality not considered essential in the past, that is, simplicity. A politician to be popular must not be too complicated. He must not appear to be too subtle. He must be accessible, must be able to avoid the difficult question without appearing to do so.

We may have an illustration of this in the two races between Eisenhower and Stevenson for the presidency. Both men televised well; both had the necessary modicum of histrionics. But Eisenhower was simple, while Stevenson was considerably less so. Stevenson was more deft, had greater command of language and overtone, and had much more humor. But Stevenson just plain didn't like television. He resented the tyranny of the clock, the bright lights, the makeup, everything about it; and it showed.

Eisenhower may not be at all the characteristic leader in the age of modern communications, but he proved to be much easier for the public to be sure about. There was no doubt about his personality. He was a friendly, good, kind, paternal, successful General who stood above familiar political considerations, and could be trusted because he was not complicated. Eisenhower conveyed the impression that he would like to step out of the receiving set and, in the American vernacular,

"press the flesh" - shake hands - slap the viewer on the back and say: "We're just ordinary guys but together we can get the job done."

Stevenson, on the other hand, gave the impression that things were pretty complicated and would require some hard thinking and difficult decisions.

I am not saying that Stevenson would have won if there had been no modern communication. But his gifts of oratory and political analysis, his ability to improvise sentences that would parse, his mastery of debate and the wealth of his ideas would have counted more in earlier times. Such gifts, I suspect, count more in newsprint and radio than they do on the television screen.

Simplicity communicates itself more easily than complexity in persons: and it also does when it comes to issues. And this is part of the change brought about by television. This is by no means a boon. It surely is essential to have abstruse and complex ideas simplified, so that many can understand them. But we live in an age in which intelligence may not be able to simplify truthfully. The frontiers of knowledge have been pushed back, and the more that comes to be known, the less is understood, or perhaps I should say completely understood, even by the wisest. And since politics and television, more than ever before, have to take account of much of this abstruse and complicated knowledge, the art of self-government is not going to be perfected by the process of simplification alone. Indeed, looking ahead to the time when human destinies are to be determined by the uses or abuses of new sources of almost unlimited physical power, one may well ask if democracy will be able to develop the competence to deal with these complexities. If so, it must be through a broadening of education and a use of communications not yet realized, or perhaps even conceived.

I would suggest that the art of government in the near future, if it is to

improve or indeed survive, must develop along one of two approaches: either through a society in which politics - the whole art of governing - is left exclusively to the wise, or through an intellectually improved democracy. A society of the wise does not need television. Democracy, I suggest, cannot do its work well without it.

Supposing that freedom is more important than safety, then the tyranny of the wise is only less objectionable than the tyranny of the unwise. The choice we face is between a despotism of the ruthlessly ambitious, not of the wise, and of an intelligent democracy. The function of television in either kind of state is sure to be of tremendous importance. But in a free society it might almost be called supreme.

In a totalitarian state the role of television will not be to teach or facilitate self-government. It must be the opposite. Its purpose must be to make the governed content not to govern themselves. It will be to distract, and indeed to entertain. I suggest that what we are now asking from television is precisely what the totalitarian dictators will order when their countries have as many television sets per capita as we have. For people whose standard of living is rising, and who do not feel that their poverty is a sacrifice they are paying for the future, will need to be distracted if they are to be ruled by a despot.

It is surely ironic that we in the United States and Britain who ask for so much entertainment from television - so much escapism - so much insulation from harsh reality - are not having such programs imposed upon us by tyrants. We have been making the choice freely. But we have made it without any awareness of the nature, intensity and inevitability of the contest between the democracies and totalitarianism. We have reached our present prosperity and seeming security

without taking much heed. But now our societies must take on a new and more conscious development, and television must rise to a more constructive task. We must rid ourselves of our allergy to unpleasant and disturbing information.

I have acknowledged the natural limits to the performance of this task. I have admitted that television of itself cannot usher in the Utopia of freedom. I have ventured to suggest that the great drag on the growth of democracy is that people do not care to specialize in self-government, even if they know vaguely that the science of government never was as difficult as it is growing to be. Television is a tool that is not being used to finish the job of Education.

It is the duty of the politician to see to it that the controls imposed on television do not prevent it from being a medium where ideas may compete for the allegiance of the viewer. And it is the duty of those who control television to use it as a sound mirror to reflect conditions as they are. If what is reflected on the end of that tube is bigotry, poverty, discrimination or prejudice, that is good and wholesome so long as the picture be true. Where there is controversy it must be reflected. We have no alternative system so long as we are dedicated to the proposition that the voter in the polling booth is sovereign.

Television must find a little time to remind us of our inheritance, and it must find more than a little time for the dissenters, the heretics, the minority spokesmen who may be tomorrow's majority.

The editing of informational film for television presents problems that are without precedent. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that you may read verbatim text of what a man has said, but you do not understand what he means unless you see him say it. It is impossible to edit from text alone. A demonstration of how the spoken word plus picture can be misunderstood when reduced

to cold print, occurred in connection with a recent interview with Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein. It was presented in my country as a conversation lasting an hour. The Field Marshal was blunt, unequivocal and most amiable. He was less than enchanted by certain aspects of American foreign and military policy. He indicated that some of our leaders had been, and were, fallible. He thought it important that if war should come again to Europe, American blood should be shed on the first day. And he said, to the accompaniment of laughter by all participating in the program, that he had promised his Continental friends that if necessary he, the Field Marshal, would shoot one himself. Now the British Press, working only from the text of the interview, broke out in a rash of headlines to the effect that, "Monty has done it again!", "Americans Outraged by Montgomery Attack"; in general this savage blow at Anglo-American amity was deplored. The fact was that, judged by all normal standards of measurement, the Americans loved it. There were a couple of critical editorials, but they appeared in papers that would denounce the arrival of manna, if it were stamped "Made in Britain".

As a result of this program I saw exactly three critical communications from viewers - many requests for a repeat performance, or for "More of Montgomery".

I do not blame my friends in Fleet Street for their treatment of this incident. After all, they were working from text and had not seen and heard the Field Marshal say these things which they were sure would outrage the Americans. It illustrates one of the differences between print and television. What is said is important, but how it's said may be equally important. And it may be said hopefully that perhaps this reaction on the part of my fellow-countrymen reflects a developing maturity. And it should be added that those who were distressed about what they regarded as the Field Marshal's indiscretions should see and hear some of his comments on the American scene, for which we did not have time! We

are saving those for a subsequent report, and I venture to predict that the alliance will survive the shock. After all, the Field Marshal didn't say very much that couldn't be turned up by a careful reading of the British Press. He just said it a little more bluntly, and looked the Americans squarely in the eye and smiled when he said it.

The ability to smile and to wait is just about the indispensable asset in interviewing a soldier or a politician, if the interview is being filmed. If you put a direct question, the interviewee will answer it as he has probably answered that same question dozens of times before. Then begins the waiting game. He thinks he has given you the definitive answer. You manage a slightly uncomprehending, puzzled expression, and you can watch his mind work. He hears that compulsive whirr of the camera in the background, and he says to himself (and I've known one or two to say it out loud to the interviewer): "You stupid oaf, if you didn't comprehend that, I'll put it in language you can understand", and proceeds to do so. Then, in the course of editing, you throw out the first answer and use the second one. And, as Mark Twain would have said: "That's about all, or maybe more than I know about conducting an interview."

I trust that you will not regard it as a violation of your hospitality if I venture a few personal comments upon your recent rather demure General Election. It would be a churlish visitor indeed, who failed to remark the technical excellence displayed by the entire television fraternity. This was particularly true in the presentation of the results.

I have heard none of your fellow-countrymen complain that television failed to report the campaign adequately and fairly. It should be possible to draw some profound conclusions as to the influence of television upon this General Election.

But that must be left to a bolder and wiser man. That the issues were aired cannot be doubted. The restraint of all partisans was remarkable. I would doubt that smoother production, better camera work, tighter editing in the Party political broadcasts would have altered the results substantially. It seems to me at least possible that television in this election did the one thing that it does superbly well. It aroused curiosity and excited interest; and that may be one reason why political meetings were so well attended. The voters may have seen the candidates on television, but they still retain the belief that if they see them in person they may be able to tell what they are really like.

I have somewhat the feeling that in both our countries the politicians are unduly fascinated by the mechanics of this new method of communication - a little too inclined to make political television a competition between film cutters and producers, rather than a competition of ideas and convictions. There is, I suggest, no substitute for the man who has at least a mild fire in his belly, and is able to pierce that screen with his own conviction. Also, there is no substitute for brevity; for brevity is good, both when we are and are not understood. For example, speaking strictly in terms of communication and not politics, I would have thought that the ten-minute talk by Jo Grimmond was as effective as anything presented during the recent campaign. That effort had none of the technical competence of the Labour Party broadcasts. He did not appear to be speaking down to us from Cloud 7, while moving from an almost unseen globe of the world to the casual leaning position on the lectern, as did Prime Minister Macmillan at his final effort at persuasion.

Of one thing I am sure. In the area of political television, we are all ignorant. We need to know much more than we do. In my own country we know a great deal about what will sell goods and services. We have spent vast sums on

research. And similar efforts have been made in this country. But we do not know enough, we have not been sufficiently interested, to try to determine what sells ideas. You can sell goods by repetition; there is some evidence that you can even sell them through irritation. But we don't know with any degree of accuracy how we sell or convey ideas. We ought to try to find out. My own conviction is that there is no substitute, no technique, no use of film that can replace the individual who has conviction, and who can in some mysterious manner convey that conviction to the viewer. May I try to illustrate this with an example that has nothing to do with politics? We once undertook a program on the peacetime uses of nuclear energy. We filmed eighteen hundred coal cars in a marshalling yard. We then filmed a simulated block of enriched uranium on a desk alongside an office typewriter. That represented the equivalent in fission fuel to the eighteen hundred coal cars filled with fossil fuel. We thought we were using this instrument of television in a most effective fashion. But immediately after this sequence, we did a ten-minute interview with Admiral Hyman Rickover. Now our unscientific survey indicated that most of our viewers had not seen, or at least had not remembered this unique contribution to visual communication. But they did remember Admiral Rickover and what he said. There is, I suspect, no substitute, even in television, for people.

Even in this age of bigness, where small farms are being taken over by bigger farms, where small businesses are being taken over by bigger ones, the individual remains the primary means of communication between the politician and the viewer. In political television, this represents a danger, particularly in a parliamentary system. It may mean that the Party leaders become more important symbols than the local candidate. The viewer is exposed, of necessity, more frequently to the national leader than to the local candidate. I do not know the results of Granada's "Operation Marathon", but anyone deeply concerned with the relationship between

television and the continuation of democratic processes must applaud the effort to prevent political television from becoming too big - from concentrating too much on the national political figures.

The politician who uses television should beware of booby traps, for a record is made of what he says. This is more dangerous than the writing of a book. For on a subsequent occasion, his utterances or his promises may return to bite him. If during a subsequent campaign his extravagant language is quoted in print or on radio, he may cry "foul", or "I have been misquoted", or "the statement was torn from context". But if he can be shown on film or a kinescope, no question remains as to what he said, where and when. If I were a politician concerned about future campaigns, I should collect and hoard the utterances of my opponent, in the hope that upon a subsequent occasion I might be able to convict him of false promises, double-dealing, insincerity, out of his own mouth, supported by his own picture, while saying these despicable and dishonorable things.

Perhaps the most important thing to be said about television and politics is that the politicians, whoever they are, should not be permitted to control television. Let them use it; let them be as persuasive as they may be. But do not permit them to use this instrument to prevent today's minority from becoming tomorrow's majority.

There is a tendency to believe that television becomes meaningful in relation to politics only when a General Election is imminent or in progress. This of course is not true. It is, or it should be, the business of television to provide in picture and sound the exposure of what is happening day by day and week by week in order that the voter may in due course make up his mind as to the Party which will produce in fact a picture of his country which is more pleasing and more satisfying to him.

The relationship between television and the politician should be at arm's length; the eye of the camera should pursue the politician to the very limits of privacy and decency. When the politicians complain, as they have in several countries, that television turns their proceedings into a circus, it should be made clear that the circus was already there, and that television has merely demonstrated that not all the performers are well trained. In short, the politicians ought to leave television alone, but never at any time should television leave the politician alone, except when he seeks refuge in his home, or when he becomes so boring as to drive viewers back to radio or a good book.

I would suppose that the important thing for politicians and others who use television to remember is that the fact that voice and picture can be transmitted from one end of the country to the other does not confer upon the speaker greater wisdom, perception or effectiveness than was the case when his voice reached only from one end of the street to the other. This new instrument only gives wider circulation to the cry of "Hope!" or "Havoc!" It doesn't make either more imminent or more believable.

The informative program can compete successfully for the listener's attention, but it must be good and it must be fair, and it must be fearless. Television won't save us, and probably it won't destroy us, but we should be mindful of Bernard Shaw's counsel: "We must get what we want, or we will come to want what we get."

It is a limited medium; it can amuse, entertain, and it can sell goods. It can also arouse curiosity, stimulate interest, cause the viewer to read and argue. It can stretch the horizon of his interest. But it can't reason - and is no substitute for reading.

In ancient times, cartographers were wont to label unknown or unexplored areas

of the map with the legend, "Here be dragons". In both television and politics, this Anglo-American partnership ought to go searching for dragons. We are both disposed to sit at home juggling our prejudices while we think we are thinking, sending out an occasional missionary to preach to the already converted. It is true that our political systems and our television systems differ. Your politicians are liable to answer a particularly outrageous or libellous statement from their opponents by saying: "You may be right", or "There may be something in what you say". Whereas our politicians would be content merely to label his opponent as the lineal descendant of thieves and traitors. Some of the exchanges between our two countries resemble the First Mate who wrote in the ship's log: "The Captain was drunk today." Whereupon the Captain made the entry: "The First Mate was sober today."

We need to argue more. This alliance is not a fragile thing likely to collapse if our differences are exposed. We ought to use television to explore the areas where the dragons live. We are both so preoccupied with the Russian menace that we forget our own potential. After all, freedom of expression is one of the hallmarks of our societies. By exercising it we lose only our prejudice and our ignorance.

In the field of television we have a few items for export that may be superior in quality to "Wagon Train", "Wells Fargo" or "I Love Lucy". And certainly the American viewer is isolated from the best product of British television. Something should be done about it, and the doing would not be difficult.

It would be cruel and inhumane to require our fellow citizens to read both Hansard and the Congressional Record. This would most certainly undermine faith in the alliance, cause lawyers to laugh and philosophers to weep. But there is no reason why we could not establish a weekly session of what might be called a

"Mid-Atlantic Parliament" by way of television. The dragons might object, but I foresee no opposition from other sources save the timid and those who fear the truth. Why not a weekly conversation piece between a Member of Parliament and a Senator or Representative? An old-fashioned argument, using this newfangled instrument. If you are offended, as you were when we tried to stop you flying a commercial airline across the Pacific, or when we refused to accept a low British bid for a hydro-electric plant, let's argue it out. Likewise, when you are reluctant to have American intermediate range missiles on British soil, or are somewhat less than enthusiastic about American bombers flying about over your heads with a bellyfull of nuclear weapons, let's argue about that. There would be no shortage of controversy - controversy makes good television. It wouldn't be very expensive. Certainly, there is no shortage of politicians, and we might just possibly learn something. The right to disagree, indeed to revile each other in public, is one of the many things that makes us different from totalitarian states. The option needs to be exercised.

There are, it is true, subtle differences in the debating techniques employed in the House of Commons and in Congress, but the language has not diverged to the point where we fail to understand each other's insults, and it is some time since honorable gentlemen wore swords or members of Congress carried pistols.

I think it was von Clausewitz who said that in war the first duty was to recognize one's enemy. Surely in peacetime the first duty is to recognize one's friends. And the second duty is to argue with them in complete candor. I am told that the width of the carpet dividing the House of Commons was determined by the length of two rapiers, in order that Honorable Members might not puncture each other in the heat of debate. If we use this electronic instrument properly, the

Atlantic Ocean need be no wider than that carpet in the House of Commons.

This is not to suggest that politics should represent the only television traffic between our two countries. This instrument, if properly used, can be made to transport our fellow-citizens across the Atlantic faster than the most modern Jet. It can make us acquainted. It can cross-fertilize our cultures and it can strengthen our common heritage. Neither our broadcasters nor our politicians are doing their best, while the Russians are doing their worst. If this alliance of ours flinches or falters - it will be because we have failed to communicate with each other. Our policies may from time to time reflect fear, but our purpose is as clear in the perilous present as it was to all of you in the days when this island stood for a whole year - the one Fortress of Freedom, ready, waiting, and indeed eager to defend the faith.

The common purpose is clear - we desire and are determined to live in the same kind of world. We argue about methods and tactics, not about objectives. Television and Radio can and should reflect those arguments - should record our accomplishments and frustrations, our common hopes and fears. To speak our minds, whether face to face or at a distance through electronic devices, is part of our heritage. May it continue to be our habit.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (CHARLES COLLINGWOOD SUBSTITUTING)

July 21, 1955
7:45 - 8:00 P. M.

COLLINGWOOD: Good evening. The Big Four at Geneva took up the problem of disarmament today and President Eisenhower injected a dramatic proposal into the discussions. He suggested that the United States and Russia turn over to each other a complete blueprint of their military establishments and provide full facilities for aerial reconnaissances and photography of anything the other side wanted to check on. For a report on the President's proposal and its reception, here is a recorded report from CBS NEWS correspondent BLAIR CLARK in Geneva.

CLARK: A conference which many thought was all over but the final communique came to new and dramatic life here this afternoon when President Eisenhower proposed his bilateral Russian-American arms inspection system. The idea of American observers flying over and photographing Russian arms installations and Russian observers checking our arms level - the same way, galvanized and intrigued this Big Four meeting. The President had begun his speech on disarmament with a general statement on the difficulity of arms inspection. "The scientists new weapons had made it harder. But, we were for disarmament," said the President. And, prepared to enter into what he called "A sound and reliable agreement making possible the reduction of armament." "General agreement without adequate inspection safeguards do not" he said, "brighten the prospects for peace. Scientific ways of checking on nuclear arms have so far not been made certain, but should controls, such as those proposed by the French, have not yet shown themselves adequate." Then, came the President's proposition, addressed to the Russians. "I have been searching my heart and mind," he said, "for something that I could say here

that could convince everyone of the great sincerity of the United States in approaching the problem of disarmament." Very quickly, he said, "the United States and the Russians should take a practical step - make an arrangement between themselves - immediately. We should," he said, " "exchange blueprints of our military establishments - from one end of our country to the other. Next," as the President put it, "provide within our countries unrestricted facilities for aerial photography of the other country on a reciprocal basis. Aerial reconnaissances by the Russians in America and by the Americans in Russia." What he was proposing, Mr. Eisenhower said, was only the beginning of a comprohensive system of inspection and disarmament. With these words this Big Four conference came to light. The period of the contest of cordiality as a hope for an optimistic final communique was over. Something had happened!

The presence here of Admiral Radford and General Grunther was explained. After the President had spoken, the French Premier strongly praised the Eisenhower Plan, but boosted again his own budgetary transfer plan. Then, British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden spoke. He barely mentioned the Eisenhower suggestion and instead proposed what he called "A more modest plan for inspection of forces along both sides of the Iron Curtain." With the hope that it would spread out later on from its center.

The speculation here is that Eden thought the Russians would never accept the Eisenhower Plan and was offering something to fall back on. But When it was the Russians turn, Marshal Bulganin neither mentioned or answered the Eisenhower proposal, instead, he offered the already known Russian plan for agreed arms levels to be followed later by abolition of atomic weapons. The Foreign Ministers have been instructed to consider all four plans and try to reconcile them in a series of recommendations - a task calling for as much imagination as the Pfesident himself exhibited today.

Now, back to Charles Collingwood in New York.

COLLINGWOOD: That was Blair Clark in Geneva.

As the President finished his remarks, a fuse blew and the conference room was plunged in darkness. The President said with a grin, "I didn't expect to blow out the lights, but I have finished my remarks." The Russians joined in the laughter.

There are conflicting reports on the Russian reaction to President Eisenhower's proposal itself. White House News spokesman James Hagerty to whom Blair Clark had spoken, said the Russians listened but said nothing. But, a French spokesman quoted Soviet Premier Bulganin as saying "We have all been deeply moved by the very sincere decleration just made by President Eisenhower on what is probably the most important question before the conference." There was no other indication of Soviet reaction.

In Washington, Senate Democratic and Republican leaders apparently were informed in advance about the President's proposal and had already approved it before it was made in Geneva today, although they did not know at what point the plan would be put forward. Chairman George, of the Senate Foreign Relations committee made this clear. He commented that the proposal would be an acid test of sincerity. George went on to say, that "We certainly have nothing to lose from the military view point because we live in a fish bowl" explaining that matters in a free country cannot be kept secret. Although, Most congressional leaders praised the President's idea, they were not very optimistic that the Russians would accept it. Democratic Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson who is recovering in Bethesda Naval Hospital from a heart attack called the President's proposal "the daring imaginitive stroke for which a war-weary world has been waiting" and said "it will test the good faith of the Communists." Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Affairs committee called it a bold and daring move on the part of the President, but said,

he thought"there's as much chance for a snowball in hell as there is for the Russians to say yes."

In other news. Greece has decided to appeal to the United Nations on the Cyprus issue.

PT/n.m.